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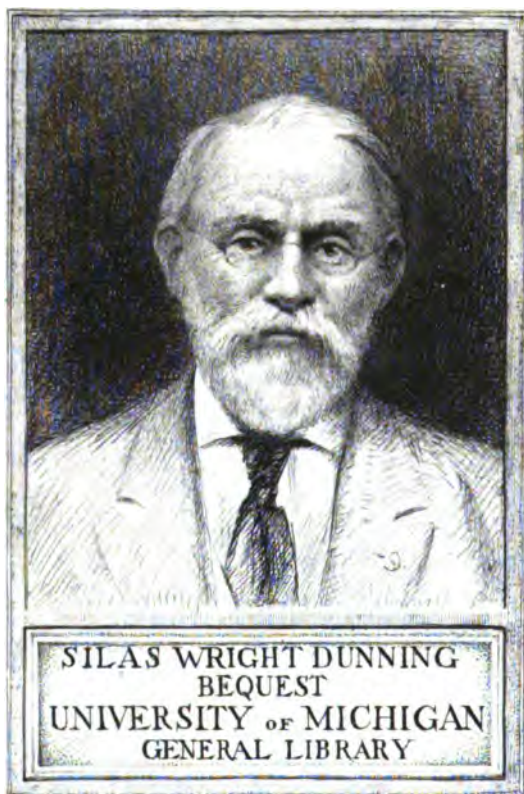
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# Archæologia Cambrensis,

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## PREFACE TO VOL. XIII.

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IN the present volume the series of accounts of early remains in Anglesey and Caernarvonshire will be found continued with regularity ; and to them are added the first portions of an interesting examination of the domestic architecture of South Pembrokeshire, so long a *desideratum* in the archæological history of South Wales. It is to be hoped that similar researches will be carried on in other counties of the Principality, and laid before the Association. The notice of members is particularly called to the skill and fidelity with which these papers are illustrated.

Valuable contributions to family and county history will be found in the case of Glamorganshire, due to the industry of Mr. G. T. Clark ; for Montgomeryshire, to Mr. J. Youde Hinde ; and for Anglesey, to the author of the account of the Hollands, etc. In all of these great care has been exercised in the compilation of the accounts from authentic sources, as well as in their illustration.

An interesting controversy on Celtic etymology will be observed in the "Correspondence," carried on with great acuteness and courtesy; but the Editorial Sub-Committee would gladly find more attention paid to the "Archæological Notes and Queries," many of which are calculated to lead to researches of no small value.

The Report of the Meeting at Hereford, at the end of the volume, will be found one of the most interesting issued by the Association.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

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At a Meeting of the Members, held at Machynlleth, Wednesday, August 29, 1866, it was formally proposed and unanimously resolved—

“That it is the opinion of the Meeting, that unless Mr. G. G. Francis pay Mr. Richards his half share of the cost of reprinting the *Gower Survey*, which appears to this Meeting a fair and just claim, Mr. Francis's name be removed from the list of Members of the Association at the end of the year, and that notice of the removal be given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; and further, that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Resolution to Mr. Francis.”

The above Resolution was passed after the reading of the following Statement which Mr. Richards had been requested to furnish, with a view to its being laid before the Members; of which proceeding due notice, as well as a copy of Mr. Richards's Statement, had been some months previously sent to Mr. Francis.

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### STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARDS.

“Part I of the *Gower Survey* was printed in August, 1861, and as I was informed that Mr. Francis would wish to make changes for his own copies, and have them printed in a larger form than the others (paying for so doing), I had previously taken his personal instructions; and at the following Christmas the account for the same, namely £5. 10s., was sent to Mr. Francis.

Part II was finished in August 1862, without a word from Mr. Francis as to any mistake in sending him the bill for the first Part. The account for it, namely £7. 0s. 9d., combined with that for Part I, was sent at Christmas 1862.

"The usual 'bill delivered' was repeated with each following half year, until Mr. Francis at last, in April 1865, writes to say that he is not responsible, and 'that he had told me so in my own office.' But this must be an error; for, in the first place, I was looking out for payment, and should not have overlooked such a remark; and secondly, had he ever given a hint to that effect, I should at once have written to Mr. Barnwell or Mr. Jones, to take their instructions under the circumstances,—as I finally did directly Mr. Francis spoke out.

"I should add that part of the amount £7. 0s. 9d., namely 13s., is for printing done at Mr. Francis's desire, totally unconnected with the Society, and as yet unpaid for.

"THOMAS RICHARDS.

"August, 1866."

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*Note.*—The arrangement made with Mr. Francis was that he should have fifty reprints, and pay half the costs, the Association paying the other, which was accordingly done as soon as the bills were sent in by Mr. Richards. Mr. Richards declines to make any claim on the Association for the loss he has incurred by the non-payment on the part of Mr. Francis.

E. L. BARNWELL,

Melksham. Dec. 31, 1866.

*Secretary.*

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THIRD SERIES, No. XLIX.—JANUARY, 1867.

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## THE LORDS OF AVAN, OF THE BLOOD OF JESTYN.

THE pedigrees of the Welsh families in Glamorgan, differing somewhat in detail, concur to recognise the lords of Avan, or Aberavan, as descendants in the male line from Caradoc, one of the sons of Jestyn, lord of Glamorgan, by Angharad, daughter of Elystan Glodrydd. This descent, moreover, differs from, and is superior to, every other Welsh pedigree in the county, in being capable of proof to within one generation of the founder, by original documentary evidence; and to the founder and his father, by the evidence of received historians. Caradoc, the eldest son of Jestyn, and his descendants for several generations, were the patrons of the municipal borough of Aberavan, and liberal benefactors to the adjacent Abbey of Margam, in which many of their bodies found a resting-place. In return for these favours and this confidence, the politic and grateful monks and burgesses preserved the names and actions of the donors, and have transmitted them to our times.

The borough of Avan-Burgus was a part of the manor or lordship of Avan Wallia, sometimes called the "serjeantry" of Avan, originally granted, says Meyric, to Caradoc ap Jestyn; no doubt out of his father's domains, and remarkable as having been held by grand serjeantry; this manor and Coyty being, in the opinion of

Mr. Floyd, the only instances in the county of that honourable tenure.

Avan-Burgus lay on the west bank of the Avan river, at its junction with the sea, and according to the survey of 1659, included the parish of Aberavan, and extended over that of Baglan as far as the Nedd river. The municipal act commissioner was unable to settle this question, but he mentions the possible extension of the old boundary to the Nedd. Eastward, the Corporation claimed to the mid-river, while the lord of the adjacent manor of Havod-y-Porth put in a cross-claim to the western bank. The lower verge of the borough was a marshy level, whence the sea was with difficulty shut out by a dyke or sea-wall; the maintenance of which, in the adjacent parishes of Baglan and Briton Ferry, was for centuries the duty of a commission of magistrates, who levied local rates for that purpose. Among the records printed in the Appendix is an indenture (75 A. 44) dated 6 Dec. 1349, between the abbot of Margam and John Lange and Jevan ap Philipot of Avene, by which the abbot grants them a lease for their lives of eight acres of arable land in his demesne of Terry's Grange, on condition that they repair and maintain the abbot's sea-walls in the marsh of Avene against all the dangers of the sea, at their own charge, excepting as concerns the *goutes*, or logs of wood, which, though provided by the abbot and custagers, are to be removed or replaced by the labour of the repairers. They also may feed cattle on the walls, so as not to injure them. If the water flowing over the walls so injure them that they cannot without great peril be repaired between two complete tides of ebb and flow, the abbot is to aid them, etc.

The old corporate borough has fallen into some decay, but the modern Port Talbot, rising in its stead, gives great encouragement to commerce; and under the energy and capital of Mr. Vivian and the Cwm-Avan Company, the surrounding district is becoming wealthy and populous, the marsh bids fair to be a fertile field, and

the sounds of industry are heard up the rugged defiles of the Avan and along the margin of the venerable groves of Margam.

The original borough franchises were conferred by Caradoc ap Jestyn, with the consent of the lord of Glamorgan, his immediate feudal superior. They were confirmed and extended by Morgan, Lleisan, and others his descendants, and confirmed generally by Edward le Despenser, when, on the extinction of the male line of Caradoc, the serjeantry escheated, or perhaps was sold, to the lord, who thus became also the patron of the borough and the church.

The extant borough charters, three in number, are now happily in the safe possession of Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, one of the members for the county, and proprietor of a large portion of the marsh of Avan. Other charters, and excerpts and translations of charters, are preserved in the Harleian collection of charters in the British Museum, and in the very valuable private collection of Mr. Francis of Swansea. Others relating also to Margam, are given in the *Monasticon*, and one or two have been selected from the papers of Mr. Talbot of Margam, and made public by the late Rev. J. M. Traherne. It is believed that the Harleian, borough, and Francis charters have not before been printed, as the two latter now are by the courtesy of their owners. If Mr. Traherne's samples fairly represent the bulk of the Margam papers, those documents must be of a valuable character; but of this nothing whatever is known.

From these various sources the pedigree now given has been compiled, but some points in it are still open to a moderate difference of opinion. The writer has derived much aid from the critical knowledge of Mr. Jones of Fonmon Castle, and of Mr. Floyd, as well as from Mr. Burt of the Record Office, whose name almost necessarily finds a place in all researches of this character.

One of the borough charters by Lleisan ap Morgan, unfortunately without date, but not later than the latter

half of the thirteenth, or very early in the fourteenth century, preserves its original seal of arms of three chevrons, of which an accurate representation by Mr. Utting is given in the Appendix. This is believed to be the earliest seal of arms, perhaps the earliest positive evidence of the use of coat-armour by a pure Welsh lord, in South Wales, either existing or known to have existed; and it is further curious as proving the truth of the early attribution of the chevrons to the descendants of Jestyn. The usual and most probable opinion is that the Welsh chief, in adopting a Norman custom, paid a compliment to his liege lord, De Clare, Earl of Gloucester; but others, with far less of probability, have thought that the chevrons were an earlier Welsh emblem, adopted heraldically by De Clare in compliment to his new inheritance; to the exclusion of the canton, thought to have been the original coat of the family.

Commencing with I, GWRGAN, of whose existence and fatherhood of Jestyn there can be no doubt, the pedigree of Avan will be as follows:

II. JESTYN ap Gwrgan, by his second wife Angharad, daughter of Elystan Glodrydd, whose territory lay between Severn and Wye, among many other children, was father of—1, Caradoc; 2, Rhys, who had lands between the Nedd and the Tawe and at Llanilid, and who is mentioned in a confirmation charter by John (6 Jany. 9 John, 1208), which, among other donations, enumerates “ex dono Resi filii Justini, concedentibus filiis suis Joverd et Oern et Hoel, terram de Sancto Ileth cum ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis suis.” (*New Monast.* v, 259.) Jestyn, according to the best authorities, was slain in 1092, at which time many of his sons were certainly of age; and his eldest, even by the second wife, could not have been less than twenty years old.

III. CARADOC ap Jestyn, lord of Avan or Avene, as it is usually spelt in the charters, is reputed to have built the castle which long stood there, on the right bank of the river, near to the church; and he enfranchised the

borough, probably in rivalry with that of Kenfig, enfranchised previously by the superior lord. Caradoc, who may be assumed to have been born not later than 1078, married a sister of Prince Rhys, whose name of Gwladys is said to occur in a Margam charter. By her he had—1, Morgan (75, B. 31); 2, Meredydd (75, B. 28), who married Nest; 3, Owen; 4, Cadwallon. Giraldus, who, in 1188, mentions these sons, and their relationship to Prince Rhys, adds that Cadwallon killed Owen from malice, and was himself crushed by the falling of a castle wall. Owen was the owner of a greyhound celebrated for fidelity to his master, and which, on his death, William Earl of Gloucester gave to Henry II. (Gir. Camb., cap. vii.)

There is no charter by Caradoc in the Museum; but Mr. Traherne was aware of a charter by him, as "Caradoc ap Jestyn," to Morgan,—no doubt among Mr. Talbot's papers,—and in which his wife's name is given as Gwladys. Caradoc or Cradoc is also named in the confirmation charter to Morgan by King John (15 May 6 John, 1205), as follows:

"Ex dono Morgani filii Cradoci, et hominum ejus, quicquid habent in territorio Novi Castelli.....Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy, Puntlimor.....Ex dono Morgani filii Cradocy quicquid habet in marisco de Aven, et Rossamerin, et communem pasturam in montanis inter Taf et Nethe." (*N. Monas.*, v, 741.)

Caradoc was dead in 1188, and supposing him to have lived to the age of seventy, would have died in 1148.

IV. MORGAN ap Caradoc, lord of Avan, called by the Welsh Morgan "Arglwydd," or the lord, probably from his relationship to Prince Rhys. He did homage, with other Welsh lords, to Henry II, at Gloucester, in 1175; and in 1188 guided Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus from Margam across the treacherous sands of Avan and Neath, to their next stage at Swansea. His parentage and connexion with Avan are also established by King John's charter of 1205, already cited; and in another confirmation, by the same king, to Neath Abbey in 1208, cited afterwards in the account of Lleisan his grandson,

whence it appears that Morgan gave to that house various lands between Avan, Neath, and Tawy.

There exists in the Museum a curious charter, printed below, by this Morgan ap Caradoc, in which he confesses "that nearly thirty years before, in the time of Abbot Conan, he granted to Margam common of pasture in his woods and plains; and then, some years later, in the time of Abbot Gilbert, made the gift the subject of a formal charter. At which time the monks of Neth had nothing to do with his land in the hills in the direction of that vill." Unfortunately, however, "in the year 1205, overcome by lust of money, he gave a charter of part of this same pasture to the monks of Neath"; and to this he testifies in writing, that the truth may be known, and all controversy between the two houses on this account the more readily brought to a close. (Harl. Chart. 75, B. 31.)

The Margam confirmation charter mentions a donation by Roger and Kenewrec, of lands in the marsh of Avene, which their father held of Morgan ap Caradoc:—

"Ex dono Rogeri et Kenewrec filiorum Wian totam terram quam pater eorum tenuit de Morgano filio Karadoci in marisco de Avene. Ex dono eorundem communionem pascuarii totius terræ eorum in bosco et plano, et aisiamenta in aquis et viis et cæteris necessariis." (*N. Monas.*, v, 259.)

Another charter (75, B. 4) of about 1246 is tested by Leysan ap Morgan and Morgan and Cradoc his brothers; and another by Morgan mentions Leysan and Owein as his brothers. This would give as the issue of Morgan ap Caradoc,—1, Leysan; 2, Morgan; 3, Owen; 4, Cradoc, who probably died in the interval between the two charters. An Aberavan charter, by Thomas de Avene, in 1349, of which only a translation is preserved, alludes to and confirms the gifts of Morgan ap Caradoc to Margam, and of his sons Leysan and Owen.

Morgan is also named as the father of Leysan in another borough charter to the same Thomas in 1350. This Morgan is also recorded in an endorsement upon a

Margam cartulary roll, inspected by Mr. Traherne, as having betrayed his hostage:

"Morgan ap Cradoc tradidit Canaythen filium Roberti ab Eynon obsidem pro se domino suo Willimo Comiti Glovernie [et] per modicum tempus rebellavit contra dominum suum. Hoc audito Comes precessit erruere oculos obsidis et remittere ad..... In recompensatione oculorum Morgan dedit ei terram de Rosowlin, et ille ex consensu domini sui dedit ecclesie beate Marie de Margan." (*Coll. Top. et Gen.* v, 20.)

Canaythen and Alaythen are, no doubt, the same person. Owen ap Alaythen and Rese his brother test, with Morgan Gam, Rese Coh's abjuration deed of 1230-1240; and about 1246 (75, B. 4), Owen ap Alayth grants certain stone coal mines to Margam; and Lleisan ap Morgan, as the superior lord, tests and adds his seal to this deed. Also charter 75, C. 25, cites a concord of 1246, to which Owen, Rese, and Cradoc, sons of Alayth, were chief parties. Canaythen, or Alayth, who was so shabbily treated by Morgan, was a considerable person, and his sons seem to have continued to hold and to grant lands in the district.

Morgan was alive in 1206, and dead in 1209, so that he probably died in 1207-8; in which case, if only of age at his father's presumed death, he would have been seventy-nine years old. The Welsh pedigrees marry Morgan to Wenllian, daughter of Ivor Bach, and give him, besides Lleisan and Morgan-Gam, five sons and two daughters.

v. LLEISAN ap Morgan, lord of Avene, was no doubt of age in 1204, when he was in command of two hundred Welshmen:

"Rex etc. Vicecomiti Gloucestrie etc. Liberate dilecto et fidei nostro Willo. de Breosa x marcas ad opus LEISANI Walensis filii MORGAN qui veniet in servicium nostrum cum cc. Walensibus et etc. Windesora 28 Mar." (*Lib. Roll*, 5 John, p. 88.)

As the family of De Braose were lords of Gower and Kilvey, this entry points to a connexion between Lleisan and those lordships, which will be seen to have been actually the case.

Lleisan is next mentioned among the Neath benefactors in King John's confirmation charter of 1208 to that abbey. It there appears that he had confirmed the very considerable gifts of his father Morgan; thus shewing that he was then head of the family, and in possession of the property. These gifts comprehended land between Avan and Nedd, from Portwer to Mariet; sixty acres of arable land next his houses, the whole of the island within the great Pill, all the land outside the Wold, and common of pasture and all the land between Avan and Thawi:

"Ex dono Lisanti filii Morgan totam terram quam idem Morgan eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam inter Avene et Nethe; videlicet Portwer, et inde usque ad Mariet. Sexaginta quoque acras terræ arabilis proximas domibus suis; et insuper totam insulam illam quæ est intra magnam Pullam, et totam terram quæ est extra Valdam, et etiam communionem pascuarii, et totam terram ipsius inter Avene et Thawi." (*N. Monas.*, v, 259.)

Lleisan seems to have died, without issue, before 1228, leaving his brother Morgan his heir.

v. 2. MORGAN ap Morgan, the next lord of Avene, was no doubt the well known Morgan Gam (*cam* or *gam* meaning "the crooked,"—*camus*, and applied either to bandy legs, as in the hero of Agincourt; or, as in the present instance, to a squint caused by the loss of an eye). When a son bore his father's name, it was the universal custom in Wales to give him a to-name by way of distinction; and this was usually derived from some personal peculiarity, as "Vachan" or "Bach" (the less), "Tew" (the fat), "Coch" (the red), "Ddu" (the black); all of which, and many others, were in frequent use. This practice makes it almost certain that Morgan ap Morgan bore some distinguishing epithet, and highly probable that he was the Morgan Gam of the Margam charters.

By charter 75, C. 21, without date, Morgan Gam gives to Margam his whole common of pasture between Avene and the Neath boundaries, the monks paying forty pence annually. They also have a place for a cowshed. This

charter bears the seal of Morgan Gam, with his effigy as a mounted knight, and the legend "Sigillum Morgani Gam."

In his confirmation charter to Margam, reprinted here, Morgan ap Morgan, with his brothers Lleisan and Owen, alludes to his claims on the new castle at New-castle, as possibly to be decided by arms. This claim supports the Welsh pedigrees in their assertion that the Avene family held the whole territory from the Crumlin brook to the Ogmores river, on the right, or west, bank of which the new castle still stands. The charter is, nevertheless, by no means intelligible. Why should Morgan lead his brothers, Lleisan being the elder? And how came he, then a cadet, to be in a position to covenant? The Welsh account was that Jestyn, while lord of Glamorgan, granted to Caradoc the whole territory between the Ogwr river and the Crumlin brook, long the western boundary of the lordships; and that Fitzhamon, on his refusal to do homage, deprived him of the lands from the Ogwr to the Avan, upon which the lord's town of Kenfig, and subsequently the Abbey of Margam, were founded. (Iolo MSS., p. 394.) And this the charter bears out as regards the Ogwr.

It is not known when Morgan Gam was born, but this event may safely be placed as early as 1180, since in 1204 his elder brother, Lleisan, was in military command. Morgan does not appear to have adopted his brother's political views, for in 1227 he was in arms against the Earl of Gloucester; and being taken, was sent to England, and kept there till the next year. The *Annals of Margam* thus relate the occurrence:

"Eodem anno [1227] G. Comes Gloucestræ cepit Morganum Cam, quem compedibus vinctum misit in Angliam, illumque ibi in custodia firma servare præcessit.....Hoc anno [1228] Morganus Cam, datis obsidibus G. Comiti de Clara, solutus est vinculis." (*A. de M. in loco.*)

The only error was in letting the prisoner free too soon, for in 1232 he burned the earl's vill of Kenfig. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 278.)

Morgan Gam affixes his seal, as lord of Avene, to Rese Coh's charter (75, B. 40), which, though without date, cites a deed of 1234. Bishop Elias tests the charter, and he died May 1240; but, in truth, Morgan Gam himself died, say the *Annals of Tewkesbury*, in February 1240, and was buried at Margam. (*Ann. de Theok. in loco.*) Hence the mandate of Henry III to the Welsh chieftains in 1245 is addressed "filio Morgan Gam."

The patent roll of 5 Edward III (1331) adds some further information about Morgan Gam. It states that Matilda, daughter of Morgan Gam, married Gilbert de Turbervill, and had from her father in frank marriage the manor of Landimor in Gower, which was afterwards claimed by another Gilbert de Turbervill, their descendant and heir, whose elder male line ended in two co-heirs, whose representatives became, through the elder, Scurlage and Mansel; and through the younger, De la Bere and Basset. (Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. III, p. 8.) This connexion with Gower is further supported by an *Inquisitio p. m.* of 13 Ed. II (No. 62), which shews that John de Braose had given the vills of Leisaneston and Kettehill (in Gower) to Morgan Gam.

Thomas de Avene's borough charter of 1349 mentions Morgan Vychan and Sir Lleisan as sons of Morgan Gam.

VI. Sir LLEISAN ap Morgan Gam, lord of Avene. The repetition of this name in (probably) three succeeding generations, in each as Lleisan ap Morgan, and in the first two dying childless, has created considerable confusion in the genealogy. It was exceedingly popular in the family; and its occurrence in the neighbourhood of Neath, renders very probable the claim of some of the older families in that valley to descend from the house of Avene.

Harleian charter 75, C. 25, shews that "Lleisan ap Morgan Cham" was in possession of the lordship in 1246; and that of Owen ap Alayth (75, B. 4) calls him Lleisan the son of Morgan, and mentions his brothers, Morgan and Cradock. He also appears as Lleisan ap Morgan in a charter (75, C. 42) of May 1249, and in the borough

charter of the same year. It is uncertain whether the borough charter with the seal of arms is to be attributed to this Lleisan or his nephew, but probably to the latter.

VI 2. MORGAN VACHAN ap Morgan Gam, lord of Avene, appears to have been next brother to, and heir of, Sir Lleisan. He is mentioned as a son of Morgan Gam in the borough charter of 1249; and in an extent cited by Mr. Floyd as taken on the death of Richard de Clare, about 1263-4, is said to hold half a commote in Walshery by the tenure of a heriot of his horse and arms at his decease. He was father, as it would seem, of another Lleisan. The Welsh pedigrees marry him to the heiress of Kilvey, and give him also a son called Rhys; whence claimed descent the Lleisans of Baglan, and through them the Pryces of Briton Ferry and other families now mostly extinct. According to the Chronicle in the *Archæol. Camb.* (p. 282), Morgan the son of Morgan Gam, married the daughter of Walter de Sully in 1276. He seems to have died in 1288, according to the Chronicle printed in the *Archæol. Camb.* for 1862 (p. 281), "anno 1288 obiit Margan Dominus de Avene viij idus Augusti" (6th August).

Walsingham mentions Morgan as in rebellion in Glamorgan in 1294-5. There is no Morgan in the family at that date, whose existence can be proved; but he may have been one of their numerous cadets of Baglan or elsewhere.

"Quidam etiam, Marganus dictus, Wallenses australes concitans, Comitem Gloverniæ Gilbertum, qui progenitores suos exheredeverat, de terra sua quæ Glamorgan dicitur, expulit et fugavit." (Walsingham, *Hist. Angliæ*, ed. 1863.)

VII. LLEISAN ap Morgan Vachan, or D'Avene, lord of Avene, described as the son of Morgan Vachan in a borough charter. According to the Chronicle, Morgan, son of Morgan Gam, married, in 1276, a daughter of Walter de Sully. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1862, p. 282.) This date is scarcely consistent with the known period of Morgan Gam, and perhaps relates to this Lleisan.

On the death of the last G. de Clare, the escheats for

1314-15 (8 Ed. II, No. 18) shew that Lleisan held a commote with royalty by serjeantry, which in the partition of the estates between De Clare's sisters was taken as equal to three knights' fees.

During the local rebellion of Llewelyn Bren, which at one time for a moment was serious, Lleisan adhered to the cause of order, and defended Kenfig Castle, which stood on his own borders. He afterwards petitioned the king for repayment of his expenses of upwards of forty marks. The petition is lost; but the king's letter of 12 March, 1315 (Close Roll, 8 Ed. II, memb. 13), addressed to Barth. de Badlesmere, Custos of Glamorgan, is preserved, and given below. Edward remarks quietly that Lleisan only did his duty, and defended his own property; but that he wishes to be gracious to him, and therefore Badlesmere is to permit him to retain twenty marks already had by him on account, and this sum will be allowed in the accounts of the Custos.

This Lleisan is regarded by Mr. Jones as the grantor of the borough charter, with seal of arms, given afterwards. Lleisan was father of John and Thomas de Avene, both mentioned in Penrice agreement of 1340. He died before 1328, when his son was lord.

VIII. Sir JOHN de Avene, knight, lord of Avene, Sully, and Kilvey, so styled as witness to a local charter (75, C. 25) of 28 June, 1328, and at the head of a charter by himself on the Wednesday in Epiphany, 6 Edw. III, January 1333. He was therefore in possession as early as 1328. Sully, no doubt, came by Maud, daughter of Walter de Sully, either Sir John's mother or his grandmother. This manor must have come to the Avenes between 1315 and 1328, since at the former date it was held by William de Briwes, probably by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Raymond de Sully. How the acquisition was made, whether by inheritance on Elizabeth dying childless, or by purchase from her and De Briwes, is not known.

The charter of 1333 runs in his own name and that of Isabel his wife, and of Thomas their son. *The Golden*

*Grove Book* (G. 1033) says he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Barry, knight, which Sir Thomas was living in 1307. A writ of 11 Ed. III (24 Sept. 1337), directing the postponement of a levy of five hundred Welsh lances, picked men from South Wales, is addressed to John de Langeton, William Brown, John de Avene, Howel ap Howel, chevalers, Griffith Dun, and John Norreys. In the following year (26 Feb. 1338) the same persons were ordered to select six hundred men, half archers, half with lances, picked men, fitly armed with bows and arrows and lances, and clothed in one suit; which force, accompanied by nine hundred and fifty archers and lances from other parts of South Wales, they were to lead to Ipswich, to embark there at Easter. (*N. Fœd.*, ii, 1016-7.) Sir John d'Avene, Sir John de Langeton, and John le Norreys, appear together as witnesses of a charter by Abbot William of Neath in 1341.

Sully has not been celebrated for remaining long in one family, and the Avenes did not long hold it. Mr. Floyd states that before 1349 it was exchanged by John de Avene with Hugh le Despenser for Briton Ferry, which manor John held at the death of Despenser, 8 Feb. in the above year, with the serjeantry of Avene, estimated at three knights' fees, and worth £40. Sir John probably died before 1349, the date of his son's charter to Margam, in which mention is made of his father's gifts to that house.

In the inquisition upon the death of Hugh le Despenser, 23 Ed. III (1349-50), among his possessions is returned "Avene manerium cum membris." As Coyty Castle is also in the return, which was never vested in the chief lord, it is probable that this was a mere occupancy during a minority; which, however, must have terminated in that year, since Thomas grants a charter on 10th Feb. 1349.

There exists a curious declaration by Sir Robert de Penrice of Penrice, dated 1340, and printed afterwards, which is full of particulars of the Avene family. It mentions Thomas, son of Mons. Leysan Davene, as hold-

ing a charter of feoffment of the manor of Sully by John Davene to the parson of Sully; covenants between Thomas le Blount and Leysan Davene; an indenture of the lands in Kylvei, that Mons. Leysan gave to Mons. John; a charter that Sir David Alweyne enfeoffed Mons. John Davene of the signory of Avene; an indenture by which Leysan enfeoffed John of the lands of Avene and Talgarn; an indenture by which Sir Robert Dunffreville, parson of Penmark, enfeoffed Thomas son of John Davene, and Maud his wife, of the lands of Kylvei, etc.

Penrice was to deliver these charters to Thomas, son of John Davene, when he asked for them. Should Thomas die without heirs of his body, they were to go to his brother William. Failing Thomas and William, they were to go to the lord of Gower. It appears, therefore, that John and Thomas were sons of Leysan; and that John had two sons only, Thomas and William. The Welsh pedigrees give him a daughter, married first to Cynvrig Vachan, and secondly to Griffith Gethyn; and this second match is supported in some degree by John's charter of 1333, which confirms to Griffith Gethyn ap Madoc ap Rese certain lands in Kylvei. Robert, son of Griffith Gethyn, witnessed a charter by his first cousin, Thomas Davene, in 1352.

IX. THOMAS de Avene, lord of Avene, (Briton Ferry) and Kilvay, of age on or before 16 Edw. III (1342-3), when he joined his father and mother in a grant of lands in Kilvay to Griffith Gethyn ap Madoc ap Rees. (Francis MSS.) In a grant of lands to Margam, 10 Feb. 1349, the translation of which is preserved (*N. Mon.*, v, 741), he is in possession; and for his soul's good, and that of his father and mother and others, gives certain lands in the marsh of Avene, which he had by exchange from the Lady Margaret de Avene in her free widowhood; and, paying a tribute to the magnificence of the structure of the monastery, he confirms all the previous grants of his predecessors and their vassals; notably what the monks have from Morgan ap Cradoc, from Lleisan and

Owen the sons, from Morgan Cam, from Morgan Vaghan and Sir Lleisan, sons of Morgan Cam; and from his own father, Sir John de Avene. Lady Margaret may have been Morgan Vachan's second wife.

Thomas de Avene also granted a charter, 26 April, 1350, to his English burgesses and chencers of Avene, in which he mentions Sir John his father, and recites and confirms the charter of Lleisan ap Morgan already cited. Another charter by Thomas, dated the Sunday after the feast of St. John Lateran, 24 Ed. III (9 May, 1350), is addressed to Jervard, d . . . . ap Heylin, and relates to lands in Avene. There is also a charter by "Thomas Davene" in the collection of Mr. Francis, in which he styles himself "dominus de Kilvey," no doubt because he therein grants land "dominio meo de Kilvey." The grantee is Lewelin ap David Gor (Goch) ap Jevan ap David ap Lewelin. It is dated, Kilvey, 11 March, 26 Ed. III (1352).

The time of Thomas's death is not known. It must have been before 1373, when Edward le Despenser granted a charter to "his" burgesses ("burgensibus nostris") of Avene. It is this charter which marks the change of the property, about which the escheats and inquisitions, as printed by the Record Commission, are not clear. Hugh le Despenser and Elizabeth his wife, relict of Giles de Badelesmere, at his death, 8 Feby. 1349 (23 Ed. III) were seized of "Sully manor, and Avene manor with its members." This clearly must have been as chief lords only. Edward le Despenser and Elizabeth Burghersh his wife, in 1375-6 were seized of the fee of Sully and the serjeantry of Avene. In 1376-7 the manors of Avene and Sully were in possession, with other Glamorgan manors, of John Daundeseye and others, probably as trustees for the Despensers.

Kilvey, no doubt, reverted to the lords of Gower. Thomas Earl of Warwick, lord of Gower, held the forest of Kilvey, 43 Ed. III and 5 Hen. IV. Sir Robert Gons- hill and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Duchess of Norfolk, held, as her dower, one third of the manor and lordship

of Kilvey; and 8 Hen. IV, Thomas Mowbray, Earl Mareschal, was seized of the other two parts of Gower and Kilvey, lordships and lands.

The descent of Briton Ferry is not recorded; but it is not improbable that it passed to the collateral heir, and so descended to the family of Pryce, so long seated there.

The deed in Norman French, already referred to, and printed below, also from the collection of Mr. Francis, though it contains a number of curious facts, relates to the later descents of the Avan pedigree. It is part of an indenture between Sir Robert de Penrice of Penrice and Thomas, son of Mons. Leysan Daveme, dated Penrice, 13 July, 14 Ed. III (1340), by which Sir Robert acknowledges the receipt of certain deeds and covenants, to deliver them up on demand, first, by Thomas son of Mons. John Davene; and on his death, without heirs of his body, to his brother, William Davene. The documents are:

1. A charter of enfeoffment of the whole manor of Sully to Sir Maiou, parson there, by Mons. John Davene.
2. A letter of all the goods and chattels of the manor.
3. A foot of a fine levied in Cardiff, touching the same manor.
4. Indenture of covenants between MM. Thomas le Blount and Leyson Davene.
5. A charter given in Kylvai by M. Leysan to M. John Davene.
6. A charter by which Sir David Alweyne enfeoffed M. John Davene of all the signory and lands of Avene.
7. A charter by which M. Leysan enfeoffed M. John Davene with all the lands of Avene and Talgarn.
8. A charter by which Sir Robert d'Umffrevill, parson of Penmark, enfeoffed Thomas, son of Mons. John Davene, and Maud his wife, with the lands of Kylvai.
9. A letter *del entendance* of all the tenants in Kylvay.
10. A letter of recognizance of the lands in Kylvai under le Sieur Robert de Singleton.
11. An obligation for 1,000 livres to Sir David Alweyne.

12. A letter of defeasance of the said 1000 livres.

Thomas, son of Mons. John Davene, is clearly the ninth lord of the subjoined pedigree, who, having an heir of his body, excluded his younger brother William. Mons. John was as certainly the son of a Lleisan, who owned the estates in his day, and who therefore can scarcely have been other than the Mons. Leysane of the indenture; in which case, Thomas, his son, was probably a younger brother to John. The parsons of Sully and Penmark were, no doubt, feoffees for certain legal purposes only. Mons. Thomas le Blount appears for the first time; but it is generally believed that the Avan heiress married a Blount, who exchanged the estates with Despeuser, and left the county. This covenant, however, points to an earlier connexion, which may have something to do with the appearance of Sir Robert d'Umffrevill, the parson of Penmark, in an Avene deed.

Mr. Floyd, by far the highest authority for the early Norman history of Glamorgan, shews that Sir John le Blount married Elizabeth the heiress of Penmark, and his widow in 1362. She founded a chantry in Athelny Abbey; and among the souls to be prayed for, were those of Sir William Blount and Maud his wife, and Sir Henry d'Umffrevill and Isabel his wife. Whether Elizabeth was the daughter of an Umffrevill, or the daughter of the heiress of that name, is uncertain; but she certainly had Penmark, and this renders the usual version of the match between Blount and the Avan heiress more probable.

x. JANE de Avene is reputed to have married Sir William Blount; and they are said to have exchanged their lands with the Despencers against others in the north of England, and to have migrated thither. The match has not as yet been discovered among the numerous pedigrees of Blount; but, having regard to the incessant blunders with female names in the Welsh pedigrees, and the fact that Thomas d'Avene's wife was a Maud, it is not impossible that Maud may have been also that of the heiress, and that she and her husband may

be the persons named in the Athelney obit, 8 Richard II (1284-5), already cited. Meyric writes of a Sir George Blunt of Salop as their lineal descendant.

The charter of Edward le Despencer to the borough of Avan shews that this lordship had passed from the family of Avan before 1373; and the Courtney Register at Lambeth shews that Lady le Despencer presented to the parish church of "Avene" in 6 Nov. 1389.

Among the valuable collection of Welsh MSS. preserved at Peniarth, is a book of Glamorgan pedigrees particularly strong in those of the pure Welsh families, and unusually ample in the details of the cadet branches. The handwriting is of the age of Charles I. This volume contains the following pedigree of the house of Avene, which is here given because, though in some important points incorrect, it is that usually received by the Welsh.

II. JESTYN ap Gwrgan by Angharad, daughter of Elystan Gloddryd, his second wife, had—1, Caradoc; 2, *Madoc*, lord of Ruthyn; 3, *Rees*, lord of Solven; 4, *Riwallon*; 5, *Geraint*; 6, *Nest*, married Einon ap Collwyn; 7, *Gwenllian*, married Trym ap Maenarch; 8, *Morgan Hir*.

III. CARADOC ap Jestyn married Gladys, daughter of Griffith ap Rhys ap Twdor, and had—1, Morgan; 2, *Retherch*; 3, *Meredyth*; 4, *Bredyr*; 5, *Wrgan Hir*.

IV. MORGAN ap Caradoc married, first, Gwenllian, daughter of Ivor Petit, lord of Senghenydd; and second, daughter of Madoc ap Cynan. By Gwenllian he had—1, Morgan; 2, *Lleisan*; 3, *Owen*; 4, *Cadwell*; 5, *Morgan Gam*, whose daughter and heir, Maud, married Sir Paen Turberville.

V. MORGAN VYCHAN, lord of Avan, married, first, Jennett, daughter of Elidur ap Rhys; and second, Ellen, daughter of Grono ap Einon, lord of Cilvae, by whom he had—1, Lysan; 2, *Rees*, who married Maud, daughter of Edward de Sully by a daughter of Adam ap Ivor Hir, and was ancestor of Thomas of Brigan; 3, *Howell*; 4, *Hopkin*; 5, *Jevan*; 6, *Gladys*.

VI. Sir LLEISAN de Avan married a daughter of Sir Thomas de Barry, and had

VII. Sir JOHN de Avan, married a daughter of Sir Thomas de Barry, and had

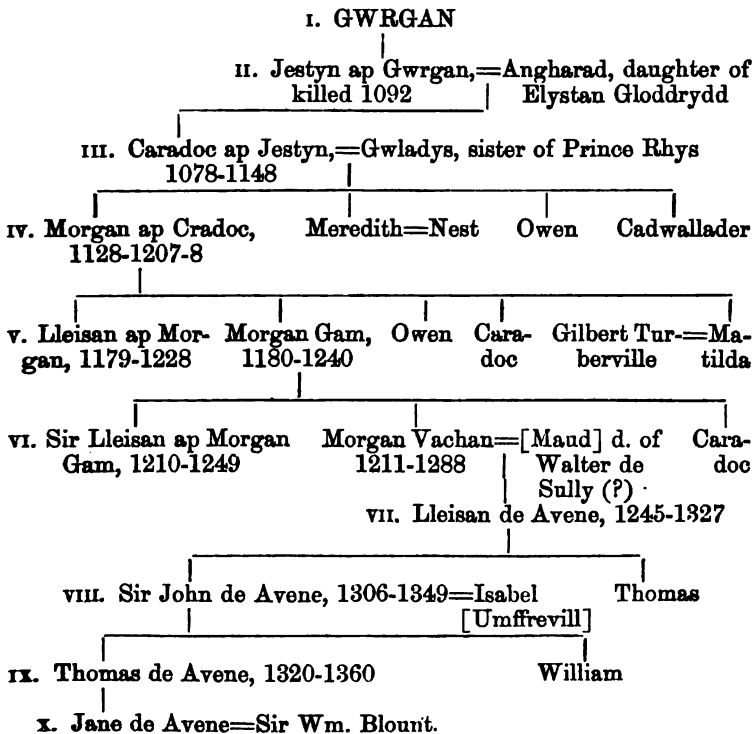
VIII. THOMAS de Avan, who gave the lordships of Avan, Cilvae, and Sully, to the lord of Glamorgan. He married a daughter of Sir John Blunt of the North, and had—1, *Thomas de Avan*; 2, *Morgan*.

ix. MORGAN de Avan married a daughter of Brayn of the Forest, and had

x. WILLIAM de Avan married a daughter of Llewelyn ap Jevan Mady, and had

XI. JENKIN de Avan married Eva, daughter of Morgan ap William, and had

**XII. ELIZABETH, who married William Mathew.**



## APPENDIX.

*Morgan pro Domo de Margan de communi pastura sua ex parte de Neth.* [Br. Mus., Harl. Ch. 75, B. 31.]

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Morganus filius Caradoci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse monachis de Margan communem pasturam et aisia-menta terre mee in bosco et in plano tempore Conani Abbatis fere triginta annis transactis. Postea vero tempore Gileberti Abbatis pluribus jam annis transactis eandem donacionem eis expressius incartavi sicut carta quam inde haberit testatur cum monachi de Neth eo tempore nichil omnino haberint de terra mea in montanis que est ex parte de Neth anno autem ab incarnatione domini millesimo ducentesimo quinto cupiditate victus propter pecuniam quandam partem ejusdem pasture monachis de Neth incartavi. Hoc testimonium veritatis ideo scripto mandavi ut nota sit omnibus veritas et controversia inter duas domos de eadem pastura facilius et justius terminetur.

[A fragment of an oval seal of red wax attached. On it the figure of a knight riding, to the right, is partly visible. Legend, + SIGILLVM MAR(GANI).

[Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart. 75, B. 28.]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Moraduth filius Karadoci salutem. Sciatis quod quoniam receptus sum in plenam fraternitatem domus de Margan tunc recepi et ego domum ipsam et omnia que ad ipsam spectant et maxime grangiam illorum de Lantmeuthin cum omnibus catallis et pertinentiis suis in custodia et protectione mea sicut propria catalla mea. Et tunc concessi et dedi assensu uxoris mee Nest et heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et Karadoci patris mei et uxoris mee Nest et omnium antecessorum meorum eidem domui in perpetuam elemosinam aisia-menta in bosco meo in usus grangie sue de Lantmeuthin quantumcumque opus habuerint ad meirimonium et ad focalia et communem pasturam terre mee quantumcumque opus habuerint in usus ejusdem grangie ad boves et equos et porcos et animalia pascualia. Et hoc totum warentizabimus eis et aquietabimus ego et heredes mei ut habeant et teneant hoc totum libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio et consuetudine et omni exactione sicut ulla elemosina liberius teneri potest. Et quoniam eis hanc donationem feci dederunt michi monachi pre-

dicte domus de Margan c. solidos karitatis intuitu. Hiis testibus, Henea sacerdote Willielmo sacerdote de Sancta Juleta domina Nest uxore predicti Moraduth Kenewrec filio Madoc Madoc filio Kadugan Isac Sedan Rogero filio Wiawan Evelin portario.

*Endorsed.*—Carta Moredach de husbote et heybote.

[A large circular seal of brown wax remains attached, bearing the device of a twisted branch, like the head of an abbatial crook, and the legend, + SIGIL(LU)M MOREDVC FILII CARADOCI.]



*Carta Morgani Kam de communa pastura, etc.*

[*Brit. Mus. Harl., Cart. 75, c. 21.*]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Morganus Kam salutem in domino. Noveritis universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Ecclesie Sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam communem pasturam mee inter Avenam et divisas que sunt inter dictos monachos de Margan et monachos de Neth tam in marisco quam in metis ad usum vaccarum suarum et ceterorum animalium. Ita ut dicti monachi habeant et teneant dictam pasturam et utantur ea bene et in pace libere et quiete sine contradictione mei vel heredum meorum reddendo inde mihi vel heredibus meis quadraginta denarios annu-

atim ad festum Sancti Andree pro omni servicio exactione et demando seculari. Concessi etiam dictis monachis locum unum idoneum in dictis metis ad domum faciendum si voluerint ad opus vaccarum suarum. Hec omnia ego et heredes mei dictis monachis pro predicto servicio contra omnes homines varentizabimus. Et ut premissa firmitatis robur inperpetuum optineant presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Henrico ab Willim Lewelino ab Rog. Reso fratre ejus Galfrido ab Herebert Osberto et Thoma monachis de Margan Hespus Roberto petit conversis de Margan et multis aliis.

*Endorsed.*—Carta Morgani Gam de communa pasture in metis et in mariscis de Avene.

[A circular seal of red wax, nearly perfect, bearing the impress of a mounted knight, in armour, riding towards the proper left. Legend, + SIGILLUM MORGANI GAM.]

*Abjuracio Resi Coch junioris de Terra de Egliscanwir.*  
[*Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart.* 75, B. 40.] 1234-1240.

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Resus Coh junior salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego consilio et consensu amicorum meorum quietum clamavi et abjuravi et hac carta mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum deo et ecclesie beati Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum clamium meum et totum jus quod dicebam me habere in terra de Egleskeyn occasione forestarie videlicet tres domos in pastura de Egleskeyn ad pascendum ubi vellem inter aquam de Garwe et aquam de Uggemor et terra pratum et bladum hoc totum quietum clamavi pro omnibus heredibus meis et omnibus meis ut habeant et teneant dicti monachi dictam terram suam scilicet quicquid continetur inter predictas aquas libere et quiete et pacifice pro me et omnibus meis sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quietius haberi potest vel teneri in omnibus et per omnia sicut carte donatorum quas inde habent testantur. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc quietam clamacionem contra omnes homines et omnes feminas inperpetuum. Et secundum quod hoc totum actum est coram domino Elya Landavense episcopo apud Margan circa festum omnium sanctorum anno domini millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo quarto. Et preterea sciendum quod affidavi et super sacramenta ecclesie de Margan juravi quod omnia ista fidelitate et sine dolo servabo inperpetuum et quod fidelis ero dicti domini semper et ubique et quod bona illorum custodiam et defendam pro omni posse

meo ubique et precipue in terra de Egleskeyn et quod non sinam pro omni posse meo quod aliquis cum averiis suis intret in terram de Eglesken ad pascendum et ut hec concessio mea rata et inconcussa permaneat predictus episcopus et Morganus Cam huic scripto sigilla sua apposuerunt una cum sigillo meo. Hiis testibus domino Elya Landavense Episcopo Mauricio Archidiacono Landavensis Willielmo Decano de Lammey Magistro Ricardo de Kerlyun Johanne Capellano Ricardo notario Episcopi Morgano Cam Anyam ab Madoc Lewelino ap Roger Yoruado ab Espus Oweno ab Alaythen Reso fratre ejus David ab Wylm Lewarh Puynel Osborn et Thoma de Cantelo monachis de Margan Espus et Anyano conversis de Margan et multis aliis.

[Three seals remain attached : 1. A circular seal of dark green wax, bearing a star-like device, and the legend, + SIGILL RESI COH IVNIORIS. 2. An oval seal of green wax, having on one side the full-length figure of a bishop fully habited ; on the dexter a star ; sinister, a crescent ; legend, + ELIAS DEI GRACIA LA . . . . EPISCOPVS : counter-seal, a right hand raised in the act of benediction ; legend, + SECRET ELIE LANDAVENSIS EPISCO-PVS. 3. A small circular seal of dark green wax, bearing an ill executed impression of a knight on horseback ; legend, . IGIL . . . . GANI CA . .]

*Confirmatio Morgani Gam de Terris etc. Monachis de Margam.*  
(Penes C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. Coll. Top. et Gen. viii, 36.)  
circa 1220.

Ego Morgan filius Morgani et fratres mei Leisan et Owein concessi eis et confirmavi eis scilicet monachis quod de cetero non vexabo eos nec impediam de aqua sua de Avene aut aliquid injurie contra eos faciam aut fieri permittam et quod oves eorum de pastura non amovebo aut amoveri permittam pro aliqua causa aut ira quam erga prefatam domum habuero. Preterea sciendum quod eos non vexabo nec impediam de terris suis colendis quas habent in feodo Novi Castelli quamdiu ipsum Novum Castellum fuerit extra manum meam scilicet de me et de meis firmam pacem habebunt licet cum aliis pro predicto Novo Castello guerram fecero. Insuper et supra sanctuaria eidem Ecclesie juravi quod ego et heredes mei hec omnia fideliter et absque dolo tenebuntur et prefatis monachis contra omnes homines pro posse nostro warrantizabimus. Hujus testibus Cuichlin filio Canan Rederch et Ririd.

29 H. III, 1245. [*N. Fed.*, I, 258.]

Mandatum est cuilibet Walensium quod compareat coram Rege, in curia Regis Westmonasterii in crastino cinerum, responsuri et iudicium recepturi de homicidiis, deprædationibus, et aliis dampnis, quæ perpetrata sunt in regno Regis, contra pacem Regis.

Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, sexto die Januarii.

Baronibus de Norwalliæ, qui fecerunt Regi homagio (sexto-decim nominatim).

Baronibus de Sutwallia.

Mailgun filio Mailgun.

Mereduk filio Oweyn.

Mereduk filio Resi Screk.

Filiis Resi Wachen.

Reso filio Griffini.

Filio Morgan Gam.

Howeil Amereduk.

[*Brit. M. Harl. Chart.* 75, B. 4.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Owenus filius Alayth consilio et consensu heredum meorum necnon et aliorum amicorum meorum dedi et concessi deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum carbonem lapideum totius terre me et hominum meorum ubicunque inventus fuerit cum libero ingressu et egressu tam cum bigis et quadrigis quam aliis vecturis prout eisdem commodius visum fuerit. Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete bene et pacifice sine omni calumpnia vel exaccione seu demanda. Pro hac autem donacione mea dederunt mihi predicti monachi pre manibus dimidiam marcam. Reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis in vigilia Natalis Domini dimidium cranocum frumenti quamdiu dicto carbone predictis monachis uti placuerit. Quicquid vero dampni incurrerim vel perdiderim de terra arabili per fossionem dicti carbonis predicti monachi mihi restituent per visum bonorum et legalium virorum. Hanc autem donacionem meam ego et heredes mei contra omnes mortales warentizabimus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto Dominus meus Leysanus una cum sigillo meo sigillum suum aposuit. Hiis testibus, Leysano filio Morgani Morgano et Cradoco fratribus ejusdem Enea et Mauricio clericis de Avene Reso et Cradoco filiis Alayth' Jorverth ab Esp' Ivor Hyr Luvath ab David et multis aliis.

[Two seals of dark green wax:—1. Much broken round the edge; originally an oval, about an inch across; in centre a fleur de lys of early type; legend, "..... ESS MORG..." 2. A round seal, about an inch and a quarter in diameter; in centre a fleur de lys; legend, "S. OWEIN F' ELAITHO."]

This charter is not dated, but charter 75, c. 25, recites a concord of 1246 between Owen, Rhys, and Cradoc ap Alayth, which was sealed by Lleisan ap Morgan Gam, and tested by Jorworth ap Espus. Hence, as the present charter is granted by Owen, and tested by Rhys and Cradoc, all three sons of Alayth, and by Lleisan ap Morgan, the dates cannot differ very much; and if, as is probable, Lleisan is the brother of Morgan Gam, must be before 1228, and if his son, about 1249.]

*Inter Abbatem de Neth et Leysanum ap Morgan Gam, de mutatione alvei aquæ de Nedd. 10th May, 1249. [Cart. Harl. in Mus. Brit. 75, c. 42.]*

Universis Christi fidelibus Ricardus Pincerna Ada Walensis Thomas de Nerebert Willielmus Flandrensis Rogerus de Regni Robertus de Cantelupo Johel filius Willielmi Walterus Lunel Elyas Basseth Henricus de Gloucestria Ricardus de Gatesden Henricus de Nerebert Petrus filius Rogeri David Croc Cradoc ab Meuroc Ever Vahan Hoel Du Philippus ab Owen Reis ab Meuroc Hanarrodd ab Cnaitho Hoel Du de Landmoch Grifit ab Reis Cradoc ab Madoc Barth Coh Serevad ab Kedmor Moricius de Ponte salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos in Comitatu de Glamorgan die Lune proximo ante ascensionem anno regni Regis Henrici xxxiiii<sup>to</sup> jurati diximus de assisa araniata inter Abbatem et Conventum de Neth et Leysanum ab Morgan de terra de Enesgauchi recognoscentes quod eadem terra consueverat teneri de Cradoc ap Justin et de suis heredibus debet teneri de recto. Unde dicti Abbas et Conventus in misericordia. Item diximus quod aqua que vocatur Neth in veteri suo cursu debet currere et quod ceperat novum cursum. Et inde dictus Leysanus recuperavit seisinam. Et est decete ejusdem aque a redecambum descendendo quousque eedem aque postea generant simul. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Valete.

[Ten seals have been affixed to the deed, of which the labels only remain.

*Endorsed.*—Inter Abbatem de Neht et Leysanum filium Morgan (Cham) de terra Enesgauche et mutatione alvey aque de Neht.]

*Charta Leysana de Avene, penes H.H.V.*

Sciant presentes et futuri quod [ego] Leysan ap Morgan dominus de Avene filius et heres Morgani vachan dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi pro me et heredibus

seu assignatis meis omnibus anglicanis Burgensibus et etiam Chenceribus<sup>1</sup> meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis omnes libertates in villa mea de Avene et in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent Burgenses de Kenefig in villa de Kenefig et infra dominium domini comitis Glovernie et Hertfordie quantum in me est Et dabunt octo lagemas<sup>2</sup> de quolibet bracino pro servicio molendini et pro assisa mihi et heredibus et assignatis meis Concessi etiam pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis predictis Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace et sine aliqua calumpnia Housbote et Heybote<sup>3</sup> in omnibus nemoribus hominum meorum de me tenencium et optinebunt communem pasturem libere quiete bene et in pace in perpetuum in omnibus locis silvis pratis pascuis et pasturis tempore aperto super terram meam et etiam illam pasturam in latere de le Dinas quam est inter Karnwendrez et locum qui dicitur Kaekedrez in longitudine et in latitudine inter terram arabilem de Tyrusdez usque ad terram arabilem super le Dinas in omni tempore anni Et si contingat me aut heredes vel assignatos meos circa aliquam terram claustruram fecere et dicta claustrura prostata fuerit per bestias dictorum Burgensium seu Chenceriorum tenentur eandem claustruram iterum construere Et etiam habebunt communem pasturam in tempore aperto in omnibus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis hominum meorum de me tenencium cujuscunque conditionis fuerint. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et presenti carte mee confirmatione dedierunt mihi predicti Burgenses mei et Chencerii quadraginta solidos sterlingorum Et quia volo quod hec mea donatio concessio et presens carte mee confirmatio robur perpetue stabilitatis optineat hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi Hiis testibus Domino Thoma tunc Abbate de Morgan Enea Rectore ecclesie de Avene Henrico clerico tunc Senescallo de Avene Reso ap Morgan Reso ap Cradoc et multis aliis

On the seal, of green wax, is a heater-shaped shield bearing three chevrons, with the legend—LEY[SA]NI DE MORGAN.

Endorsement. In Chancery of the Great Sessions bet: Robert Thomas by Jane Thomas his mother and next friend, and the said Jane Thomas, complainants; with the Portreeve and Burgesses of the borough of Avon, defs.

<sup>1</sup> *Chencer*, he who pays tribute or "cense." "Censier" is chief or quit-rent.

<sup>2</sup> *Lagena*, a flagon.

<sup>3</sup> *Housbote* and *heybote*, the right to take timber to repair the house, and wood to make hedges.

30th May 1735. This parchment writing was produced to John Griffiths gent, at the time of his examination, and sworn to before

W. Jenkins. Walter Taynton. Wat. Morgan. Rich. Leyson.



[It is unfortunate that this charter, the earliest with an armorial seal, should be without date. As it mentions the Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, it cannot be later than 1313 when that line failed.

Eneas, who tests it as Rector of Avene, is probably the Eneas recorded in 75 B 4, as one of the two clerks of Avene, so that this charter is the later by a few years. The name of Eneas, or Einon, was rare and unpopular in the district on account of the treason of Einon ap Collwyn, known as "Einon the traitor."]

12 March, 8 Ed. II, 1315. [*Rot. Claus. 8 Ed. II. Mem. 13.*]

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Bartholomeo de Badlesmere custodi terre de Glamorgan in manu sua existentis salutem.

Supplicavit nobis Laysandus de Avene per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam quod cum ipse nuper tempore guerre in partibus de Morgannon per quosdam Wallenses suscitata circa conservacionem pacis nostre ibidem et tumultus ipsorum Wallensium sedandos ac defensionem castris nostri de Kenefeg de suo proprio usque ad summam quadraginta marcarum et amplius expendisset velimus ei aliquam recompensacionem facere graciose. Nos licet idem Laysandus ad defensionem terrarum et bonorum suorum teneatur volentes tamen ei gratiam facere in hac parte concessimus ei viginti

marcas in subsidium expensarum suarum predictarum hac vice de dono nostro. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Ley-sando dictas viginti marcas de exitibus terre predictæ liberetis et nos vobis inde in compoto vestro debitam allocacionem habere faciemus.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasteriensem xij die Marcii per petitionem de consilio.

[*Brit. Mus., Harl. Chart. 75 c. 25.*] 24 August 1328.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Cradok ap Ketherek eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me die confeccionis presencium consilio et assensu amicorum meorum pro salute anime mee et pro salute antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse dedisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse deo et Ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem servientibus deo in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes donationes, confirmationes et convenciones quas eisdem monachis fecerunt, Owenus, Resus, et Cradocus filii Alaythour, prout scriptum illorum testatur, tenore qui sequitur verborum.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris, Owenus, Resus et Cradokus filii Alaythour salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod hec est concordia finalis facta anno domini millesimo ducentesimo, quadragesimo sexto inter nos et monachos de Margan, videlicet quod nos consensu et consilio amicorum nostrorum pro maximis et enormibus dampnis que dictis monachis intutimus ut pote in blado, feno, pratis, pasturis, piscariis, nemoribus, grangiis, bercariis, et averiis multis rebus eciam aliis quamplurimis quas bene dicere pretermittimus. Quorum dampnorum summa ad trecentas viginti quatuor libras a viris prudentibus computabatur. Dedimus et concessimus domui beate Marie et monachis ibidem deo servientibus ut habeant in bosco nostro omnia necessaria sine gabulo et eo pro voluntate sua utantur ut proprio bosco pro nobis et heredibus nostris sine impedimento inperpetuum pro magna destructione quam fecimus nos et homines nostri in nemoribus dictorum monachorum. Preterea in recompensatione dictorum dampnorum pacabimus infra terminum dictis monachis sexaginta marcarum. In primo anno videlicet ad festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli decem marcas, et ad festum omnium sanctorum sequens decem marcas, simili modo secundo et tercio anno. Si vero de nobis limitus infra dictum tempus contigerit, heredes et amici nostri dictam pecuniam dictis terris monachis predictis fideliter pacabunt. Insuper autem nos et heredes nostri singulis annis ad festum Sancti Andree

Apostoli viginti solidos dictis monachis nomine redditus solvemus in perpetuum. Necnon et predictum redditum quem pro prioribus dampnis supradictis monachis a nobis illatis ad festum Sancti Michaelis reddere consuevimus reddemus, prout carte nostre quas eisdem monachis fecimus testantur, et hoc similiter sub pena unius marce nisi dicti redditus a nobis et heredibus nostris infra quindecim dies a dictis terris inperpetuum fuerint persoluti. Juravimus insuper super sacrosancta ecclesie de Margan quod nunquam nos nec homines nostri nec aliquis per nos intrabimus cum animalibus scilicet equiciis, bobus, capris, porcis seu bidentibus ad pascendas terras dictorum monachorum illo tempore anni sine speciali licencia Abbatis vel Prioris nec in domibus eorum manebimus nec in aqua de Nethe infra divisas dictorum monachorum piscabimur scilicet Aberclendauch et Aberwrath nec alios idem facere pro viribus nostris permittemus. Et ut hec omnia predicta a nobis et heredibus nostris fideliter et sine dolo teneantur in posterum volumus quod si contra hanc cartam nostram nos seu heredes nostri venire presumpserimus aliquando quod absit ut statim excommunicationi subjaceamus et tota terra nostra interdicto ponatur, sine dilacione. Ita plane ut cessantibus divinis careamus nos et homines nostri fidelium sepulturam donec plenarie dictis monachis satisfecerimus. Et ad majorem securitatem omnium supradictorum dictis monachis hos plegios inveniemus, videlicet, Leysanum filium Morgani Cham dominum nostrum et heredes ejusdem. Cujus consilio concessione et voluntate hanc concordiam fecimus, nisi etiam ea que predicta sunt firmiter a nobis et heredibus nostris fuerint custodita concedimus et ballivi Domini Comitis et maxime ballivi Castrorum de Nethe et de Languneth ad hec omnia inviolabiliter conservanda nos compellant. Super hiis etiam omnibus ut hec nostra finalis concordia firmitatis robur optineat in posterum. Dominus Willelmus de Burgo, Landavensis Episcopus et Capitulum loci ejusdem et Dominus Ricardus Comes Glouc' et Leysanus filius Morgani Cham una cum sigillis nostris sigilla sua huic scripto apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Stephano Bauzayn<sup>1</sup> tunc vicecomite de Glam' Waltero de Sullya Gilberto de Hunfranville Johanne de Reigny Nicholas de Liswreny tunc Decano de Grounch Waltero Lovel, Ricardo clerico de Ken', Reso clerico de Languneth Jernardo ap Espus Wronon ap Cradok Lewelino ap Griffith Cradok ap Madok Guaycho Goch Wronon Goch Phillipo filio Morgan Ketherek ap Realthan Pren et multis aliis.

<sup>1</sup> Stephen Bauzayn was of Brigan, and a well-known captain in the service of the De Clares. He was slain by the Welsh in battle in 1257.

Has autem omnes donaciones, confirmaciones, concessiones et convenciones prefatos tenore presencium pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis iisdem monachis dedi, concessi et confirmavi inperpetuum. Ita plane quod predicti monachi habeant omnia necessaria in omnibus nemoribus meis tam de adquisitis quam de jure hereditario habitis tam supra Gregan quam subtus sine cujuscunque impedimento inperpetuum. Preterea dedi, concessi et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmavi predictis monachis pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis inperpetuum quod habeant liberum ingressum et egressum super terram meam undique cum animalibus suis et hominibus pro necessariis suis querendis in prefatis nemoribus ita quod nec ego nec aliquis nomine meo vel heredum meorum aut assignatorum valeat predictos monachos in tota terra mea super caria-giis suis de cetero faciendis inpedire vexare seu perturbare quovismodo. Quare volo et concedo quod prefati monachi habeant et teneant omnia supradicta bene et in pace, libere et quiete integre plenarie et pacifice sine aliquo impedimento vel obstaculo inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium quod illud meum huic presenti scripto duxi apponendum. Datum apud Avene in festo beati Bartholomei Apostoli anno Domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> vicesimo octavo. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Avene, domino de Avene et de Kylvey et de Sully Johanne Lovel tunc senescallo domini de Avene Madoc Vaghan Morgano ap Rees Oweno ap Madok Griffith Gethyn fratre meo et multis aliis.

Cradok ap Kerterek.

*Endorsed.*—Teste Joh'ne dom' de Avan, Kylvey et Sylle, 1328. An annite of 20s. granted to the abbot.

[A small circular seal of green wax remains, bearing the impress of a star-like flower. Legend, + s' GRANOCI P'REDRER.]

[*Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. III, p. 8. M. 40, dorso.*] 26 Jan. Ed. III, 1331.

Pro Gilberto de Turbervill.—Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Rogero Chaundos<sup>1</sup> Johanne Inge<sup>2</sup> Hugoni de Langelond et Ade Lucas salutem. Monstravit nobis Gilbertus de Turbervill per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro in presenti parlamento nostro exhibitam quod cum ipse in curiæ Ricardi

<sup>1</sup> Roger Chaundos and Adam Lucas were summoned for the county of Hereford, 26 Jan. 1335, to be armed and ready for the defence of the kingdom. (*N. Fed.*, ii, 901.)

<sup>2</sup> John Inge was a Somersetshire man, and 18 Jan. 4 Ed. III (1331) was made a judge of the Common Pleas. 15 Ed. III he was sheriff of Devon, and he died about 20 Ed. III. (Foss III.)

de Peshale et Aline uxoris ejus de Gower petivisset versus eodem Ricardum et Alinam per breve ipsorum Ricardi et Aline de forma donacionis secundum consuetudinem parcium illarum manerium de Landimor in Gouwer cum pertinentiis quod Morganus Cha(m) dedit Gilberto de Turbelvill in liberum maritagium cum Matilda filia ejusdem Morgani et quod post mortem eorundem Gilberti et Matilde descendere debet per formam donacionis predictæ et in eadem curia prosecutus fuisset pro justitia secundum leges et consuetudines partium illarum optinenda et licet nos pro eo quod idem Gilbertus propter diversas cavillationes et exceptiones in curia predicta minus juste propositas et prefato Gilberto in loquela predicta in justitia exhibenda defuisse tunc in defectam ipsorum Ricardi et Aline ad justiciam eidem Gilberto in loquela illa faciendam secundum leges et consuetudines parcium illarum per vos procedatur.

Et ideo vobis predictorum Ricardi et Aline personaliter accedentes recordum et processum loquæ predictæ coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum rectari et examinari faciatis et si per recitationem et examinationem hujusmodi inveneritis predictos Ricardum et Alinam prefato Gilberto justiciam in eadem loquela fecisse tunc inde nullatenus intromitatis et si per recitationem et examinationem predictas inveniri contigerit ipsos Ricardum et Alinam eidem Gilberto et exhibicione justicie in loquela predicta defuisse sicut predictum est tunc vos tres vel duo vestrum in loquela illa procedatis et partibus inde plenam justiciam faciatis secundum leges et consuetudines supradictas in forma predicta.

Et si forsan ad inquisitionem patrie in loquela illa capiendam fuerit procedenda et inquisicio illa per homines de dicta terra de Gower propter calumpnias rationabiles partium capi nequiverint tunc inquisitionem illam per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de partibus vicinis videlicet injurias dilaciones inter ipsos Ricardum et Alinam et sectatores curie illius machinatas justiciam in loquela illa consequi non potuit ad querelam ejusdem Gilberti pluries mandaverimus prefatis Ricardo et Aline quod dicto Gilberto inde fieri facerent justicie complementum iidem tamen Ricardus et Alina prefato Gilberto in loquela predicta justiciam hucusque facere non curarunt set ei defuerunt in justitia exhibenda sicut ex querela ipsius Gilberti accepimus iterata super quo idem Gilbertus nobis cujus instantia supplicavit ut ei de remedio providere curaremus in hac parte.

Nos igitur qui ratione superioris domini sumus omnibus et singulis de regno et dominiis nostris in exhibicione justicie de-

<sup>1</sup> *I. p. M. ii, 42, 5 Ed. III, "Ricardus Pessale deest." "Weston Corbet manerium, Southampton."*

bitores volentes dicto Gilberto in hac parte justiciam exhiberi assignavimus vos tres et duos vestrum justiciarios nostros ad recordum et processum loquele predicte in curia predictorum Ricardi et Aline habita in eadem curia rectari faciendum et ea plenius examinandum.

Ita quod si invenire contigerit ipsos Ricardum et Alinam eidem Gilberto justiciam in eadem loquela fecisse ulterius inde per vos contra libertatem suam nullatenus attemptetur et si per vos inventum fuerit predictos Ricardum et Alinam de comitatu Kaermerdyon et senescalliis terrarum de Cantre Maure et Cardigan ac terra de Glamorgan capiatu facturi inde quod ad justiciam pertinet secundum leges et consuetudines partium predictarum salvis etc. mandavimus enim prefatis Ricardo et Aline vel eorum loco tenenti in predicta terra de Gouwer quod ipsi ad certos dies et loca quos vos tres vel duo vestrum ei scire faciatis exhibere faciant coram vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum in dicta curia recordum et processum loquele predicte examinandum in forma predicta et vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum ulterius in eadem loquela pareant et intendant et eisdem quod ipsi de predicta terra de Gouwer nec non vicecomiti nostro comitatus predicti quod ipse de comitatu predicto et senescallis nostris senescalciarum predictarum quod ipsi de senescalliis predictis ac dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo la Zouche domino de Glamorgan vobis tribus vel duobus vestrum tot etc. legales homines per quos etc. et inquiri. In cujus etc.

Teste Rege apud Waltham Sancte Crucis xxvj die Januarii.

Per Peticionem de Consilio.

FRANCIS MSS. [*Jan. anno 6<sup>to</sup> Ed. III., 1333.*]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes de Avene dominus de Avene Suly et de Kilvei et Isabella uxor mea et Thomas filius noster dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Griffino Gethyn ap Madoc ap Res et heredibus suis ac assignatis duas aeras prati cum pertinentiis jacentes apud Gweneluncurnaz in dominio de Kilvei inter terram Cradoci ap Ever vocatam Tulegaron ex parte orientali et terram ipsius Cradoci vocatam Corsloyn ex parte occidentali et fontem vocatam Ffonongailthaz ex parte australi et terram Treharn ap Jevan ap Treharn ex parte boreali pro decem solidis sterlingorum nobis pre manibus persolutis. Habendum et tenendum eidem Griffino et heredibus suis ac assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris ac assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus liberis consuetudinibus ac aziamentis suis quibuscunque.

Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris ac assign-

natis ipse Griffinus et heredes sui ac assignati duos denarios bone et usualis monete ad festum Sancti Michaelis et faciendo alia servicia debita et de jure consueto. Et nos vero predicti Johannes et Isabella et Thomas et heredes nostri predictas duas acras prati cum pertinentiis libertatibus liberis consuetudinibus ac aysiamenis suis omnimodis ut predictum est eidem Griffino et heredibus suis ac assignatis per redditus et servicia in forma prenotata contra omnes mortales warrantizabimus et defendemus in perpetuum.

In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus Morgano ap Res tunc Senescalco nostro de Kilvei Madoco Voil Bedello ibidem Res ap Howell ap Morgan Leysano ap Res Roberto ap Rees Willielmo Duy ap Meuric Vaghan Meuric Kar et multis aliis.

Datum et confectum apud Kilvey die Mercurii in festo Epiphanie Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum sexto.

[Slits for three labels. These and the seals gone.]

*Declaration faite par Robert de Penrice de Penrice chivaler touchant la garde de quelques lettres et chartres titres de la Maison d'Avene. 13me Juillet. 14 Edw. III. 1340. (FRANCIS MSS.)*

A touz y seaus que cest lettre verrount ou orrount Robert de Penres chivaler salut en dieux. Sachez moi aver ressu en ma garde de Thomas Davene fitz mons<sup>r</sup> Leysan Davene un chartre de ffeoffament de toute la maner de Suili done a Sire Maiou parson de Sulli par mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene E un lettre de touz les bienz et chateals de la dyt menere E le pee dil ffyn leve en le Counte de Kaerdyff del avandyte maner E un endenture des covenantz per entre mons<sup>r</sup> Thomas le Blount et mons<sup>r</sup> Leysand Davene E un chartre endente de toutis les terris que mons<sup>r</sup> Leysand dona a mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene en Kylvei E un chartre que Sire David Alweyne ffeoffa mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene de tout la seigneurie et les terris de Avene E un chartre endente que le dyt mons<sup>r</sup> Leysand ffeoffa le dyt mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene de touz les terris Davene et de Talgarn E un altre chartre endente que Sire Robert Dunffreville parson de Penmark feoffa Thomas fitz mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene et Maude sa femme de touz les terris de Kylvei E un lettre dil entendance de touz les tenanz de Kylvei E un lettre de recunessance de les terris de Kylvei sous le seal Robert de Sengleton<sup>1</sup> E un

<sup>1</sup> "Robert de Sengl'ton" occurs as a witness in a Gower deed of 20 Jan. 1329, of which an abstract is preserved by Mr. Francis Singleton, to which Robert, no doubt, gave his name, is a mile west of Swansea.

obligation de mil liveris a Sire David Alweyne E un altre lettre al diffeasance de les dytz mil liveris Les quels chartris et lettris avand nomez ay ressu del avandyt Thomas Davene et un boiste a seale de seon seale Aliverer les dystz chartris et lettris a Thomas fitz mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene ou a seon certeyne attorne quele heure quil les vodra demander et si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defende dounk serrount les avandytz chartris et livrez a William fitz mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene ou a seon certeyne attorne quele heure quil le vodra demander Si jeo ne les ai avand delivre a Thomas frere le dyt William ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne E si cas aveigne que mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene soit atacle de terre ou de franchise yssi que le dyt Robert de Penres et seon consaille voient que nul de dytz chartris ou lettris luy puissent valer on leon tenyre qil seient mustrez en la seigneurie ou il soit apesche si le dyt Robert ne les eyt avand delivre dyt Thomas Davene fitz mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne [attorne] ou a William seon frere ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne Si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defende E si Jeo ne delivre les chartris et lettris avand nomez al avandytz Thomas fitz mons<sup>r</sup> John Davene ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne ou a William seon frere Si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend ou al attorne le dyt William solom le forme avandyt Jeo voille et graunte que Jeo soie tenu a eaux en trois centz liveries de argent si Jeo ne les ai avand delivre a dyt Thomas ou a ces heiris ou a seon certeyne attorne ou a William seon frere ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend et a seigneur de Gouhere que dounke sera en centz liveris et a seneschal de Gouhere en dys liveris et a les bailiffs de Gouhere en cent souz si les chartris et lettris avand nomez seient avand delivrez a dyt Thomas ou a ces heiris ou a seon attorne ou a William seon frere ou a seon attorne si dieux fait sa volwonte dil dyt Thomas son heire de seon corps engendre E a ceo bien et lealment faire Jeo oblege moi et mes heiris et mes executeris tous mes bienz et mes chateals meoblis et nonmeoblis en quel mayne quil deveignout en partie ou en tout ou quil scient trevez la destresse les avandystz Thomas et William quil nous puissent destreyndre de jour en altre tanke les avandystz trois centz liveris de argent seient pleynement paiey ow les chartris et les lettris seient a un de eaux livrez solom la forme avandyte E encement sil aveigne que Jeo avandyt Robert de Penres que Jeo ne delivre les chartris et les lettris avand nomez a les avandystz Thomas

et William ou a lour heiris ou a leur attornez en la furme sudyt que Jeo soi mys en sentence et destreynt de joure en altre par toute manere force de seynt Eglise tanke les avandystz trois cent liveris seient pleynement paies ow les chartris et les lettris avand nomez seient renduz a les avandystz Thomas ou a ses heires ou a seon attorne ou al avandyt Willaume ou a ces heires ou a seon attorne si le dyt Thomas denye san heire de seon corps engendre que dieux defend solom la forme avandyste. En tamoignance de quel chose les avandyts Robert de Penres et Thomas Davene a cest endenture entrechangabilment ount mys lour sealis Escrip a Penres le treseyme joure de Julij lan du regne le Roi Edward terce pus le conquest quatosyme

The seal is lost.

Endorsement, in an early hand. Indentura inter dominum Robertum de Penres et Thomam Davene.

*Concessio Willielmi Abbatis B. M. de Neth Edwardo de Stradelynghe et Elene uxori sue obitus annuatis. xx<sup>mo</sup> Octobris, 1341, xv<sup>mo</sup> Edwardi III. (FRANCIS MSS.)*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditurus Ffrater Willielmus de Sancto Donato Abbas monasterii beate Marie de Neth et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino.

Cum dominus Edwardus de Stradelynghe miles dominus de Sancto Donato Anglicano nuper nos per cartam suam feoffavit de una acra terre in dicta villa de Sancto Donato simul cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville prout in carta predicta domini Edwardi nobis inde confecta plenius continetur Nos volentes super hoc vicem pro vice reddere salutarem concedimus eidem domino Edwardo pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod ipse et Elena consors ejus et omnes liberi eorum decetero fiant participes omnium bonorum spiritualium que fient in monasterio nostro predicto in perpetuum Preterea concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris eidem domino Edwardo quod anniversarium ipsius post decessum suum fiet in monasterio nostro de Neth de anno in annum die obitus sui vel proximo die sequente quo commodius fieri poterit sine ordinis nostri offensione adeo sollempniter et devote sicut anniversarium alicujus Abbatis domus predictae per nos fieri solebat secundum ordinis constitutionem Ad quod quidem anniversarium de anno in annum ut premititur fideliter faciendum obligamus nos et successores nostros terras et tenementa bona et catalla nostra districtione et cohercione cujuscunque judicis ecclesiastici seu secularis in perpetuum Et si contingat nos vel successores nostros de predicto anniversario de anno in annum faciendo cessare quod

absit volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris teneri et obligari heredibus dicti domini Edwardi in centum solidis argenti nomine puri debiti et in aliis centum solidis domino Gladmorgan qui pro tempore fuerit Solvendum eisdem heredibus et domino infra mensem apud Sanctum Donatum postquam cessaverimus a celebratione anniversarii supradicti et de hoc rite convicti fuerimus coram aliquo de iudicibus memoratis quem iidem heredes vel aliquis eorum dixerit seu dixerint eligendo cujus jurisdictioni coercioni distractioni submittimus nos in hac parte hac obligatione penali semper rata manente In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigilla Conventus nostri predicti presenti scripto sunt apensa Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Turbirvill Henrico de Unframvill Rogero de Berkerole Johanne de Avene Johanne de Langeton militibus Johanne le Norreys Mateo le Soer Johanne de Anne Johanne clerico de Lanyltwyt Johanne le Ware Johanne de la Broke Johanne Clement Henrico Ffaukons et aliis Datum apud monasterium nostrum predictum vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo primo et anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quinto decimo  
[Sigillo amisso.]

Dorso. Copia de oracionibus faciendis per Abbatem de Ncth.

*Grant of Thomas de Avene to Margan. From the Collections of Mr. Hugh Thomas. (Dug. Mon. v, 741.) 1349.*

To all Christian people to whose knowledge this present writing shall come, Thomas de Avene, the son of Sir John de Avene, Knight, Lord of Avene, wisheth eternal happiness. Be it known unto you that I have, for the salvation of my soul, and for the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and successors, granted, released, and entirely quitted claim, for myself and my heirs and assigns for ever, to God and the church of St. Mary of Margan, and the monks serving God therein, as a free and perpetual alms, all the title I have had, or might any way have, to three acres and a half of meadow land, with its appurtenances, in the marsh of Avene, which I have had from the Lady Margaret de Avene, in her free and legal widowhood, in exchange for five acres of meadow, in the same marsh of Avene, by the advice and consent of the aforesaid Sir John de Avene, my father. Which three acres and a half of meadow begin at the highway eastward, and reach westward to John Davy's meadow, and to his arable land in Clandsannau northward, and southward to a meadow of the

house of Margan, called Smith's Mead. The said three acres and a half, to have and to hold, as a free and perpetual alms, in such manner, that neither I the said Thomas de Avene, nor my heirs, nor assigns, nor any one in our name can ever require or claim any right or title to the said three acres and a half of meadow, but are by this present writing perpetually excluded. And furthermore, I, the said Thomas de Avene, and my heirs and assigns, shall for ever defend, warrant, and maintain the said three acres and a half of meadow, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, against all men. Moreover, I the said Thomas de Avene, having, after a diligent view thereof, considered the noble and magnificent structure of the walls continually made in the said monastery, have granted, and by these presents confirmed, unto the said monks all donations, grants, confirmations, and sales whatever, which they enjoy by the bounty of all my predecessors and their vassalls; namely, whatever they have by the gift of Morgan ap Cradoc, as well in Rhos Onlyn, as in the marsh and moor of Avene, in lands, meadows, herbage, pastures, and in all the woods and appurtenances thereof, according to the tenor of the charters of the said Morgan. Also whatever they have by the gift of Leysan and Owen, the gift of the same Morgan: and all they have by the gift of Morgan Cam and his heirs. Also all they enjoy by the bounty of Morgan Vaghan and Sir Leysan, the sons of the said Morgan Cam. Likewise whatever they have by the gift of Sir John de Avene, my father, as well in Rhos Onlyn, as in the marsh of Avene. All these donations, grants, confirmations, and sales, by all my ancestors, and their vassalls, in what manner soever made over to the said monks, I bestow, grant, and confirm, and by this my present writing, ratify in my own name, and also for my heirs and assigns, in such manner that they are to have and enjoy for ever all that is above specified in as free and quiet a possession as any other alms whatever may be held and enjoyed. Granting nevertheless and confirming to the said monks, for myself and heirs, and assigns for ever, all the hurdles or rods they shall have occasion for, on all the lands of my Lordship, towards fishing in their water of Avene, without lett or hindrance; and also, that they have free ingress and egress over all my lands, as well in the summer as winter, for their carriages from Rossonlyn to their Abbey, without giving them any lett or molestation, on that account, at any time whatsoever. In testimony of all such premises, I have affixed my seal to this present writing. Dated at Avene, the tenth of February, one thousand three hundred forty nine.

[*Harl. Ch. 75, A. 44.*] 6 Dec. 1349.

Hec indentura facta in festo beati Nicholai episcopi et confessoris anno domini millesimo ccc<sup>mo</sup> quadragesimo nono inter abbatem de Margan ex parte una et Johannem Lange et Jevan ap Phelipot de Avene ex parte altera testatur quod prefatus abbas tradidit et concessit eisdem Johanni et Jevan octo acras terre arabilis de dominico grangie sue de Terrys ad terminum vite eorundem sub forma que sequitur videlicet quod a supra dicto festo reparabunt et sustentabunt et manutenebunt omnes wallas marinas ipsius abbatis in marisco de Avene contra omnia pericula marina tantummodo absque defecto eorum sumptibus propriis et expensis excepto opere ligneo goutes dictas wallas concernente. Que quidem goute si indiguerint amoveri seu etiam reponi sumptibus ipsius abbatis et custagiis dicti Johannes et Jevan amovebunt et iterum reponent. Pasture dictarum wallarum ipsius Johanni et Jevan pro averiis suis pascendis absque ipsarum pejoratione integre remanentur. Si vero contingat inundaciones maris transire cilium memoratarum wallarum ipsas wallas tam enormiter frangendo, quod non possent inter duas tydas maris fluentis et refluxis per ipsos Johannem et Jevan absque imminente periculo reparari quod absit tunc predictus abbas eisdem juvamen exhibebitur pro dicto periculo securius evitando. Ad quem omnia et singula premissa fideliter observandum in forma prenotata predicti Johannes et Jevan obligant se et omnia sua mobilia et immobilia per presentes ad quorumcunque manus devenerint tam infra libertates cujuscumque domini quam extra cohercioni et districcioni ipsius abbatis quousque plenarie sibi fuerit satisfactum si dampnum quodcunque in premissis per eorundem defectum acciderit quandocunque preterea dictus abbas concessit cuilibet eorundem Johannes et Jevan per ebdomoda duas summas de mortuo bosco suo per forestarium suum eisdem libandas et per tempus superius annuatim. Ita tamen quod si inventi fuerint quandoque aliquod viride succidere aut asportare, quod super hiis respondebunt in curia ipsius abbatis et amerciabuntur secundum debitam quantitatem pro qualibet vice. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti indenture partes prenominatæ sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Data apud Margan die et anno supradictis.

*Endorsed.*—Avan, de reparacione wallarum in Avan.

[Two seal-ties, but only one seal remains, small, circular, of red wax; star-like device. Legend illegible.]

*Carta Thome de Avene, penes H. H. V.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris. Thomas de Avene filius domini Johannis de Avene dominus de Avene salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis universi me concessisse relaxasse et pro me et heredibus meis quietumclamasse omnibus Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis et omnibus hominibus anglicanis meis in villa mea de Avene et extra villam omnes libertates in dicta villa de Avene et in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent concessione domini Leysani ap Morgan in hiis scriptis. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Leysanus ap Morgan dominus de Avene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi omnibus anglicanis Burgensibus et etiam Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis omnes libertates in villa mea de Avene in toto dominio meo infra limites de Avene quas habent Burgenses de Kenefig infra villam de Kenefig infra dominium domini Comitum Glovernie et Hertfordie quantum in me est concessi et pro me et heredibus meis et assignatis predictis Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis de Avene et eorum heredibus et assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace et sine aliqua calumpnia Housbote et Heybote in omnibus nemoribus hominum meorum de me tenencium et obtinebunt communem pasturam libere et in pace in perpetuum in omnibus locis silvis pratis pascuis et pasturis in tempore aperto super terram meam. Et etiam illam pasturam in latere de le Dinas que est inter Carnwendra et locum qui dicitur Kaekedrez inter terram arabilem de Tyruskez usque ad terram arabilem super le Dinas in omni tempore anni. Et si contingat me aut heredes vel assignatos meos circa aliquam terram claustruram facere et dicta claustrura prostrata fuerit per bestias dictorum Burgensium seu Chenceriorum tenentur eandem claustruram iterum construere. Et etiam habebunt communem pasturam in tempore aperto nemoribus boscis pratis pascuis et pasturis hominum meorum de me tenencium cujuscunque conditionis fuerint." Et super hoc ego Thomas filius domini Johannis de Avene concessi relaxavi et pro me et heredibus meis quietum clamavi omnibus Burgensibus et Chenceribus meis ac omnibus hominibus anglicanis meis totam illam pasturam cum omnibus averiis eorum inter Poleskethan et Claurperson et inter alnetum et terram de Claurpleusan et terram de Tirmadrin et etiam quod ipsi possint habere communem pasturam ubique in alneto meo omni tempore anni cum omnibus averiis (eorum). Ita videlicet quod nec ego dictus Thomas ne heredes mei nec assignati aliquid juris vel clamii.....predictis libertatibus exigere clamare seu vendi-

care poterint sed per presentes semper sumus exclusi. Et etiam (ego) Thomas de Avene et heredes mei sive assignati omnes libertates predictas cum omnibus et singulis . . . . . predictis Burgensibus Chenceribus et hominibus eorum heredibus sive assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus ac quietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Pro hac autem concessione relaxatione quietaclamacione dederunt mihi dicti Burgenses et Chencerii duas marcas sterlingorum pre manibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quietaclamacioni sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Henrico Abbate de Margan Domino Thoma Rectore de Avene Johanne Lovel Senescalco meo Reso Leya Willielmo ap Eneas Madoco Lloyd Jevano ap David vach et multis aliis Datum apud Avene die lune proximo post festum Sancti Marci Evangeliste anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo quarto (26 April, 1350).

[The label remains, but the seal is lost.]

[*Harl. Chart.* 75 B. 5.] 9 May 1350.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Avene filius domini Johannis de Avene Dominus de Avene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Jervard . . . . . ap Heylin omnia tenementa ac omnes terras et omnia prata que Jervard Trut ap Wasmeir ap Griffith ut majus melius et plenius jacent per aut post metas aut bundas suas inter ea ubique in dominio meo de Avene. Habendum et tenendum omnia tenementa terras et prata predicta cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de me et heredibus meis sive assignatis predicto Jervard et heredibus suis sive assignatis libere quiete bene integre et in pace jure hereditario imperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis sive assignatis ipse Jervard et heredes sui sive assignati duodecim denarios argenti annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis archangeli pro omnibus serviciis et secularibus demandis. Pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et presentis carte mee confirmatione dedit mihi dictus Jervard unam marcam sterlingorum pre manibus solutis. Et ego vero dictus Thomas heredes mei sive assignati omnia tenementa predicta cum omnibus terris et pratis predictis predicto Jervard ap Jevan et heredibus suis sive assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus ac quietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne Huel<sup>1</sup> senescalco meo Domino Thoma rectore de Avene Jevan ap Gaurgese (?) bedel-

<sup>1</sup> Johannes Huel is Johannes Lovel in the preceding charter.

lario Willielmo Gethin Jevan ap David Vachan Rese ap . . . . . multis aliis. Datum apud Avene die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Johannis ante portam Latinam anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo quarto.

[The original is much injured, and often indistinct.]

*Carta Thome Davene, Domini de Kilvey, Llewelino ap David, etc., de Terris in Kilvey. 11 March, 26 Edw. III (1352).*

(FRANCIS MSS.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audientibus Thomas Davene dominus de Kilvey salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro nobis et heredibus nostris ac assignatis quietumclamasse imperpetuum Lewelino ap David Gor ap Jevan ap David ap Lewelyn et heredibus suis ac assignatis totum jus nostrum et clameum quod habemus habuimus seu aliquo modo de jure habere potuimus seu poterimus in omnibus messuagiis terris et tenementis pratis et vastis quondam Griffini ap Madok ap Griffin ubique in dominio nostro de Kilvey. Ita videlicet quod nec nos predictus Thomas Davene nec heredes nostri nec aliquis per nos pro nobis seu nomine nostro aliquod juris vel clamei in predictis messuagiis terris et tenementis pratis et vastis cum pertinentiis seu in aliqua parte eorundem exigere clamare seu vindicare debemus aut poterimus sed per presentes inde sumus exclusi imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti quietacioni sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Hiis testibus Rees ap Howell ap Morgan Roberto ap Griffith Gethyn Willielmo Duy ap Meuric Vaughan Madok Wil Griffino ap David ap Lewelyn et multis aliis. Datum et confectum apud Kilvey undecimo die Martii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum vicesimo sexto.

[Seal and label lost.]

[*Carta Edwardi le Despenser, penes H. H. V.*] 20 Ap. 1373.

Edwardus le Despenser dominus Glamorgan et Morgan Vicecomiti Ballivis Ministris et aliis fidelibus suis ad quos presentes literas pervenerint salutem Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali concessisse burgensibus nostris ville nostre de Avan successoribus et heredibus suis in perpetuum omnes libertates subscriptas videlicet Quod ita liberi sint ad vendendum et emendum quecunque mercimonia<sup>1</sup> et mercandisas<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Mercimonia*, an impost on merchandise: hence "merchandise" itself.

<sup>2</sup> *Mercandisa*, wares exposed in open market, as at a fair.

infra dominium nostrum Glamorgan et Morgan et alibi tam infra libertates quam extra et ita quieti sint de theloneo<sup>1</sup> customario pikagio<sup>2</sup> kaiagio<sup>3</sup> stallagio<sup>4</sup> pontagio muragio<sup>5</sup> panagio<sup>6</sup> et omnibus aliis customis et consuetudinibus pro quibuscunque mercimoniis et mercandis per eos venditis aut emptis sicut et sunt burgenses nostri de Kenfigg et Neth Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus nostris successoribus et heredibus suis in perpetuum duas nundinas<sup>7</sup> annuas in villa nostra de Avan tenendas primas videlicet nundinas ad festum nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et secundas nundinas ad festum omnium Sanctorum per vigiliam et festa predicta duraturas Et quod predicti burgenses nostri de Avan successores et heredes sui in perpetuum capiant et recipiant seu recipi faciant Intoll et Throughtoll<sup>8</sup> et alias customas et consuetudines de quibuscunque mercimonia aut mercandis infra dictam villam nostram de Avan aut ejus libertatem ementibus et vendentibus aut per dictam villam aut ejus libertatem cum mercimoniis et mercandis transeuntibus ita plene sicut et faciant burgenses nostri de Kenfigg et Neth Illis exceptis qui infra dominium nostrum de Glamorgan et Morgan ex antiquitate et recto consuetudine theolonare non tenentur Ita tamen quod Prepositus dicte ville de Avan qui pro tempore fuerit de omnibus theloniis customariis et consuetudinibus sic captis et recaptis in scaccario nostro de Caerdiff annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum respondeat In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum cancellarie nostre de Caerdiff est appensum Hiis testibus Johanne Dauntseye Edwardo de Stradlyng Edwardo Dallyngrug militibus Thome Mortymer Johanne Bangere et aliis Datum in castro nostro Caerdiff vicesimo die Aprilis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quadragesimo septimo

[The label remains but the seal is lost. The original charter is much faded, but with it are two copies of tolerably early date, on parchment. One of these is certified 'Copia vera concordata comparata et examinata cum originali. Morgan

<sup>1</sup> *Theloneum*, toll.

<sup>2</sup> *Pikage*, payment for breaking the ground to set up a booth.

<sup>3</sup> *Kaiage*, toll for using a quay.

<sup>4</sup> *Stallage*, right of pitching stalls or booths.

<sup>5</sup> *Pontage* and *murage*, imposts for building or repairing bridges and town walls.

<sup>6</sup> *Pannage*, payment for the mast eaten by pigs in the woods.

<sup>7</sup> *Nundina*, a privileged fair at which an arrest could only be made for a debt contracted or promised to be discharged there.

<sup>8</sup> *In-toll* and *through-toll*, charges on imports and goods carried through the town or over certain roads.

Rice, Clericus villæ de Avan. Cur.' On the other is 'Examinata viimo die Aprilis Anno Domini Caroli secundi Regis xviii<sup>vo</sup> (1666) per me Johannem Rumsey.']

[*Harl. Chart.* 75 A. 33.] 5 June, 1385.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes litere pervenerint Robertus de la More Archidiaconus Landaven' salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Universitati vestre notum facimus quod cum reverendus in Christo pater et dominus Dominus Thomas Dei gratia Landaven' Episcopus ecclesiam parochialem de Avene Landavensis diocesis ex causis veris sufficientibus et legitimis religiosis viris Abbati et Conventui monasterii de Morgan ordinis Cistercensis Landavensis diocesis et eorum monasterii predicti auctoritate apostolica eidem Domino Episcopo Landaven' super hoc specialiter commisso servato per ipsum processu debito legitimo et de jure in hac parte in omnibus requisito unierit appropriaverit et in eorum usus proprios concesserit perpetue possidendam cum juribus et pertinentiis ipsius universis salva porcione perpetui vicarii in dicta ecclesia servitura quam noluit sub appropriacione sua hujusmodi comprehendere eam deduxit specialiter et expresse adiciens ad hec quod vacante dicta ecclesia per mortem cessionem dimissionem vel resignacionem Rectoris ipsius tunc incumbentis liceat predicto Abbati et conventui per se vel procuratorem ipsorum ad hoc legitime constitutum dictam ecclesiam et ipsius corporalem possessionem ingredi nancissi et retinere ac fructus ipsius percipere de eisdem que libere disponere porcione vicarii de qu . . . . fit mencio duntaxat excepta prout continencia dictarum literarum apostolicarum hec habuerunt et habent expresse vacavit que insuper . . . . dicta ecclesia de A . . . . e per dimissionem et spontaneam resignacionem Walteri Lokyngton clerici ipsius ecclesie Rectoris in manibus reveren . . . Domini Landaven' Episcopi antedicti loci diocesani factam et per dictum patrem admissas, volens que subsequenter venerabilis et religiosus vir frater Johannes Abbas Monasterii de Morgan antedicti appropriacionem unionem et concessionem antedictas suum debere debitum sortiri effectum se ad dictam ecclesiam de Avene sic appropriatam ea de causa transtulit et eam nomine suo et conventus sui et monialium predictorum intencione et animo aquirendi nanciscendi et retinendi possessionem ipsius ac percipiendi fructus ejusdem libere que disponendi de eisdem, exceptis superius expressatis personaliter presenti multitudi copiosa die martis proximo post festum purificationis Beate

Marie Virginis videlicet septimo die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo quarto fuit ingressus pulsando campanas ipsius in signum nacte possessionis ecclesie memorate ac oblationes recepit ibidem et de eisdem disposuit sicut placuit eidem. Que omnia prout supernis seriatim recitantur et scribuntur idem Abbas per literas apostolicas et dicti reverendi patris Domini Landaven' Episcopi ac alia instrumenta super premissis confecta et habita necnon per testes viros videlicet fidedignos in ingressu dicti Abbatis in ecclesiam predictam et aliis de quibus superius fit mencio presentes probavit legitime coram nobis et in debita juris forma. In quorum testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum et actum in ecclesia parochiali de Avene quinto die mensis Junii anno domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo quinto.

[Seal of dark green wax, much chipped. When whole, an oval of about two and a-half inches long. In the centre a floriated canopy in which is a sitting figure of the Virgin holding a sceptre in one hand, the infant Christ in the other; beneath, under an arch, a figure praying. Legend almost entirely gone; only "Sig . . . . . us . . . . ."]

9 May, 1420.

Be hyt knowyn to all men by thys present wrettyng that ther war serten varyance betwixt thabbott of Morgan of that on partye and the Kynges burgesys of the towne of Aven of that other partye for serten londes beyng as comyns on to the said burgeses. Wher apon ther was xii trewe men chargyd in a jure within the cortt of the seyde town of Aven betwyxt the forseyd Abbott and the seyde Burgeses. Wher upon the seyde jure past and fownd and left by ther othys the seyde londes in variaunce all comyns on to the seyde burgeses and inhabytains of the seyde town in this maner frome the Kinges wall in to the Walsche wall cald Klayth penfold (?) in . . . . . and so northwyse from the river cald Avon . . . . . to the full see mark and in lyke maner the other parte of the seyde londes in varyance from the Pyll marck to the full see marck also the . . . . . land ys cald Lytlok . . . . the bourse wall. In wetness wher of we Dd ap Jevan Thomas ap . . . . . Hopkyn Gwallter Wylm ap Hopkyn Greffyth ap Wyllyam Thomas Mylle (?) Rychard Dye Thomas Gover David ap Rys Duy (?) Thomas Vachan Llewelyn ap Jevan ap Hopkyn Jankyne ap Jevan being the forseyd jure to thys ther verdyd hathe put to ther selles att Avon. At Avon the ix<sup>th</sup> day of Maye in the yere of our Lord God A M<sup>no</sup> cccc xx<sup>o</sup>



DESCENT OF J. YOUDE WILLIAM HINDE OF  
CLOCHFAEN, Esq.,

BY HEIRS FEMALE FROM THE PRINCES OF POWYS  
WENWYNWYN.

*Harl. MS.* 4181, 1792, *Harl. MS.* 2299, *Add. MSS.* 9864-9865.

GRUFFYDD AP GWENWYNWYN, the last sovereign prince of Powis, had issue by his wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Corbett, brother of Thomas Lord Corbett of Caus in the county of Salop, six sons. The first, Owen, who had the lordships of Arwystli, Cyfeiliog, Llanerchudol, and part of Caer Einion, married Hawys, daughter of Philip Corbet of Caus (*or*, a raven proper). By her he had issue, one daughter, whom he left his heir; but her uncles, Llewelyn, John, Gruffydd Fychan, and David, thinking it an easy matter to dispossess an orphan, claimed the lands of their brother Owen, alleging as the grounds of their usurpation, that a woman was not capable of holding any lands in that country. But Hawys had friends in England, and her case was made known to King Edward II, who bestowed her in marriage upon one of his household named John Charleton, termed "*valectus domini regis*," who was born at Apley, near Wellington, co. Salop, A.D. 1268; and in her right the king created him Lord Powys.

This John Charleton, Lord Powys, being aided and supported by the king of England, quickly set aside all the measures of his wife's uncles; and, having taken

Llewelyn, John, and David, prisoners, he put them into safe custody in the king's castle of Harlech, and then obtained a writ from the king to the sheriff of Shropshire, and to Sir Roger Mortimer, lord of Chirkland and justice of North Wales, for the apprehension of Gruffydd Fychan with his sons-in-law, Sir Roger Chamber and Hugh Montgomery, who were then in open hostility to him and his wife Hawys; but Gruffydd Fychan and his accomplices doubting their own strength, and having lost Thomas Earl of Lancaster, their main support, thought it most desirable to submit themselves to the king's pleasure touching the difference between them and Hawys; who, finding it upon record that Gruffydd ap Meredydd, ancestor of the said Hawys, upon his submission to King Henry I, became subject to the king of England, and thereupon was created Baron of Powys, which barony he and his posterity had ever since held *in capite* from the king, were of opinion that Hawys had more right to her father's possessions, now in their hands, than any pretence they could lay to her estate. To make, therefore, a final determination of this matter, and to compose the difference more amicably between them, it was agreed that Hawys should enjoy her inheritance in fee simple, to her and her heirs for ever, after the tenure of England; and that her uncles, Llewelyn, John, David, and Gruffydd Fychan, should enjoy their portion; and the same to descend to their heirs male perpetually; but in default of such heirs male, the same was to descend to Hawys and her heirs. But William, lord of Mowddwy, the fourth brother, called also Wilcock Mowddwy, because he did not join with the rest against Hawys, had all his lands confirmed to him and his heirs male and female for ever.

The fifth son was David, and of his line we have to treat.

DAVID AP GRUFFYDD, lord of one fourth of Caereinion. As he left no male issue, = Elina, d. of Howel ap Madog ap his portion of the lordship went at his death, in accordance with the family compact, Gruffydd Maelor. Pali of eight, to his niece Hawys, lady of Powys. Or a lion rampant *gules* *argent* and *gules*, a lion ramp. *sable*

Howel Grach of Bodylltyn in the parish of Rhushon, co. Denbigh, = 1st coheir, Margaret, third son of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd ap Cadwgan, lord of Eytton, Elis-garet. Or a lion rampant. *gules*.

2nd coheir, Mary, ux. Caradog ap Collwyn ap Y Llawer Crach of Meifod. Quarterly *gules* and *argent* 4 lions passt. gardt. counterchd.

Madog yr Athro of Erbistog, and, in right of his wife, of lands in Bodylltyn, where = Angharad, d. and sole heiress of Howel he built the house called after him, Plas Madog. He was the son of Hwfa ap Ior-Grach of Bodylltyn. 1, *ermine* a lion worth ap Jefaf ap Niniel ap Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Cynreeg ap rampt. *azure*; 2, or a lion ramp. Dingad ap Tudor Trefor. *Ermine* a lion ramp. *sable* for Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon *gules*

Hwfa of Plas Madog = Agnes, d. of Madog Goch, of Lloran Uchaf, Esq. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, or lion ramp. countercharged

Jefaf of Plas Madog = Agnes, d. of Gruffydd ap Cynwrig ap Jefaf ap Caswallon ap Hwfa ap Ithel Felyn, lord of Yale. *Sable* on a chevron *inter* three goats' heads erased or; three trefoils of the field

Hwfa of Plas Madog = Gwenllian, d. of Jenuan Llwyd ap Jenuan ap Gruffydd Foel of Glyn Aeron. Or a lion ramp. regardant *sable*

David of Plas Madog = Margaret, d. of

David ap Llewelyn ap Ednyfed Lloyd ap Iorwerth Fychan ap Iorwerth ap Awr of Trefor, ap = Margaret, only daughter, Jefaf ap Cyhelyn, third son of Tudor ap Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, and Os- heiress of Plas Madog. westry. David was living A.D. 1497. Arms: 1, party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*, 1, *ermine* a lion ramp. *sable*; a lion ramp. or, Tudor Trefor; 2, *argent* a lion ramp. party per fess or and *argent*, in a border 2, *ermine* a lion ramp. *azure*; of the third semé of armlets *sable*, — Lhuddoccaf ap Caradog, Earl of Hereford; 3, *vert* semé 3, or a lion ramp. or of Broomslips, a lion ramp. or; 4, or a lion ramp. *azure*; 5, *vert* three eagles displayed in fess or

John ap David=Angharad, d. of Howel ap Jehan ap Gruffydd, of Bersham, Esq., and Philippa his first wife, d. of Sir of Plas Madog | Randle Brereton, of Malpas, Knt. 1, *Ermine* a lion statant guardant gules; 2, *argent* on a chev. gules three fleurs-de-lys or; 3, or a lion rampant gules

Randle of Plas Madog=Angharad, d. of John ap Jehan ap Diews ap Dio of Llanerch-rugog. 1 and 4, *gules* two lions passant *argent*; 2 and 3, *ermine* a lion rampant *sable*

John Lloyd of Plas Madog,=Janet, d. of Geoffrey Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwair, Esq., in the parish of Ruabon. *Argent* a cross floy engrailed *sable* *inter* four Cornish choughs ppr. on a chief *azure* a boar's head couped *argent*

William Lloyd of =Catherine, d. of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, d. of John Salusbury, Esq, Plas Madog | heir of Llewenny. 1, *argent* two bars *sable*; 2, *argent* a chev. *inter* three crescents *gules*; 3, or a raven ppr.; 4, *argent* a chevron *sable*, on a chief of the second three martlets of the field.

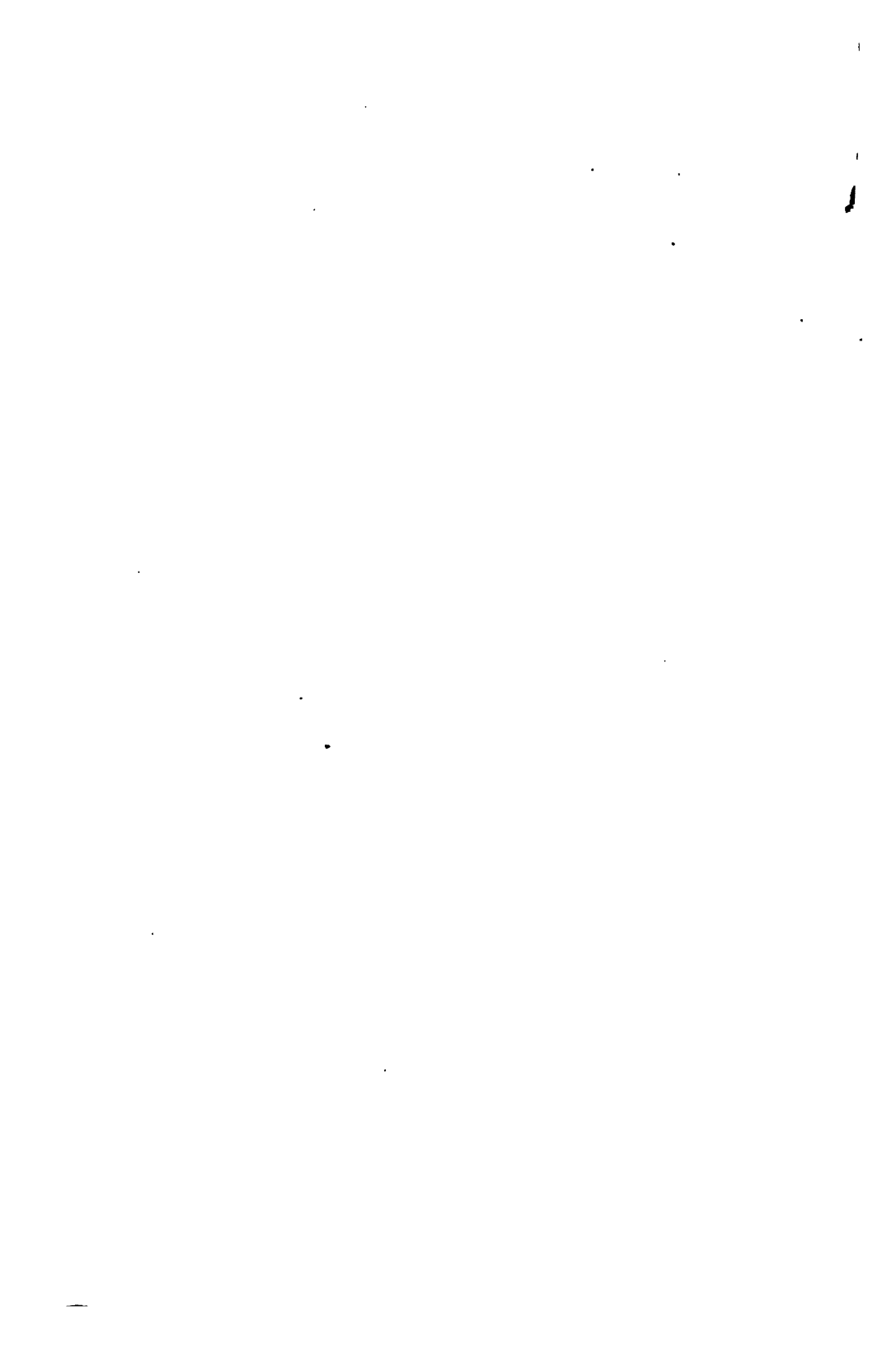
Edward Lloyd of Plas=Anne, d. of John Eytton, of Lleswood, co. Flint, Esq., and Jane his wife, d. of John Lloyd of Madog, living A.D. 1620 | Bodidris, Esq. *Gules* on a bend *argent* a lion passant *sable*

Edward Lloyd of Eglwysegl, M.A. He died in Cambridgeshire, =Rebecca, d. of the Rev. Mostyn Piers of Cambridge. leaving issue two young children, Edward and Catherine, *Argent* a chev. *inter* three boar's heads couped wife of John Powell of Rhuddallt, eldest son of Daniel Powell, *sable* son of David Powell, D.D., Vicar of Rhuabon

Edward Lloyd of=Elizabeth, d. and heiress of Owain, second son of William Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq. Owen married Plas Madog | Jane, second daughter and coheir of John Brereton of Esculsham, second son of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq., and relict of John Ffachnallt, of Fachnallt, co. Flint. Arms as above



ARMS OF HINDE.



John Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq., Captain in the Royal Army. In A.D. 1660 he was deemed fit and qualified to be made a Knight of the Royal Oak. He was living A.D. 1667, but was killed in London with Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris. *ob. s.p.*

Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, *ob. 1760* | Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd of Coed Christionydd. Arg't. five pales *sable*

Edward Lloyd = Margaret, second dan. and coheir *ob. 1734*, of Thomas Lloyd of Trefor Hall, *et. 18, s.p.* Esq. Arms: Tudor Trefor in a border *gules*

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen in the parish of Llanguarg, = Elizabeth Esq. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *ermine* a lion rampant. *subtle* Lloyd, in a border *gules* semee of annulets *or*; 2nd and 3rd, heiress of Tudor Trefor. *Ob. A.D. 1766, et. 37* Plas Madog

The Rev. Thomas Youde of Ruthin and Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, son of Thomas Youde or = Sarah Lloyd, only d. Heude, son of Francis Heude and Mary his wife, d. and coheir of John Hill of Rowley's Mansion in and heiress, and relict of Shrewsbury, Esq. *Ob. A.D. 1806*. 1. *argent* a lion rampant. *azure*, the shoulder charged with a fleur de lis of John Edwards and *or*; 2. *ermine* on a fess *sable* a castle *argent*; 3. *argent*, on a fess *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs Glyn Ceiriog and Ysptyt Ienan, Esq., ppr., three escallops of the field. Rowley of Rowley, co. Salop & lord of that manor. *Ob. A.D. 1839*

Thomas Watkin Edward = Mary, sister and heiress *ob. s.p. 1820* | *ob. 1846* | of Charles Greenaway of Barrington, co. Oxon, J.P. *s.p.*

Mary Jane

Harriet = Jacob William Hinde, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieut. for Middlesex. *ob. A.D. 1857*, late of Langham Hall, co. Essex. 1. *argt.* on a chev. *azure*, 3 escallops of the first, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field; 2, party per pale *erm.* & *gu.* 3 talbots' heads erased co. *1856*

J. Youde W. Hinde Colonel C. T. E. Hinde, m. Harriet G., d. of 1st d., Har. Esther Julia, w. of 2d d., 3d, Mary E. Lloyd of Clochfaen, late Capt. Souter, and his issue, one d., H. J. Mor-Danl. Todd, Esq. of Buncrana Julia Sa- Char- died an of Plas Madog forwyn, ux. George Hope, son of Sir Harry Castle, co. Donegal, *ob. 1864* rah *ob. 1843* lotte infant Verney of Claydon, Bart.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

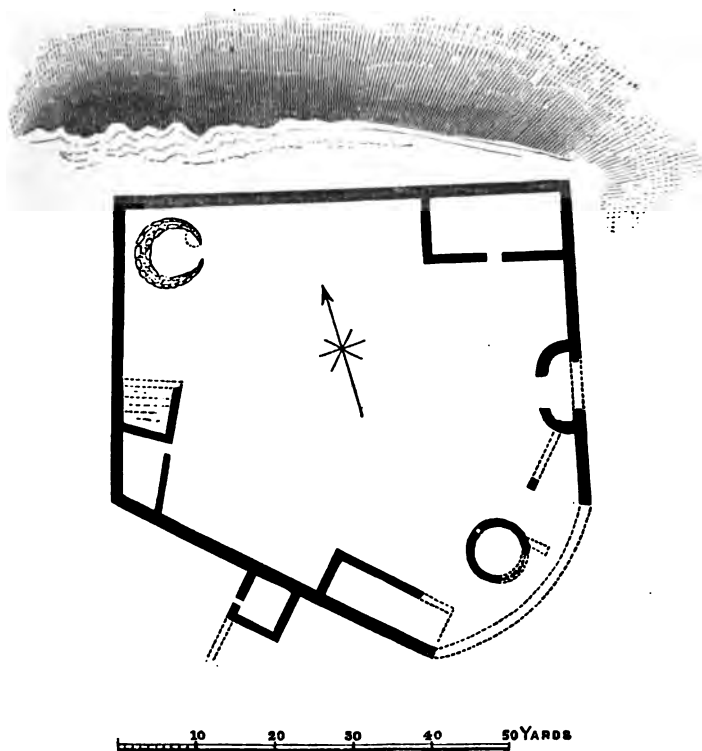
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### EARLY REMAINS AT PENRHOS LLIGWY, ANGLESEY.

IN the parish of Penrhos Lligwy, on the north-east coast of Anglesey, about three quarters of a mile from the sea, is situated Lligwy rock, consisting of carboniferous limestone arranged, for the most part, in horizontal layers, which being detached by means of the wedge and crowbar, break up into slabs of various sizes, usually about a foot or more in thickness. These are well adapted for building and other purposes, and, if placed endways, make a good facing wall. Two rows of such limestone slabs set parallel, are a good foundation for any kind of superstructure, the space between being filled with rubble. As might be expected, this style of building is seen in the lower courses of many of the older farmhouses and fences in the neighbourhood. The most perfect specimen, however, of the manner in which the material has been made use of in former times, is to be met with on the north-eastern slope of the above mentioned rock, where is placed the strongly fortified post which forms the subject of the present article. No mention is made, in the *Mona Antiqua*, of this most curious relic; and Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her history of Anglesey, when speaking of Lligwy, only observes that "in the wood are some Druidical circles." Before hazarding a conjecture as to its probable date, and the purpose for which it was originally constructed, I proceed to describe all that now remains of this interesting monument of a bygone age.

The works consist of an irregularly shaped enclosure surrounded by a wall of an average thickness of four feet. The north side, which has also an outwork along the top of the cliff, is 171 feet long; the west side, 112 ft.; the south-west side, 139 ft.; the east side, 112 ft. to the point at which it begins to curve to the south-

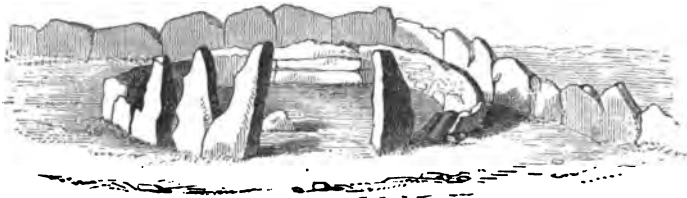
west. This curved part is very difficult to make out, the larger stones having been here all removed, so that its course can be traced merely as a raised bank of earth and small stones. On reference to the accompanying



Plan of Enclosure, Lligwy.

plan, it will be seen that there are within the enclosure two nearly rectangular chambers; a third, of which none of the sides are equal; and adjoining it a raised platform, also having unequal sides. There are likewise two nearly circular chambers, the larger being tolerably perfect; but most of the stones forming the other are gone. No trace of an entrance is to be seen on the north, west, or south-west sides. The only place where we meet with anything that may be considered as such, is on the

east side: here, at a distance of 48 ft. from the north-east corner, there is a depression in the main wall, protected internally, on either side, by a return wall curving inwards for 22 ft. Traces of the foundation of a wall extend for 20 ft. from the southernmost of these return-walls, terminating in an upright stone which is 8 ft. from the lesser circle. The larger of the two circular chambers approaches to within about 4 ft. of the



View of larger Circle and north-west corner, from within, Lligwy.

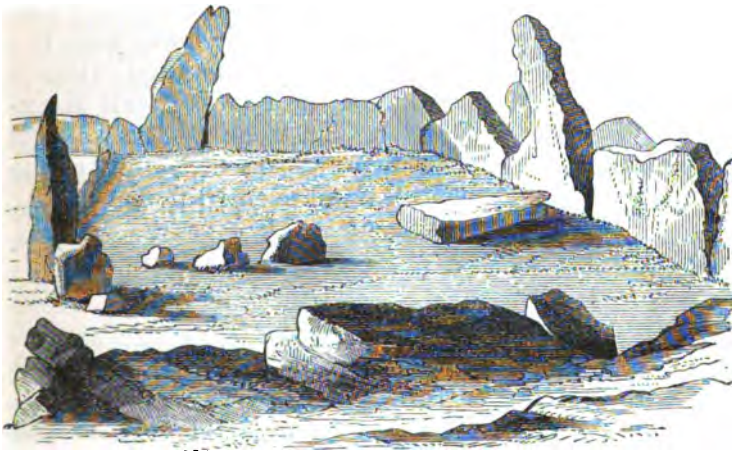
northern and western walls. Its entrance is 10 ft. broad. There are three uprights (the highest 5 ft. 3 ins. in height) standing on the left as you enter, and one (5 ft. high) on the right. The rest of the masonry, which gradually increases in thickness towards the point furthest from the entrance, where it is 5 ft. thick, consists partly of parallel slabs of limestone set endways, and partly of stones of the same character laid flat, the intervening space being everywhere filled up with rubble. There are two, if not three, courses of masonry near the highest part of the wall. Many stones have been displaced, and are seen lying about both within and without the circle. On the right, as you enter, the inner



North west corner of Enclosure from outside, shewing position of Circle.

row of facing stones seems to have been entirely taken away for some distance. There is here also a heap of earth and small stones. The diameter, measuring from the entrance to the inside of the opposite wall, is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. The other circular chamber consists of little more than the foundation, in which there are so many breaks that it is difficult to say where the entrance was placed. A small fragment of wall leaves it at the part next the outer wall; which, however, it does not appear to have joined. Its internal diameter is 18 feet.

Of the squared chambers, the largest is situated at the north-east corner of the enclosure, and is nearly rectangular. The internal length 47 ft., breadth 20 ft. On the south side is a well-defined entrance, 4 ft. wide, having an upright stone (the door-post) in position on the left as you enter. The chamber at the opposite corner, a drawing of which is appended, has none of its sides



Chamber, south-west corner, Lligwy.

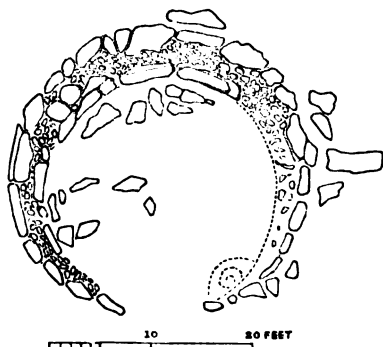
equal. The outer wall, making here an obtuse angle, bounds it on two sides. The west side is 25 ft. long; the south-west, 17 ft.; the south-east,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; the north, 22 ft. The entrance appears to have been at the north-east corner. Adjoining this chamber, and bounding it

to the north, is a raised platform having several courses of masonry tolerably perfect on two of the sides, but much jumbled together on the side next the larger circle. Here the bare rock crops up, and there is a somewhat deep hole, apparently natural, in the limestone.



Masonry, outer Wall, near south-west Corner, Lligwy.

The other chamber is nearly rectangular, but almost untraceable at one end. No entrance to it can now be made out, though probably it may have been towards the south-east extremity. It is 47 ft. long by 17 ft. broad. Near this point, but outside the main wall, is a chamber about 20 ft. square, with a well-marked entrance to the north-west, on which side also the wall is extended for a short distance. In none of the walls is there any trace of mortar or other cement. Many of the stones are of large size, 8 ft., and even 10 ft. long.



Plan of larger Circle, Lligwy.

Upon digging at various points within both the squared and circular chambers, the natural rock was

reached at the depth of about a foot. In these excavations nothing was found that would throw light upon the date at which this fortress was raised, or subsequently occupied, with the exception of one piece of blackish pottery of rude description, and hand-made, which (together with a few fragments of bone, and numerous sea-shore pebbles) was found within the larger circle. I ought, however, to mention that a piece of iron was dug out close to where the piece of pottery was found; but there could be no doubt whatever as to its being a portion of a *very modern* reaping hook. Though in many respects like Romano-British remains in this island, it appears tolerably certain that this work was neither made nor occupied by the Romans, otherwise some of their coin or pottery would have been discovered in the excavations made. Again, the masonry, where perfect, is of so well-finished a character, that it is difficult to suppose it to have been executed in very barbarous times.

The position of the fortress, situated, as it is, upon ground sloping to the east, and near the edge of a precipitous rock to the north, on which side there is the additional protection of an outwork (where one would suppose it to be least needed), favours the supposition that the enemy dreaded by its occupants was expected to appear from seaward, and from the landing-place at Traeth Lligwy. Now we have well-authenticated accounts of the frequency with which the Danes made their incursions upon this island. They are often mentioned in the Chronicle of the Princes (*Brut y Tywysogion*) as appearing in Mona. Under the date of A.D. 872 we read of "the action of Bangolau in Mona, where Rhodri and the Welsh conquered the black pagans ("paganïaid duon") in a hard battle; and after that, the same year, the action of Manegid, in Mona, where the black pagans were destroyed." Then, "A.D. 900, Igmond and his black pagans came to Mona, and the action of Rhos Meilon ensued." Again, "A.D. 993, the black Danes came to the island of Mona, and devastated the

whole island as they pleased." I throw it out as a conjecture, that possibly this enclosure was erected by the local chieftain of that day as a refuge into which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood could retire, driving with them their flocks and herds, and there defend themselves until such times as the "black pagans" had either been worsted in battle, or had withdrawn to their ships, and sailed away with their spoils over the sea to Lochlin.

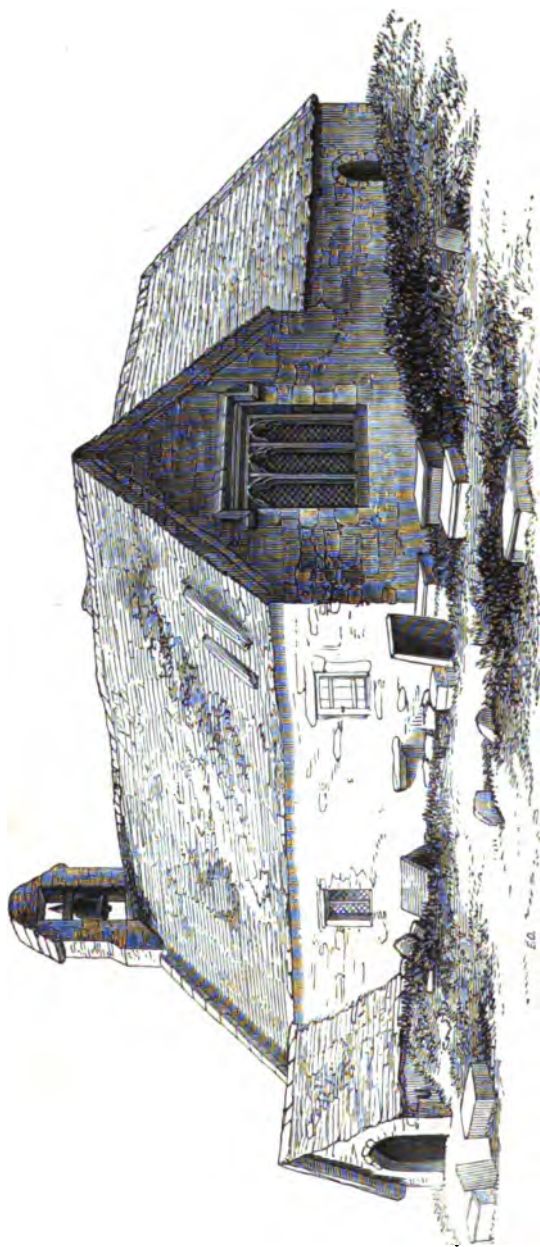
I am aware that many think these remains Druidical, making the larger circle a temple; and this, at first sight, would probably be the impression left upon the visitor's mind; but a closer inspection tends to shew that the uprights, which touch one another, have been set in their present position as the most ready way of forming them into part of a wall, and not a Druidical circle. We must not lose sight of the nature of the material at hand around the spot, which undoubtedly influenced the character of the masonry.

Before closing this paper I am anxious to express my thanks to Lord Boston (upon whose property of Lligwy the enclosure is situated) for his great kindness in affording every facility for examining these remains, and offering to bear any expense incurred. My friend the Rev. H. Prichard, of Dinam, accompanied me to Lligwy more than once, and not only assisted me in making measurements, thereby enabling me to correct my sketches, but on the occasion of our last visit brought his man with him to make excavations. The drawbacks we had to contend with were considerable, owing to the rank growth of vegetation beneath the trees which cover the spot. We were also surprised in our diggings by a perfect deluge of rain, which rendered our work somewhat of a "pursuit of archæology under difficulties."

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Menaifron, Oct. 29, 1866.





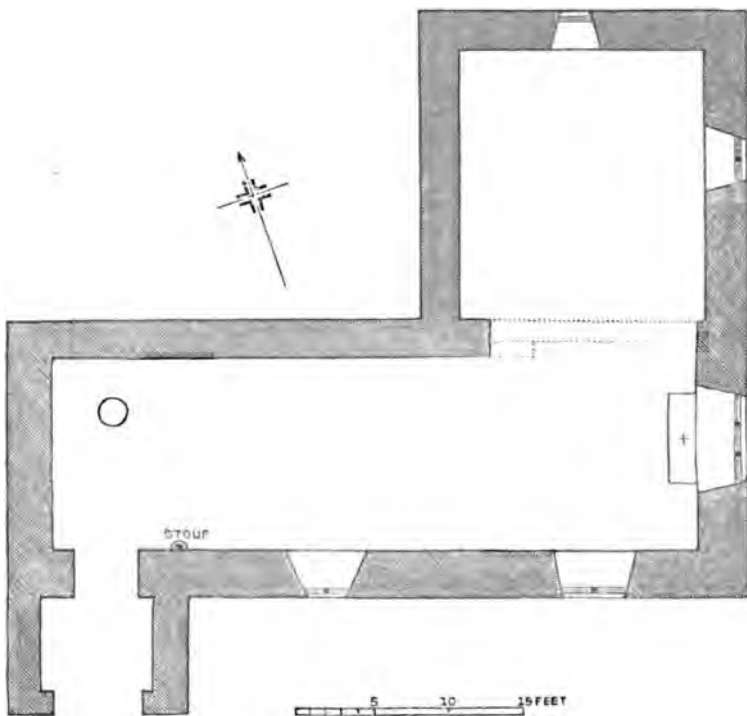
OLD CHURCH OF LLANGELLYNNIN, CARNARVONSHIRE.

## LLANGELYNIN OLD CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

ABOUT three miles to the south-east of Penmaenmawr, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the valley of the Conway, stands the old parish church of Llangelynin. There is no village near : a few houses only, and those far distant from each other, can be discerned. After noticing the secluded, solitary position of the church, the question which forces itself upon the mind is, how came such a spot to be selected as the site of a religious edifice? Was it that holy well in yonder corner, once highly venerated, now forsaken and ruined, that caused St. Celynin to fix upon this place, in preference to others more accessible, as the most attractive spot upon which to erect a sacred building? Or did he, bearing in mind the sad catastrophe by which he lost his patrimony, choose the uplands as the scene of his holy labours, and this particular spot as the site of his oratory, for reasons known only to himself? Tradition is silent upon the point.

The church is dedicated to St. Celynin (one of the sons of Helig ab Glanawg, whose lands were inundated in the seventh century), where he is commemorated Nov. 22. The edifice consists, at present, of a north transept and nave: within the memory of the living it was cruciform, having had a south transept. It is, though, very probable that the church originally consisted of a nave only; but as there are traces of a screen, there might have been a small chancel. The north transept, called "Capel Meibion," has two common windows; that on the east side was formerly a door. The floor consists of a mixture of clay and mould, with rushes spread over it. It might have been tolerably comfortable; at present it is covered with dust, and worn into ruts. Following the natural position of the ground, it rises gradually throughout its entire length. A few slate

slabs commemorating the departed, are stuck up along its sides. Insufficient light gives to all a sad, gloomy appearance. This chapel is partly partitioned from the body of the church, from which it is approached by two steps, 1 foot 9 inches high. As its name indicates, it was appropriated to the male portion of the congregation. Dimensions, 16 ft. 8 ins. by 18 ft. 6 ins. internally.

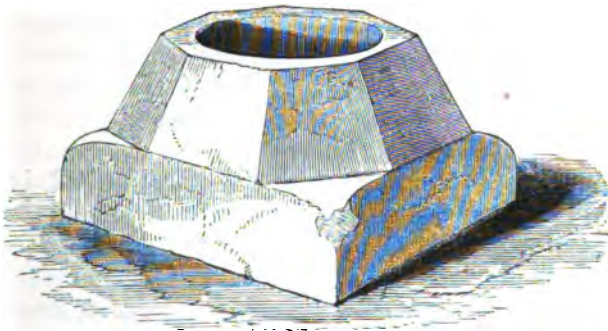


Plan of Llangelynin Old Church.

The south transept was called "Capel Arianws,"—Arianws being the name of a farm in the valley beneath, once the seat of a branch of the Williamses of Cochwilan, and the abode of Sir Hugh Williams, grandfather of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley of Baronhill. The writer was informed in the neighbourhood, that the roof of this chapel was blown down in a storm; and, to save

the expense of any future repairs, the whole was carted away. Some of the foundation stones may still be seen, and are shewn on the accompanying sketch of the church.

The nave measures internally 41 ft. 8 ins. by 12 ft. 8 ins. A few broken forms, one box-shaped pew, a disfigured pulpit and communion-table, and a shattered east window, attract the attention of those who enter. The roof is good, and consists of massive oak rafters. The eastern portion differs in character from the part which is above the nave, being arched, and has the appearance of having been plastered over, though at present bare. The remaining portion of the roof is of the usual angular form. The east window is of three lights, and is the only part of the church which aims at embellishment. On the south side are two common square windows. There was at one time a small loft for the singers at the west end; but this has disappeared. A few simple tablets to the memory of the dead are likewise erected in this part of the church.

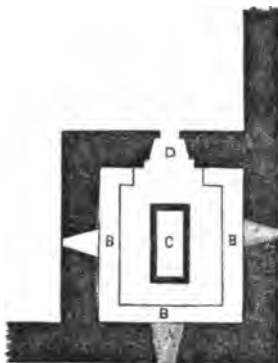


Font, Llangelynin Old Church.

The font is octagonal, and stands on a square shaft with chamfered corners. The bowl is lined with lead, and both the font and shaft are heavily coated over with whitewash. The dimensions of the font are: height, 1 ft. 2 ins.; height of shaft, 1 ft.; length of shaft, 2 ft. 6½ ins.; breadth of bowl, 1 ft. 7 ins.; depth, 9 ins. It

will be seen from these measurements that the font is sufficiently capacious to allow of the immersion of an infant. The total height of the font is worthy of notice, being only 2 ft. 2 ins. The holy water stoup is inside the church, and projects from the south wall: breadth, 9 ins.; breadth of bowl nearly 6 ins.

It is to be deplored that this old church is not better looked after. A few pounds judiciously laid out would be amply sufficient to get it into a very fair condition, and a much less sum would be enough to keep it in becoming order.



A A.—Blocked lights.      C.—Well.  
B.—Stone benches.      D.—Doorway.

Plan of St. Celynin's Well.

In the south-east corner of the churchyard is St. Celynin's well, at one time of more than local fame. The walls are now roofless; brambles, nettles, and moss, cover the seats, and hang over the well; ferns ornament the walls, frogs have taken possession of the water, and tadpoles innumerable waddle from stone to stone, which have been wantonly thrown into the well. The little building measures, internally, 10 ft. 1 in. by 9 ft. 3 ins., with walls nearly 3 ft. thick. Around the well, and built into the wall, is a ledge of stones (B, B, B) 1 ft. 3 ins. broad, which formed seats. The well (C) is 4 ft. 10 ins. long by 2 ft. 1 in. broad. The floor of the whole building is paved with flagstones. The doorway (D)

measures, without, 2 ft. 3 ins. ; and 3 ft. 10 ins. within ; height, 4 ft. 7 ins. Above the doorway, and on each of the sides, were crevices (A, A), a few inches in breadth externally, but very much broader within. Two of these are filled with stones. The walls, which are continued in the plan, form part of the churchyard boundary.

The well was resorted to by mothers with weak and sickly children, as a last resource, to strengthen their limbs, and restore them to health. The children were immersed either early in the morning, or in the evening, and were afterwards wrapped in a blanket and allowed to sleep. There was always a spare bed for the sufferers, and hearty welcome to the anxious mothers, at a farm a little to the south, called Cae Ial. The cures effected by the virtue of the waters are said to have been many. The efficacy of the well is not altogether disbelieved by the neighbouring inhabitants at the present time. With the water of this well, children were always baptized.

On the left hand side of the road that passes the churchyard, and about two hundred yards from it, is a small spring called Ffynnon Gwynwy. Any one troubled with warts, upon making an offering of a crooked pin to the well, lost them. Fifty years ago the bottom of this little well was covered with pins ; everybody was careful not to touch them, fearing that the warts deposited with the pins would grow upon their own hands if they did so. But the belief in the efficacy of the water has departed, and the well presents the appearance of a hole filled with clear water, overgrown with weeds. Pennant, in his history of Whitford parish, states that there is a small spring outside the great well (Holywell) to which the same virtue is ascribed as is here given to Ffynnon Gwynwy.

E. OWEN.

## ARVONA ANTIQUA.

## CROMLECH, LLANDEGAI.

THE only existing cromlech in the parishes of Llanllechid and Llandegai is situated in the upper part of the parish of Llandegai, near a small farm called Ffynonbach. It goes locally by the name of "yr hen allor" (the old altar), and tradition, as usual, ascribes its erection to the Druids; and the use to which it is said to have been applied, is indicated in its being called an altar. But that the cromlech was a mere burial-place, has long since been settled. The cap-stone measures in breadth 5 feet; in length, 14 ft. 5 ins.; in thickness, about 1 ft. 6 ins. throughout. It is a columnar boulder, similar to others found until lately in the same neighbourhood, but now broken up for building purposes. One only of the supporters occupies its original position, and it inclines in the direction in which the cap-stone has fallen. The height of this stone, when erect, would have been 3 ft. From the accompanying engraving it will be seen that the cap-stone has slidden off its supporters till one side rests on the ground. One of its supporters lies underneath, but the others have disappeared. The cromlech lies south-east by north-west. The ground underneath does not appear to have been probed, neither does it seem that the structure was ever covered with a tumulus: however, if it was, the traces are not at present very visible.

All about the cromlech small surface-quarries have been opened; but when, no one can tell. The *débris* of one of these comes up to the cromlech. The present tenant of Ffynonbach found, about twelve years ago, underneath such a deposit, when clearing it away to level his fields, a cistfaen in a perfect state, and inside the cist there was a human skeleton in a fair state of preservation. The grave was searched, but nothing

further was discovered. The bones were replaced, and covered up. The same person has likewise found another skeleton, stretched at full length, a short distance from the first, beneath a heap of stones and earth. This was also reburied.

There are, in the partially cultivated fields about these parts, several elongated mounds containing stones marked as if they had been subjected to the action of fire.

E. OWEN.

Llanllechid, Caernarvonshire.

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GWYN OF TRECASTLE, AFTERWARDS OF  
ABERCRAF, Co. BRECON.

ON the 19th of March, 1672, Henry Somerset, Marquis of Worcester, was appointed Lord President of Wales and the Marchers, succeeding Richard Vaughan of Golden Grove, co. Caermarthen, Earl of Carbery. On the 2nd of December, 1682, Henry Somerset was created Duke of Beaufort, still holding the office of Lord President of Wales. We find him two years afterwards making a tour through the dominions committed to his care, accompanied by a large number of attendants and a gentleman of the name of Thomas Dineley, who took notes of nearly all that occurred, and made sketches of ancient monuments and buildings, many of which are not to be found in the present day. "His Grace arrived in Brecon on Wednesday the 6th of August 1684, from Troy, his seat in Monmouthshire; and having been most hospitably entertained by the bailiff, Colonel Jeffreys, his Grace inspected the *Militia* of the county. "The *Foot* were with new hatts, blew cassacks, white sashes edged with blew worsted fringe, broad buff-coloured shoulderbelts, and red stockins. The *Horse* appeared well mounted, with buff coats, carbines, pistolls, back-breast, and pott, bridles, and collars, huisses, with their cloaks

strapp'd behind them. With Officers at the head of both in good Equipage."

The Lord President left Brecon on the following morning, on his way to Golden Grove, accompanied by the High Sheriff (John Lewis of Coedmore, co. Cardigan), gentry, and *Militia* troop, and were met at Penpont by Daniel Williams, Esq., who gave the company "a neat banquet of Sweetmeats and Wine." Arriving at Tre-castle, Thomas Dineley makes the following observations in his Diary of the tour: "In a fair Pedigree in the hands of Edw. Gwin of Hereford, Esq., Counsellor-at-law, I find that Howel Gwyn, of Tre-castle in the county of Brecon, Esquire, was lineally descended both by ffather and mother off and from v Kings, i Duke, and vii Earls, as set forth by Thomas Jones at Fountaine Gate. Edward I, Philip of France, Edward II (1) and the III (2) of England, Peter King of Spain (3), Edm. Langley, Duke of York, (4) Edm. E. of Woodstock and Kent, (5) Wm. E. of Henault, (6) Sir Thomas Holland, E. of Kent, y<sup>e</sup> same arms as that of Woodstock, in right of his wife; Edm. Holland, Earle of Kent, y<sup>e</sup> same coat Quincy Earle of Winchester,—Mars, 7 mascles Sol 3, 3, and 1; (7) E. Ferrars and Charley, vayre, Sol and Mars; (8) William Earle Marshal of Engl., E. Pembroke and Ogny. Besides from various Lords, as Wm. E. of Barry, and Elinor d. of Eng. (9), Audeley (10), Jno. Lrd. Wake (11). The quarterings with Gwyn (12), are Reremice or Batts displaid."

The Diary, which was exhibited at the Monmouth Meeting of our Association, remained in the library at Badminton in MS. till 1864, when His Grace entrusted Mr. Charles Baker, F.S.A., Steward of the Seignories of Gower and Kilvey, to edit it,—a task performed with considerable judgment, knowledge, and skill. In dedicating the work to the Duke of Beaufort, the learned and industrious Editor observes: "Although the existence of the MS., now for the first time printed, is not wholly unknown to the *litterati*, yet they are but little acquainted with its contents, which are varied and inte-

resting ; and those who may be so fortunate as to become possessors of a copy, will be greatly indebted to your Grace for having it printed, and, I doubt not, will well know how to appreciate it. The number of copies printed has been strictly limited to one hundred, as directed by your Grace."

The volume now before me is a quarto, containing 248 pages, magnificently printed on vellum, by Messrs. Strangeways and Walden of London, upon whom it reflects great credit. According to a review of the "Beaufort Progress," in the *Herald and Genealogist*, it would appear that Thomas Dinely was born about the year 1640, educated under the care of James Shirley, the poet, and in due course became a member of Gray's Inn. He was the author of several topographical and other works, the greater portion of which still remain in MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas E. Wimsington, Bart. He was descended from a family long settled at Charleton, in the parish of Crossthorpe, near Pershore. (See their pedigree in Nash's *History of Worcestershire*, vol. i, p. 272).

Edward Gwyn, in whose possession our author saw a pedigree of the Gwyns of Trecastle, was buried in the north aisle of Hereford Cathedral, and the following is a translated copy of a Latin inscription on a black marble monument in that cathedral, which, however, has long since been lost.

"Near this place lies  
Edward Gwyn, Barrister (Lawyer),  
Eldest son of John Gwyn of  
Abercraf in the county of  
Brecon, Esquire.  
A man upright, pious, and kind,  
His doors always were open  
Alike to the poor and to the rich ;  
Distinguished for no common judgment  
And a prescient mind,  
Whom neither threats nor honours allured,  
But who weighed in just scales  
The authority of the king and the  
Liberty of the people.  
Hearty in religion, skilled in the

Law, innocent in his ways of life,  
 He overcame the world, and left it  
 The 23rd of June, 1690, aged 36 ;  
 And he ordered these words to be subjoined :  
 'He who hath lived in happy obscurity  
   Hath lived well.'  
 His sorrowing wife, Frances Lady  
 Trockmorton, erected this sepulchral  
   Marble to his memory."

Thomas Jones, who compiled the pedigree, was the notorious Twm Sion Catti, to whom are attributed many exploits which he never practised or performed. Dr. John Davydd Rhys, his cotemporary, in his *Linguae Cymraecae Institutiones Accuratæ*, published in 1592, thus speaks of him ;—"Whoever professes himself to be a herald-bard, must know the pedigrees of kings and princes, and be skilled in the works of the three chief bards of the Isle of Britain, namely, Merlyn, the son of Morvryn, Merlyn Ambrosius, and Taliesin the chief bard. And in the science of heraldry, with respect to being thoroughly acquainted with the real descents, armorial bearings, dignities, and illustrious actions of the nobility and gentry of Wales, the most celebrated, accomplished, and accurate (and that, beyond a doubt) is reckoned *Thomas Sion* alias Moethau, of Porth-y-Fynnon, near Trev Garon (Thomas Jones of Fountain Gate), and when he is gone, it will be a very doubtful chance that he will be able for a long time to leave behind him an equal nor, indeed, any genealogist (with regard to being so conversant as he in that science) that can even come near him." He flourished from 1590 to 1620. In the valuable and extensive collection of Mr. William Rees, of Tonn, is a MS. of Welsh pedigrees by this herald. (See *Notes to Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations*, by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick ; Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*, and other authorities.)

For the connexion between Mr. Howel Gwyn, of Abercrâf, co. Brecon, Dyffryn, co. Glamorgan, and Blaensawthe House, co. Caermarthen, M.P. for the borough of Brecon, the reader is referred to Jones's *History of Brecknockshire*, vol. i, Appendix v.



1.



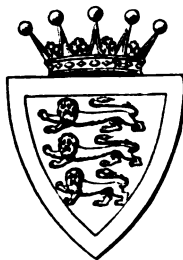
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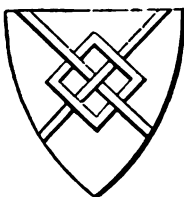
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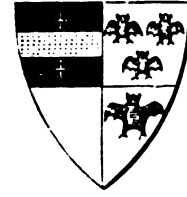
9.



10.



11.



12.



To insert the pedigree here at length would be tedious, and occupy too much space; however, it may be remarked that, from his ancestor, Howel Gwyn, of Trecastle, the Abercraf estate has passed through several generations of the Gwyn family, to Mr. Howel Gwyn, M.P., the present proprietor.

I cannot close this hurried sketch without tendering my warmest thanks to Mr. Baker for his kindness in allowing the printer the use of the blocks of the arms, which Howel Gwyn was entitled to quarter.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A.

Brecon, 26th Nov., 1866.

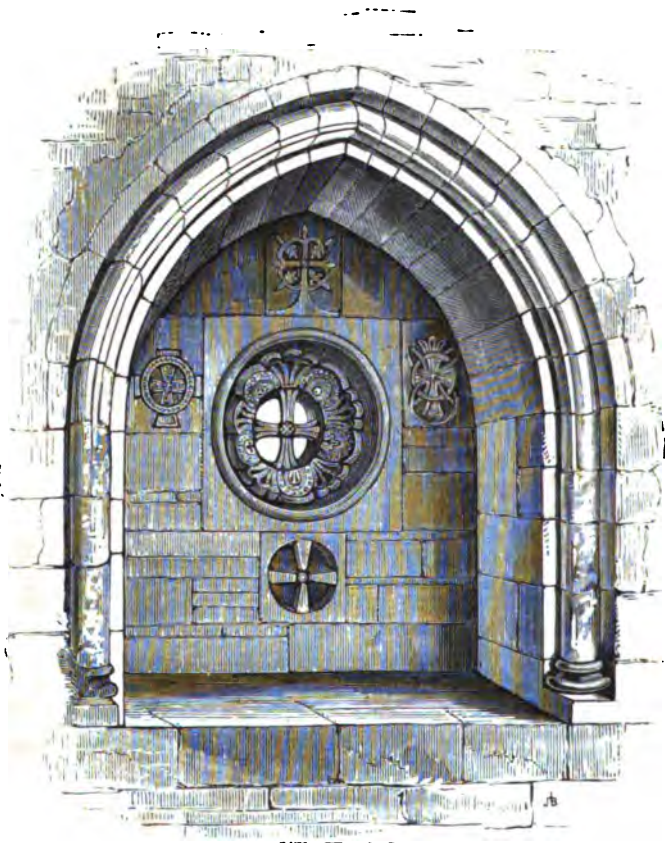
### THE LATELY DISCOVERED CROSSES AT ST. DAVID'S.

IN the spring of 1866, Mr. Clear, clerk of the works at St. David's Cathedral, directed the attention of Mr. G. G. Scott to certain indications in the west wall of Bishop Vaughan's Chapel. Further investigation discovered a well-built recess in which were placed five crosses,—a larger one in the centre, surrounded by four smaller ones. Except some bones lying in confusion, which had formed part of a human skeleton, nothing else was found. The recess lay a little to the north of the central vaulting-shaft in Vaughan's Chapel, and was at such a height from the ground as to be on a level with the eyes of a man of ordinary size. The spaces between the arms of the larger cross only were pierced, so that a view of the interior of the church could be had. Mr. Clear is of opinion that the small crosses on each side, and level with the larger one, were always intended for their position, but is doubtful if such was the case with the other two. The similarity of the large cross with these side ones would confirm Mr. Clear's suggestion. The one above the large cross is of somewhat later date, while that below is not only of a very different kind of

material, but from its simple character may be considered as earlier than the niche or any of the other crosses. The mouldings of the jambs and arch of the recess are identical with the known work of Peter de Leiâ (1180), to which transitional period the three middle crosses may be also assigned. These crosses, therefore, and the niche or recess appear to compose one work, even if the other two crosses are thought to have been subsequently added. Unusual as it is to find a hagioscope placed at the back of the high altar, yet such may have been the intention in this instance, for the use of lepers or others interdicted from entering the church, for the church of De Leia extended no farther than the great eastern triplet. It is difficult, however, to conceive that that prelate would have even partially blocked up, or otherwise disfigured, so fine a feature of his building, and on which so much care and labour had been expended. It may, indeed, have been subsequently brought from some other part of the church, and placed in its position at a later period, when the triplet itself might have been blocked up,—perhaps in consequence of the erection of the Lady Chapel,—the ground between that chapel and the eastern end of the church being left open until Bishop Vaughan erected Trinity Chapel, when the niche and crosses were walled up as useless, and interfering with the beautiful design of the new chapel. If the blocking up of the great triplet had been rendered necessary by the erection of Trinity Chapel, this curious group would hardly have been used as so much material for that purpose. Whatever, however, may have been the nature and intended use of the niche and crosses, it is clear that at the time it was placed in its present position the triplet must have been, or was in the process of being, blocked.

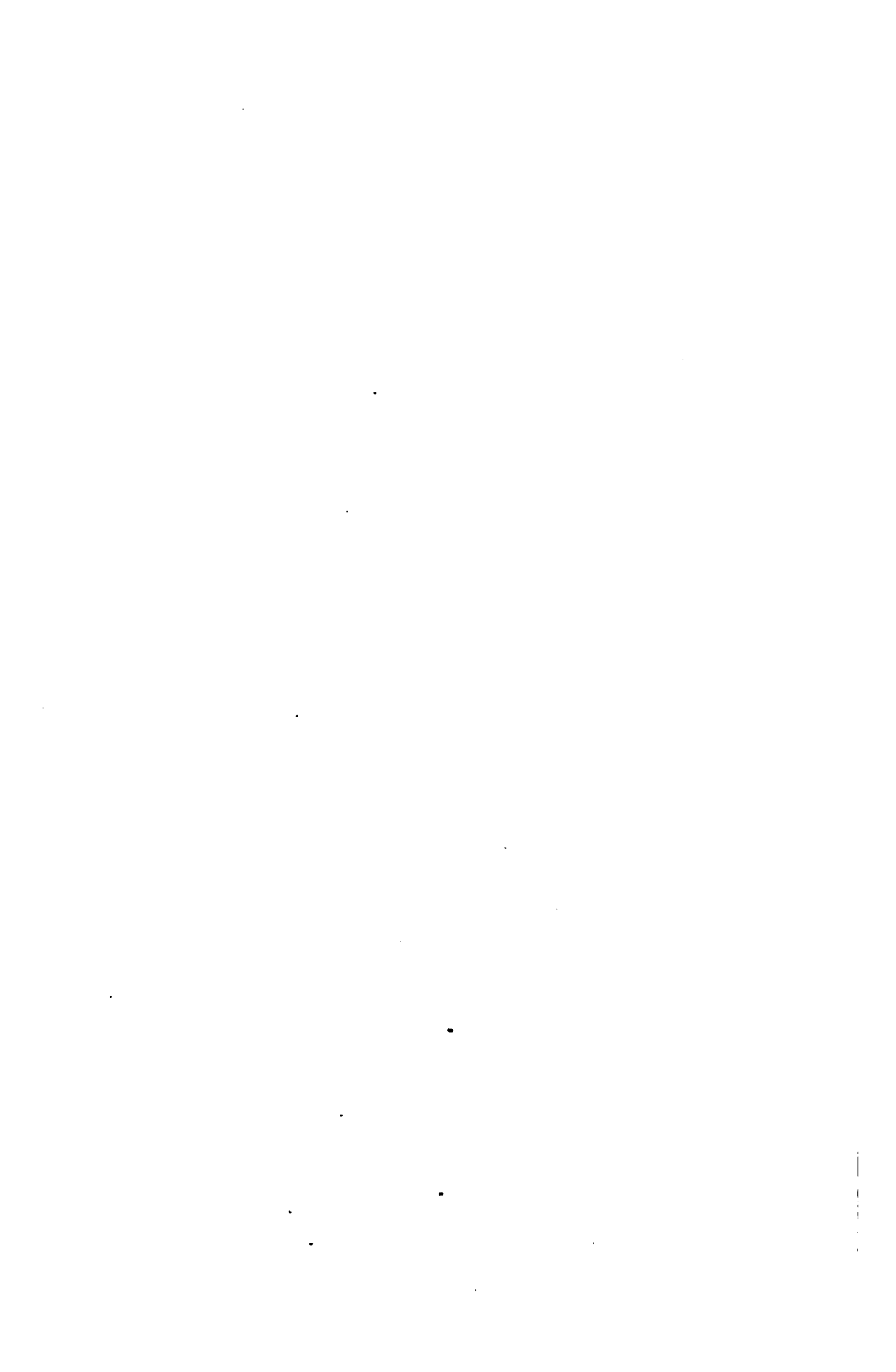
Other instances occur where a pierced cross served as a squint or hagioscope, although not, as in this case, at the back of the high altar. Such an instance is mentioned by Mr. Blight as occurring in the chancel-arch of Halford in Warwickshire. The question, however, of

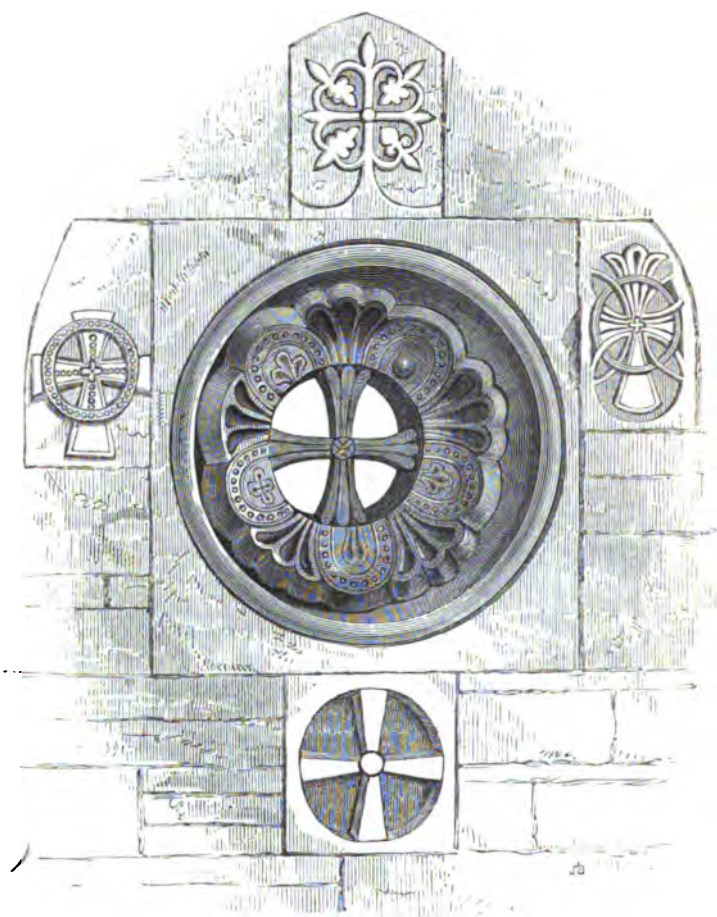




NICHE IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL, ST. DAVID'S.







CROSSES IN THE NICHE IN BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL,

ST. DAVID'S.

this group at St. David's is one deserving the attention of those who are best qualified to throw light on the subject; and it is very much to be regretted that the discovery was not made previous to the researches of Mr. Basil Jones and Mr. Freeman, to whom the public is so much indebted for their valuable work, *The History and Antiquities of St. David's*.

The accompanying illustrations are from drawings made on the spot by a member of the Association, Mr. Blight, F.S.A.,—a circumstance which will be a sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the representations here given. The dimensions of the niche and crosses are as follow: niche, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 11 ins. wide; stone on which the upper cross is carved, 1 ft. by 10 ins.; centre cross, 2 ft. 4 ins. by 2 ft. 2 ins.; cross on the right, 1 ft. 1 in. by 8 ins.; cross on the left, 1 ft. 3 ins. high; the lower cross, 11 ins. by 11 ins.

E. L. BARNWELL.

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### Obituary.

MISS ANGHARAD LLWYD.—This amiable and accomplished lady died on the 16th of last October. She was an early supporter and warm friend of our Association, and has several times contributed to the pages of our Journal, by extracts from valuable collections of MSS. She was born on April 15, 1779, and was a daughter of the Rev. John Llwyd, Rector of Caerwys in Flintshire, the friend and antiquarian coadjutor of Pennant (who makes frequent mention of him in his works on Wales), and who accompanied him in his tours in the Principality. Miss Angharad Llwyd inherited all her father's antiquarian tastes, and distinguished herself as an authoress by her *Catalogue of old Welsh MSS. in Powys*, her *Essay on the Genealogy and Antiquities of Wales*, her *Essay on the Castles of Flintshire*, and still more by her *History of Anglesey*. For all these works she received medals and prizes from the Cymmrodorion Society and from local Eisteddfodau. Miss Llwyd was equally well known for more peculiarly feminine qualities, constant kindness, charity, cheerfulness, and great hospitality. Members of our Association, who were at the Rhyl Meeting, will remember with pleasure their visit to her house, Tyn Rhyl, and her kind reception of them. She was buried, on October 23, in the cemetery at Rhyl, amid universal tokens of public and private regret. Her MS. library, which was in part

formed by her father, is of considerable value to Welsh archæologists. We chronicle her decease with great regret.

REV. HUGH JONES, D.D.—We have to add, with much pain, to the list of members who have been called away, the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., rector of Beaumaris, and Vice-President of our Association. Though not a direct contributor to the pages of the *Arch. Camb.*, yet Dr. Jones was always one of its warmest and most consistent supporters. He took a large part with Mr. Dearden in the original establishment of our Association, always encouraged it, constantly attended its Meetings, and afforded a rare example to the clergy of his neighbourhood by the zeal with which he aided our operations. He was well acquainted with Welsh antiquities, early as well as mediæval, from personal exploration; and was always ready with a kind word, or by his presence, to make our Meetings pass off agreeably. In times like these, when so few of the clergy of Bangor belong to our Association, the encouragement and aid of such a zealous friend as Dr. Jones cannot but be felt, and his absence will doubtless be regretted by those who are accustomed to take part in our Annual Meetings. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Archæological Institute, and one of those consistent friends of archæology who were always ready to encourage its study, and to prevent all acts of Vandalism.

Dr. Jones was of Jesus College, Oxford: B.A., 1817; M.A., 1819; D.D., 1844. He was instituted to the united rectories of Llandegfan and Beaumaris in 1843; was Rural Dean for Tindaethwy, and J. P. and D. L. of Anglesey. He had been a chaplain in the navy, was a laborious and conscientious parish priest, and his loss in Beaumaris will long be felt. He died Nov. 8, 1866, aged seventy-three.

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## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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### ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1867.

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THE next Annual Meeting of our Association is fixed to be held at Hereford, in August 1867, the precise day remaining open for announcement in a future number of the Journal.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that, in anticipation of this circumstance, a Local Committee has already been formed in that city, with the Mayor, J. F. Symonds, Esq., as Chairman, and including Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P.; J. King King, Esq., M.P.; M. Biddulph, Esq., M.P.; G. Clive, Esq., M.P.; R. Baggally, Esq., M.P.;

being the three members for the county, and the two for the city of Hereford ; and fifty-two other gentlemen, with our active Local Secretary for the county.

The Right Hon. and Rev. LORD SAYE AND SELE has consented to act as President of the Association.

A preliminary meeting of this Committee was held on 4th December, 1866, and steps are taking for making all requisite arrangements. This is just as it should be. It shews that the gentry and clergy of the district take a warm interest in the proceedings of the Association, and are anxious that the Meeting should be a successful one. We hope that the members of the Association generally will appreciate this readiness of welcome, and will attend in greater numbers than usual. Independently of the interest which the city itself possesses as one of the most historic places in the March counties, there is a wide field for antiquarian research all along the border district in the direction of Radnorshire and Brecknockshire ; and many an old castle and abbey, and many a fine country church, will be visited and recorded on the occasion of our visit. The locality is judiciously chosen, and we anticipate nothing less than a most important and agreeable Meeting.

We should be glad to hear of papers being in course of preparation, to be read there before the Association ; and we must remind members of the necessity of communicating their intentions, in this respect, to the Secretaries as early as practicable.

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### Correspondence.

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#### REMARKS ON KELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *ARCH. CAMB.*

SIR,—If it is not too late to insert a few remarks in the current Number of the *Arch. Camb.*, I should feel obliged by being allowed to suggest explanations of difficulties which have presented themselves to writers in your last two numbers.

The first difficulty is as to the Welsh name of Valle Crucis Abbey, namely Llaneguest (*cf.* Oct. Number, p. 411). The writer says that

in the *Insuperimus* charter it is called Llanhequestel, "evidently," he says, "the monkish Latinized form of Llanegwest, or, according to Leland, Llanegwistle." With deference I beg to suggest that Llanhequestel is the original form of the word of which Llanegwistle is a more modern, and Llanegwest a corrupted form, if such a regular change in language can be called corruption. Had the monks Latinized the *gw*, they would have changed it into *v*, not *qw*, and so returned to the original form of the word, the Latin *vas, vadis* (a surety), and the Sanscrit *vasa*. The tendency of the Welsh language is to harden the initials of foreign words adopted into it. An interesting instance of the old form, *cu* for *gw*, is presented by the legend around a metal salver dug up near Aberffraw a few years ago. The centre exhibits a horseman piercing a dragon with his spear, and the legend, often repeated, around the rim of the salver, CUARTIDERINBBIT is the old form of *gwarth y deryn brith* (meaning the disgrace of the mongrel bird, *i.e.*, the dragon).

The Latin language supplies numerous instances of the *k* as the old form of *g*; for instance, in the Duilian inscription we find the words *legiones pugnando*, and *magistratus*, in the older form of *pucnando*, *leciones*, *macestratus*. This last word also exhibits *e* as the older form of *i*, exactly as in Llanheqwestel. The change from Llanegwistle to Llanegwest need occasion no difficulty, for the final *l* is dropped in Welsh words as often as the final *r* is. In the following words, for instance, *rhisgl* (the bark of a tree), *yspinagl* (the quincey), *Munwgl* (Monile), *cufigl* (*cubiculum*), *huddigl* (*fuligo*), *caddugl* (*caligo*), the final *l* is never pronounced, and often not even written. Llanheqwestel, therefore, in the ordinary course of lingual change becomes Llanegwest, and means "the villa pledged for the endowment of the abbey." I believe we have the word in a still more abbreviated form in the name of a hill near Port Madoc, Moel-y-Gêst, or "the hill of the pledge."

Another difficulty of which I would beg leave to offer an explanation, is one to which a learned writer in the July Number refers, as to the meaning and origin of the word "treen," a name used to designate ruined churches or oratories of the rudest structure and earliest date in the Isle of Man. I will not enumerate the various far-fetched and ludicrous derivations which the writer states to have been given for this word (they may be seen in pp. 268 and 269 of the July Number), for I think the etymology of the word is fully explained by an extract from the *Book of Armagh*, appended as a note to p. 172. Speaking of St. Patrick, it is stated that at Tirawley, in Ireland, he made a quadrangular earthen church out of the soil because there was no wood near ("fecit terrenam de humo quadratam quia non prope erat sylva."). After describing the Manx "kil" or "keel," the writer says the "treen" churches cannot be distinguished from the "keel," and that the above few words equally describe the character of both. That is no doubt correct, for *treen* is merely the ecclesiastical Latin equivalent of the Gaelic *kil*, just as *monwent* is the ecclesiastical equivalent of the Kymric

*llan*. The Gaelic ecclesiastical names have disappeared from Wales, except in the Bangors, *i.e.*, "white choirs", and a few "kils", as in Kilken, and perhaps the word *lenach* (a monk) in Ynys Lenach. The Norse *kirk* (*kirkja*), taken from the old pagan circle, has entirely superseded the old Gaelic and Latin names of churches in the Isle of Man and Scotland.

As I am about Manx derivations, I beg to point out what appears to me a very simple explanation of a word which seems to be a standing puzzle to the Manxmen, the word "Keys" in the name by which they designate their local parliament, namely the "House of Keys"; and which, from having formerly the power of imposing taxes, they also call the "House of Taxiati." A glance at a Gaelic or Erse dictionary would shew them that *cios*, spelt phonetically *cis* in the Manx language, means "tax"; *cis* being equivalent to the Latin *caesus*, the obsolete form of *census*.

I would beg to suggest to Welsh philologists that a slight knowledge of Gaelic, not to speak of Norse, would be most useful in elucidating the meaning of numerous Welsh words in common use, for which they seek in vain for a meaning in the Kymric or in the kindred British dialects of Breton and Cornish; such, for instance, as *blithion* applied to *gwartheg*, *corlan*, *brechdan*, *enllyn*, *llas-lanc*, *pryd*, in the sense of "a meal"; *llorgan-lleuad*, *plygain*, etc. I shall take *gwanwyn*, the Welsh for "spring", as an instance of words in common use, of which the derivation cannot be discovered, at least from the modern Welsh. The first syllable, *gwan*, is an abbreviated form of the Sanscrit *vasanta*, just as *gwain* is found in the Sanscrit *va-hana*, *gwr* in *vara*, *garth* in *avarta*. But the second syllable, *wyn*, is the Gaelic for "space of time"; thus *ceudwin* is the Gaelic for the beginning of summer, or the month of May; and *sawin* is All Hallows tide.

I would wish, in passing, to remark on an erroneous derivation generally given by Gaelic philologists, of the word *baaltwyn*, or "the first of May", namely, that it comes from *baal-teins* or *belus*, "fire". The real components of the word are, *bale* or *baal* "a beacon", and *win* or *winne*, "time"; it being an old custom in northern countries to light beacon-fires or bonfires on the hills on May day, at the beginning of summer, as well as on All Hallows day, the *sawin*, or "sacred tide." *Baal* is the modern Danish for a pile of fire-wood.

The names of places in Anglesey receive a ready explanation from the Manx; *e.g.*, the farms called Chwaen Hen and Chwaen Du, Cwirt, and Cwirtan, are explained by the Manx words, *chooan* (a dell or little valley) and *cwint* (rushes, or a rushy place). The proprietors of these farms will recognise the fitness of the names. In connexion with this subject, I take the great liberty of saying that I differ from that remarkable man, Edward Llwyd, on the derivation of one word, a very common term in Welsh nomenclature, namely *collwyn*. If my memory does not deceive me, he derives it from *collen* (a hazel-tree), and considers it equivalent to the Latin *coryletum*. I think it more probable that it is the Kymric form of

the Manx *cooill-vane* (the white or the fair retreat). The names of several estates in the Isle of Man begin with the substantive *cooill* with an attribute such as *bane* (white), *injiil*, etc., attached to it. We have *cooill* in the Manx Bible (Isaiah xxviii, 17) to designate a "hiding-place" (*cf.* Cregeens Dict. on *cooill*.)

I do not mean to insist that such words as *win* or *winne* were always essentially and distinctively Gaelic. Such words may have been, at one time, common to the Kymric and Gaelic, and may have become obsolete in the one language whilst they were retained in the other. There are various words which are now apparently hybrid, *i.e.*, compounded of a common Welsh word and another word now unknown in Welsh, which seem to favour this supposition, as *talcen*, *corlan*, *corsygedol*. The syllables *tal*, *llan*, and *cors*, are well-known Welsh words, while the other syllables are only at present retained in Gaelic. Again, with respect to Manx etymologies more especially, caution should be observed that we do not consider all words used by Manxmen as distinctively Gaelic, inasmuch as the Kymric Britons who occupied the Isle of Man from A.D. 515 to A.D. 850, may have left the Manxmen a legacy of some part of their vocabulary. But whilst guarding against this confusion, Welsh philologists would find a knowledge of Manx very useful, especially as the phonetic method of spelling adopted by the Manx people, while it renders the acquisition of the Welsh language easier, also makes the similarity of the Keltic and Kymric languages more striking. It will be seen by the above division which I make of languages, into Keltic and Kymric, that I do not recognise the Kymric as a Keltic language, but that I consider Keltic as synonymous with Gaelic in its larger sense, as including Gaelic proper, Erse, and Manx. Hitherto, at least, I have never heard any valid reason assigned for calling the great British tribes of the Belgæ, Ligures, Veneti, and Cymry, by the name of Galli, Galatæ, or Keltæ.

I fear I am trespassing very largely on your space; but I wish to rectify a probable mistake in my remarks on Norse names in Wales, respecting a bay called Hell's Mouth, on the Carnarvonshire coast. This is a place much dreaded by mariners, as may be gathered from their rendering of the name. Being an open bay covered with large stones like boulders, the Norse words, *hella* (meaning *saxa scopulosa*) and *hellis* (stony cove) seemed to give a good description of the locality. But I fear, as the second syllable, "mouth," is not Norse, that objection may be taken to this hybrid etymology, and that some would prefer its being taken to mean "holy harbour", especially when its proximity to the holy isle of Bardsey, with its twenty thousand saints there buried, is taken into consideration.

One word more, and I have done. I at one time thought the Swelly, near Menai Bridge, was derived from the British *gwelydd* or *gweluz* (sunken rocks) the *s* being supplied by the article *ys*. But I now think that *swelgr*, which Professor Mœbins, in his Norse glossary, translates by *mahletrom* and *vorago*, is the best explanation of the word, as it so exactly agrees in meaning with the Welsh name

of the place, Gwinglyll (a whirlpool). The *r* is changed into *y*, as in the English word "murky," from the Norse *myrkyr* (dark).

I take the opportunity of requesting some one of your learned contributors to furnish me with an etymology of the words *math-avern* and *plumlummon*, *lavan*, applied to the sands near Beaumaris, and of the towns Hereford, Flint, and Brecon.

R. WILLIAMS MASON.

Rectory, Llanfair *juxta* Harlech.

Dec. 7, 1866.

## WELSH ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—“AN OLD MEMBER,” in his sketch of the growth and condition of the Association, has made some suggestions which deserve the earnest consideration of all who have the welfare of Welsh archæology at heart. Before, however, discussing these suggestions, I wish to make a few remarks regarding the indifference which apparently exists among Welshmen in reference to archæology, as compared with the zeal manifested for the study by Englishmen. If we compare either individuals, or people in general in the same position of life in the two countries, and who have enjoyed equal privileges of education, I think it may be safely said that we are far in advance of our English neighbours in the love of everything that pertains to the past of our respective countries. I will bring forward no other proof in support of this assertion than the testimony of an impartial Englishman thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and who prides himself on being neither a “Celt lover” nor a “Celt hater,” who has not hesitated to admit this superiority. I allude to the Oxford Professor of Poetry’s articles which lately appeared in the *Cornhill*, in one of which he states,—“Wales, where the past still lives, where every place has its tradition, every name its poetry, and where the people—the genuine people—still know this past, this tradition, this poetry, and live with it, and cling to it, while the prosperous Saxon has long ago forgotten his.” The same gentleman, for his candid, out-spoken opinion in favour of Welsh literature, has lately sustained a vulgar and senseless attack from a writer in the leading journal, and has likewise become the butt for the sneers of what the *Saturday Review* has happily termed the “penny mind” of *The Daily Telegraph*. To have provoked such enemies is sufficient proof of the genuineness of Mr. Arnold’s opinions.

If we endorse the truth conveyed in the above extract, how are we to account for the discrepancy pointed out by “AN OLD MEMBER”? In the first place we must not forget that the Association only represents the English and educated portion of the community, and, to a great extent perhaps, the churchmen of the Principality. Keeping these facts in mind, let us search further for other causes which have operated to limit the progress of archæology among the Welsh,

at least to prevent the efforts of the Cambrian Archæological Association receiving a more thorough support from the inhabitants than naturally would have been expected that it should have received. The transactions of the Society are carried on in the English language,—a language which a large proportion of the people do not yet understand, and upon which many of the “genuine” people alluded to by Mr. Arnold look with what they deem a patriotic indifference, which leads many of them to take no interest in the Society; or, at least, just to evince a kind of conventional lukewarmness in its affairs which effects no real good. That the existence of the two languages in the Principality should prove an impediment to the progress of archæology, seems at first sight to savour somewhat of the nature of a paradox; more especially when we call to mind that the Welsh portion of the people once possessed their *Brython* and *Golud yr oes*. Let us not, however, lose sight of the question,—the progress made by the Cambrian Archæological Association among the Welsh. These Welsh periodicals did not materially aid the work of the Society; and the history of their sickly and precarious existence affords another example of one of our great national defects,—the lack of that spirit of unity which might enable us to forget minor differences for a national cause. From the times of Howell Dda down to the formation of the two rival Eistedfods in the present year, this want of unity of purpose and working together has been the great curse of Wales. Another manifestation of the same sectarian principle is to be found in the fact that the mass of Dissenters look upon the Society either with disapprobation, or a species of jealous suspicion. Why they should do so, is not very clear, unless, as before hinted, that its leaders are churchmen, and that the members take too deep an interest in church architecture, ecclesiastical relics, etc. But that such are their feelings, I was convinced a short time ago, when I tried to get the most intelligent men of a certain district (unfortunately for me they were nearly all Nonconformists) to take an interest in the antiquities of the place in which the old church and its patron saint figured rather prominently. My disappointment, I afterwards learned, was owing to the opinions of the leaders of the most influential sect, who looked upon such pursuits as “vanities which ought to be left entirely in the hands of churchmen or Roman Catholics”! Fortunately all Dissenters are not possessed of this peculiar cast of mind; for we know that there exist among them men who are enthusiasts in the study, men who can really admire our churches and cathedrals without thinking this admiration misplaced.

Another drawback to the subject becoming more popular, and which, perhaps, tends more than aught else to confine it to the present limited number, is to be found in the expensiveness of its literature. The restricted supply, and consequent high price, of the books necessary to prosecute the study with success, has damped the ardour of many a young student, who at the outset soon learns the fact, that to become possessed of a good archæological library is

equivalent to devoting a good part of his life, and large sums of money, to its acquisition ; unless, indeed, his circumstances are unexceptionably favourable. I often fancy that these same expensive, antiquated volumes have a tendency to chill enthusiasm, and prevent the influx of young members into the Society. Let us take an example. This study, like charity, should begin at home ; yet how is the young antiquary to cultivate it without a teacher, without its elementary literature, without his parish or county history ? Neither of which, perhaps, have been written ; or, if written, it requires an experienced bookworm to get upon its scent, and hunt it down. Some score of catalogues have to be consulted ; some dozen book-sales have to be attended, where perhaps you meet a dozen booksellers, like yourself in search of the same book, and against whom it is useless for you to bid ; or if fortunate enough to get it, you find your prize valued at from £2 to £5. All this time and money have to be devoted to what we may call the alphabet of the antiquary's recreation. It is seldom that he is satisfied with this single acquisition. By and by he feels a strong desire to consult some of the original sources whence his historian drew his materials : constant references to the *Myfyrion Archaeology*,<sup>1</sup> Lewis Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations*, etc., etc., meet his view ; and it is only natural that he should wish to procure these valuable works. Vain wish, my young friend ! The little hunt after your county history was mere child's play compared with the excitement of a chase after these volumes. Do you know that time and a heavy purse alone will ensure you success ? Do you know that a perfect copy of the *Myf. Arch.* has fetched *ten guineas* ? You must be content with using another man's library, or try all you can to visit that poor student's Paradise, the Reading Room of the British Museum, where you can heartily enjoy an "intellectual feast." Could not this state of things be remedied ? Or is it desirable that our youthful Monkbarns should feel the delights of an exciting but expensive book-hunt in order to test their affection for the study, before they have crossed its threshold ? Were our people provided with the materials which would give them an insight into the subject ; were they possessed of a manual like Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, illustrated by examples from their own county, and edited by a man less prejudiced than Mr. Wright against the Welsh ; their own natural acuteness and love of knowledge would soon lead them to take as much delight in this fascinating study, as many of them take in the more dangerous pursuit of politics.

But our neighbours are not youthful students. Stow, Camden, Dugdale, Stukeley, Hoare, and a host of minor lights, have rendered antiquarian research familiar in England long before the archæological association for Wales was formed. Education, wealth, and leisure, are found combined among them to far greater extent than among ourselves ; and unfortunately these are eminently favourable,

<sup>1</sup> The writer is aware that it has taken Mr. Gee some years to publish the eleven parts of his reprint of this work.

if indeed they are not requisite, to a successful prosecution of the study of antiquities. Thus we can see how it is, that although the "Saeson" are not greater lovers of antiquarian researches than the "Cymry," the Kent and Sussex Societies number five times as many members as the Cambrian Association, notwithstanding the population of Wales being considerably in excess of that of these two counties.

I believe it is in the Society's power to bring about a thorough reformation in the history of Welsh archæology, if the suggestion of "AN OLD MEMBER" about the formation of local committees be carried out, and their labours turned to practical account, first, in *publishing the histories of those Welsh counties which are now without them*, at a moderate price. No individual would undertake this Herculean labour; yet I believe the Society, assisted by local efforts, could in a few years fill up the present blank in the county histories of Wales. Let these subordinate societies, or committees, be established in each hundred, or oftener, when practicable, of the county; let them explore the surrounding neighbourhood, investigate its past history, collect its traditions, statistics, etc.; in fact, perform the functions of a commission from the parent Society in their own locality. Let a committee be appointed to arrange and prepare the matter thus collected for publication. A work thus compiled and edited, with the local committees for canvassers, would certainly secure a circulation large enough to repay the expenses of printing and illustrating. If thought advisable, the work could be published in sections, which could be sold at a price within the reach of all.

The Society could also undertake the reissuing of the county histories already in print, with additions, etc., furnished from the ample storehouse of their own Journals, and the labours of local antiquarians, and furnish them at a much more moderate price than book-collectors ask for them at present.

Again, when we think of the great amount of information respecting Welsh antiquities collected by the Society during its twenty years' labours, and treasured up in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which have hitherto only circulated among members, we think an effort should be made to diffuse this valuable information more widely, either by means of a re-issue, or by means of reprints of selected portions. We know that one county history has been published from such materials.

But the new duties pointed out above, it may be said, are wholly beside the purpose for which the Society was formed, and pertain more to such societies as flourish in England,—the Camden Society, the Old English Text Society, etc. This may be true; yet it is not impossible for the Society to extend its functions so as to make a further effort to render Welsh archæology more complete, more accurate, and more in reach of all classes. As it is, the rarity and costliness of its literature are a reproach to the country, which has as yet only seen the grand promise of better times, inaugurated in the early part of the present century, but partially realised.

E. H.

## OPENING OF TUMULI IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The interest taken in the opening of the barrows in Yorkshire and other parts of England, induces me to inform the Ed. of the *N. and Q.* that similar operations took place in India, on the Neilgherry Mountains, and in the country at the foot of them, in 1844 and 1845, under the direction of an officer in the Madras artillery, who published the result of his investigations in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, vol. xiv, 1847. He opened forty-seven tumuli and cairns, leaving many more on the peaks of the range unexplored. The tumuli were common circular barrows raised three or four feet above the surface, and low mounds surrounded by slabs set on end, or circles of shapeless stones. Trees of vast dimensions were sometimes found occupying the surfaces of the tumuli, having been evidently planted there to prevent the ground underneath being disturbed by human hands. These burial-places generally contained a chamber formed by flat stones, not fastened together, which enclosed one or more cinerary urns of red earthenware of elegant shape, and ornamented with fillets and mouldings, and closed by a lid of the same material, with a handle representing a warrior on foot or horseback, a bird or some quadruped. The urns contained charcoal and burnt human bones. In instances where the chamber was wanting, numerous urns (entire and broken) were scattered at various depths under the surface. Besides these urns, the tumuli yielded iron spear- and arrow-heads, small bronze and brass basins, gold rings, and painted carnelian beads. Skeletons in the doubled-up position, enclosed in large earthenware jars, were discovered in some of the barrows of the country below the hills. The resemblance of the Indian barrows and their contents to similar antiquities in Europe, and the association of both cromlechs and other similar remains, suggest that they were constructed by a people of the same origin, whose ancestors had migrated from Central Asia westward into Europe, and southward from India. Stonehenge only wants an inner mound, and Silbury Hill a peristyle encircling its base, to represent Indian *topes* or *dagobahs*."

H. C.

## EARLY WELSH TYPOGRAPHY.

PRINTED BROADSIDE, TEMP. ELIZABETH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In a recently published catalogue of curious books on sale by Mr. F. S. Ellis, 33, King Street, Covent Garden, the following remarkable document relating to the Principality occurs, the existence of which may be deserving of record in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: possibly, moreover, some notice of similar documents, or of

productions of the early Welsh press. The document in question is described as a broadside of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, printed on vellum, and believed to be unique. Its purport is to empower Robert ap Thomas ap Evans to collect alms and subscriptions in the different counties of Wales; for the support of two hundred scholars at Oriel College, Oxford; and also for the maintenance of "the Hospital of our Ladye of Beddelem, the Hospital of S. Johnne bapste of Halywell, S. Nonne and S. Sondaye at Wodstocke, S. Antonye of Wynsore, and the other Hospitallis for lame and impotente people that miscarye in the Quenes wars."

Mr. Ellis observes that this most curious document is unmentioned by bibliographers, and is unlike the work of any London printer. A woodcut border runs down each side of the letterpress, and a large woodcut initial letter is at the commencement. Both the borders and the initial letter are of a most rude style of execution, and would almost, when coupled with the fact that the broadside was printed expressly for circulation in the Welsh counties, lead one to believe that we have here a specimen of the Welsh press of the sixteenth century; which is indeed spoken of by Herbert, but of which no specimen has hitherto been seen. The size of the broadside is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ins., and the price £12. 12s.

A. W.

Dec. 11, 1866.

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## MR. T. WRIGHT AND THE ROMANS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In his late communication to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Mr. Wright argues that the Romans did occupy Ireland, whatever may have been the general opinion to the contrary. His reasons appear to me utterly undeserving the name of argument. Surely a few isolated discoveries of coins, unaccompanied by any other evidence, cannot be admitted as proof to support his theory. The same may be said concerning the Roman station at Holyhead, with two good roads leading to it. Why should not the works at Holyhead have been intended to guard against attacks from Ireland, or insurgent Welsh? This seems much more likely to have been the object in view than the extending their conquests westward. They might, indeed, have intended it, at some future time, to be a port of debarkation for Ireland; but it will never do to jump to the conclusion that they ever did attempt such a process. The classic authorities quoted by Mr. Wright are dead against him as to any real descent ever having taken place. Surely one, at least, of our Irish members will not allow this new theory to appear in our Journal without being more effectually disproved than these very few remarks can do. Probably such a refutation will appear in the forthcoming

number; at any rate our protest against such a statement must for the present suffice, but will be continued more fully, with your permission, on a future occasion.

M. A.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

*Query 154.*—THE EMPRESS HELENA.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform me of the strength of the escort which accompanied the Empress Helen when *en route* from Llanio, in Cardiganshire, to join the Emperor at Tomen y Mur? And if she visited any of the chieftains, or avoided them?

J. G. WILLIAMS.

[We regret our inability to give our correspondent the information he desires.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.]

*Query 155.*—REYNOLDS'S HERALDRY OF N. WALKS.—What authority is attached to this work which was published in 1739? I am desirous of ascertaining whether it may be really relied upon, and to what extent.

E. H.

*Note 94.*—DAUBENY'S "TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE ANCIENTS."—In regard to the suggestion made by the reviewer of Daubeny's *Essay*, etc. (p. 387), I beg to draw your attention to the observations made on the subject of the remains of trees discovered in the parish of Llanwnnog, by the Rev. W. Davies, M.A. (Gwalter Mechain), to be found in the first volume of the *Cambrian Quarterly Mag.* (article, "Llanwnnog"), which I think worth transferring to the pages of your Journal.

*Query 156.*—Leland states that "poor Caersws hath been both a market and borough privileged." Any information about its charter, etc., will greatly oblige.

E. H.

*Query 157.*—Any information respecting the Rev. John Owen, LL.B., Chancellor of Brecon, 1740-55, will be thankfully received. The querist has read Howel Harris' account of him, also the allusions in *Drych yr Amserau*, and the Nonconformist histories, who have taken the latter work for their guide, and have dubbed the reverend gentlemen the "Bonner of Wales."

E. H.

### Reviews.

HYNAFIAETHAU LLANDEGAI A LLANLLECHID. (THE ANTIQUITIES OF LLANDEGAI AND LLANLLECHID.) By HUGH DERFEL HUGHES. Bethesda, 1866.

We hail the appearance of this work with great satisfaction. It is the production of one who is engaged as a machine clerk of Lord Penrhyn's slate quarries, the result of his leisure hours, the fruit of

his taste and his reading. With singular patience he has acquired a good knowledge of the antiquities of his district, notices of which are now appearing in the *Arch. Camb.*; and he has recorded his observations in a small work of 157 pages, which has been printed at the "slate town" of Bethesda. All this is as it should be, for it shews that a love of, and respect for, antiquarian remains is penetrating just that very class of society which it will most benefit, and by which a preserving influence may be most directly and desirably exercised. Though the clergy and the upper classes of Caernarvonshire take so little interest in the study and preservation of local and national antiquities, yet here we have an instance of one engaged in most laborious daily occupations, with hardly any literary advantages or opportunities, studying the ancient remains of his neighbourhood, and producing a lucid account of them in his native language. We anticipate that one result of the appearance of this work, which has been chiefly subscribed for among the inhabitants of the district, will be the preservation of subsisting antiquarian remains from the destruction which is so commonly their fate. It is a good symptom of an elevation of mind among the working classes, which may raise them above the level of common sectarian disputations, and give them something else to think of than the ordinary religious publications with which they are inundated. We hope that some local publisher may find it worth while to set forth an English translation of this meritorious work, for the use of those visitors who annually flock into the slate country, and by whom such an account of what they meet with round the quarries would be much valued.

The little town of Bethesda, so called from an enormous chapel of that name, which formed its first nucleus, is otherwise known as Glan Ogwen. It is situated on the Ogwen, at the gorge of Nant Francon, in one of the grandest spots of the Snowdon range; and, as our readers are aware, is rich in the early remains which crown the neighbouring mountains, and even come down to the very verge of the town itself. Many of these remains are now being described by one of our members, Mr. E. Owen of Llanllechid, who resides on the spot, in the pages of our Journal; but a brief and comprehensive view of the whole subject has here been taken by Mr. Hughes, and literally brought home to the doors of his friends and neighbours. It is a good sign of the prosperity and intellectuality of a working population, when an author comes forth from it, and treats ably of a subject which might have been expected to interest the learned alone. We warmly congratulate the author and the neighbourhood on this honourable circumstance, and we hope that the author's merits may be recognised and rewarded as they ought. By an arrangement with our own Association, some of our illustrations have been made available for the work in question, the typographical excellence of which is highly creditable to the press of Bethesda.

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# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THIRD SERIES, No. L.—APRIL, 1867.

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## ON THE ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF IRELAND BY THE ROMANS.

THE July Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* contains a paper by Mr. Thos. Wright, "On the Intercourse of the Romans with Ireland," in which that gentleman appears to me to arrive at rather hasty conclusions on very slight premises. These conclusions are contained in the following passages: "But I think it can hardly be doubted that the Romans did invade, and, in their view of the case, subdue Ireland" (p. 298). Again: "I think we are quite justified in concluding that, subsequent to Agricola's removal, his plans for the invasion of Ireland had been carried into execution, and successfully" (*ibid.*). The subject is one of some importance in an historical point of view, and should not be advanced on insufficient evidence. Supposition and conjecture can no longer take the place of facts, or logical deductions from facts; and on such grounds I feel it my duty to examine into the authorities adduced by Mr. Wright in support of his conclusions as stated above; and this I desire to do, not in a spirit of cavilling criticism, but, in a spirit of anxious and candid inquiry, to elicit truth. I have no desire to deny the Romans the honour of having subdued Ireland, or their ability to do so if they had so determined; indeed, I believe it more than probable that the Romans and

Romanised Britons had intercourse with Ireland of a friendly and commercial character ; but I see no grounds whatever for entertaining the opinion that they either conquered any portion of this island, or that they formed any permanent settlement in it. So far from objecting to a Roman occupation of Ireland, from any foolish idea of national pride, I am disposed to regret that such did not take place, as being strongly of opinion that, from the peculiar characteristics of the Gaedhil of Ireland, that people would have benefited more by the contact of so advanced and polished a nation, than did the ancient Britons,—a contact that might have materially altered the relative destinies of the two islands.

Having premised thus much, I shall enter on the consideration of the evidence produced by Mr. Wright in support of his views ; and the first is the statement which Tacitus makes in his life of Agricola, of the *intention* of that general to invade Ireland. This *intention* is of course an historical fact ; it is equally so that he never carried it into effect, having been recalled, A.D. 85, by the jealous tyrant Domitian ; and though we have many historical notices of the affairs of Britain during the Roman occupation, we have not a single statement or circumstance that would infer the conquest or invasion of Ireland. We cannot, therefore, accept this statement of Tacitus as of any value in the controversy.

Mr. Wright's next evidence is a quotation from the second *Satire* of Juvenal, as follows :

“Arma quidem ultra  
Litora Juvernæ promovimus, et modo captas  
Orcades, ac minima contentos nocte Britannos :  
Sed, quæ nunc populi fiunt victoris in urbe,  
Non faciunt illi quos vicimus.” (Sat. ii, 159.)

Mr. Wright argues from this passage, that it is “a statement of three recent conquests thought much of in Rome”. By the “*minima contenti nocte Britanni*”, Juvenal no doubt meant the people of the north of Britain, who had been subdued by Agricola ; and no one will doubt that Agricola's victories over the Caledonii were a fact.

We have just seen that the capture of the Orcades, or Orkneys, was also a fact. What, I should like to ask, is there in the third of the satirist's statements, that the Roman arms had been carried beyond the shores (that is, to the interior) of Ireland, which especially "sounds like a poetical license", etc. ? (P. 297). Now it is quite evident that this passage, which, according to Mr. Wright, was written a few years after Agricola's conquests in Britain, refers to the exploits of the Roman arms under that general, and is exactly of a similar purport to the passage in Tacitus, "Round the coast of this sea, which beyond it has no land, the Roman fleet now first sailed, and thence proved Britain to be an island ; as also discovered and subdued the isles of Orkney, till then unknown. Thule was likewise descried, hitherto hid by winter under eternal snow." Now the phrase, "beyond the shores of Ireland", is most undeniably what the writer in the *Anthropological Review* described it, "a poetical license", a mere flourish of trumpets, in which the writers of Juvenal's day were very apt to indulge. Mr. Wright urges that it means carried "into the interior of Ireland", but it bears no such interpretation. If either poet or historian wished to describe the subjugation of a country lying, with other countries contiguous and beyond it (which is the position of Ireland), they would not describe it so feebly and inaccurately as to say that the arms of the conquerors were carried beyond the shores of the land whose conquest they wished to intimate. The expression is a usual one. We may say of Great Britain that she has carried her arms beyond the shores of France and Spain without meaning that she holds either country in subjection. To attach the importance of an historical, authenticated fact to a mere poetical figure of speech, is entirely inadmissible, and such must be rejected, as of no value in the present controversy.

Mr. Wright's next attempt at evidence is in reference to the Roman occupation of Anglesey. At p. 299 he labours hard to prove that the three Roman roads which

started from Rutupiæ (Richborough), Deva (Chester), and Isca (Caerleon), and which ended at Segontium on the shores of the Menai Straits, were all made expressly for the invasion of Ireland, *viâ* Holyhead; and he makes reference to Roman antiquities found in that neighbourhood; endeavours to shew that a Roman road ran from Segontium to a Roman station called *Caer Gybi*, which Roman road, he states, has been partially traced; and he winds up by saying, "Surely no one, especially one who knows anything of the Romans, will believe that they made all these great roads to carry you to Segontium, and onward to Holyhead; that they made a station there; and that with all this they stood still at the top of the rock for a great part of four hundred years, staring across the Channel towards Ireland, and never ventured over."

Whether the Romans ever intended to cross from Mona to Ireland, it is now impossible to conjecture; the real cause of their presence in, and occupation of, the island arose from far different motives. At the period under consideration it had become the stronghold of both the political and religious power of the West Britons. The Druidical priesthood, driven out of the Roman provinces, found in this wild and sea-girt isle a refuge, and from thence they constantly excited their countrymen against the conquerors. Mona thus became the centre of revolt, and the refuge of all discontented spirits; so that it became a matter of the greatest importance to the Romans to destroy the influence of this religious hierarchy, and to root them out of their stronghold. How they accomplished this is best told in the words of Tacitus: "The command in Britain was at that time in the hands of Suetonius Paulinus, who in military abilities and popularity, which is ever making comparisons, was competitor with Corbulo, and ambitious to equal the glory of recovering Armenia by the reduction of the rebels here. He prepared, therefore, to invade Mona, an island full of inhabitants, and a retreat for fugitives. For this purpose he caused ships to

be made with flat bottoms, for a steep, uncertain shore. In these the foot were conveyed over ; the cavalry followed by fording in deep water, by swimming, and towing the horses. On the shore stood a motley troop of armed men, mixed with women running up and down among them, dressed like furies in black garments, their hair dishevelled, and torches in their hands. The Druids also attended, lifting up their hands to heaven, and uttering dreadful execrations. The novelty of the sight so struck the soldiers that they stood, as it were motionless, exposing themselves to the enemy's weapons, till animated by the exhortations of the general ; and, encouraging one another not to fear an army of women and madmen, they advanced, bore down all they met, and involved them in their own fire. Garrisons were afterwards planted in the towns, and the groves sacred to their bloody superstitions cut down ; for it was their practice to offer the blood of their prisoners on their altars, and consult the gods by the entrails of men."

While Suetonius was engaged in Anglesey, the Iceni revolted under the famous Boadicea, and, attacking the Roman garrisons in his rear, obliged him to relinquish his present engagements, and hasten to their assistance. Being compelled to withdraw his troops, the island fell again into the hands of the natives ; while a detachment of cavalry, which he left to keep the Ordovices in check, were cut to pieces by that warlike tribe.

On Agricola's assuming the command in Britain, one of his first exploits was the avenging the slaughter of the Roman troops ; and having defeated the Ordovices in a pitched battle on the mainland, he followed up his victory by a descent on Anglesey, as is thus narrated by Tacitus: "Almost the whole nation was here cut off ; but as he was well aware that it behoved him to maintain his fame, and that with the issue of his first attempts all the rest would correspond, he conceived a design to reduce the Isle of Anglesey,—a conquest from which Paulinus was recalled by the general revolt of Britain, as above I have recounted." (Gordon's *Tacitus*, folio, London, 1731.)

Agricola led his soldiers across the Menai Straits, and subdued Mona, for the reasons already stated, and not for the purpose of making it the base of his intended operations against Ireland, as Mr. Wright would lead us to suppose: indeed, a more unsuitable spot could not be selected for the purpose than Holyhead, at that time a bare, rocky, open roadstead, without shelter for the rendezvous of an invading fleet (as it had not then been made a harbour of refuge), at the extremity of a wild and sterile island, far from the seat of government, and totally destitute of the supplies requisite for the equipping of a fleet and army, while the channel is the roughest between the two islands. That Agricola meditated an invasion of Ireland when the complete and final subjugation of the Britons left him time and opportunity for so doing, is certain; but, unfortunately for Mr. Wright's argument, he selected quite a different point whence to start his expedition, as we have it thus narrated by Tacitus: "The fourth summer was employed in settling and securing what territories he had overrun. Indeed, would the bravery of the armies and the glory of the Roman name have suffered it, there had then been found in Britain itself a boundary to our conquests there; for into the rivers Glota and Bodotria the tide from each opposite sea flows so vastly far up the country that their heads are parted only by a narrow neck of land, which was now secured with garrisons. Thus, of all on this side we were already masters, since the enemy were driven, as it were, into another island."

"In the fifth year of the war, Agricola passing the Frith himself in the first ship that landed, in many and successful encounters subdued nations till that time unknown, and placed forces in that part of Britain which fronts Ireland, more from future views than from any present fear." (Gordon's *Tacitus*, p. 371.) We here find that Agricola had not only subdued the native tribes as far as the Friths of Forth and Clyde, but that he had crossed these estuaries, penetrating inland, and subduing "nations till then unknown." Now the

Novantæ and Damnii, who inhabited the present shires of Galloway and Ayr, had been subdued by the world's conquerors; and from the shores of Galloway the victorious Romans could distinctly see the blue hills of Down and Antrim. The astute general saw that if ever Ireland was invaded, here was the spot whence to start; and he accordingly determined to make it a Roman position, by placing there a corps of observation. The situation chosen was probably the Mull of Galloway (the Novantum Chersonesus of Ptolemy). According to Camden, a Roman road ran from Carlisle to the Roman wall near Falkirk, and a branch road ran from Sanquhar down into Galloway to the coast, and the Roman stations of Rerigonium and Leucopibia.

I shall now advert to the only tangible point made by Mr. Wright in his paper, namely the hoards of Roman coins found in Ireland. The number of such are utterly insignificant as compared with the vast quantities discovered in Great Britain. These "finds", as quoted by that gentleman, amount in all to nine. Some of them consisted of only one or two coins; in other instances, of several hundreds. And here I am reluctantly obliged to say that, in describing these "finds", Mr. Wright gives them more of a Roman complexion than are warranted by the original accounts, and has committed some serious errors in reproducing these accounts: for instance, he states,—“In 1820 a hoard of three hundred Roman silver coins were found near the Giant's Causeway, in the county of Antrim, *all of the earlier period of the Empire*”. The italics are mine. (*Proceedings of Kil. Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii, p. 61, 1854-5.) Now the actual account of the “find” in *the authority quoted by Mr. Wright* is as follows: “1820.—Near the Giant's Causeway, county of Antrim, were found about three hundred Roman silver coins. Twelve of them were sold in London for £20; the remainder were of small value, being much decomposed, with the exception of a denarius of Matidia, which came into my possession.” Upon what grounds, then, does Mr. Wright found his assumption

that they "*were all of the earlier period of the empire*"? We must here remark that Mr. Wright's object is to shew that the finding of coins of the upper empire supports his theory of the conquest of Ireland by the successor of Agricola.

Again, Mr. Wright quotes from the same authority an account of a remarkable "find" of Roman coins and treasure near Coleraine, co. Londonderry. The quotation given by that gentleman is a correct one; but he further states "that a more detailed and accurate account of this discovery is given in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ii, p. 182. Now the first account states that not only were coins found in this hoard, but portions of *horse-armour, also several battle-axes marked with Roman characters*". Now though Mr. Wright alludes to the "more detailed and accurate account", he does not state that it robs the preceding account of much of that aspect which favours his theory, as the "urn", the "horse-armour", and "battle-axes with Roman characters", are shewn to be a myth. Mr. J. Scott Porter, the author of the correct account, states, "Neither was it found in an urn: there was no trace of any vessel or covering". And again he writes: "There is no article in the 'find' which could suggest to any but the most inexperienced eye the idea of either 'horse-armour' or 'a battle-axe'." Mr. Porter further states, "there is not a single *consular* coin in the heap, all are of the lower empire." The "find" actually consisted of 1,506 Roman silver coins, "few being larger than a sixpence"; many of them being "clipped, defaced, or otherwise injured". Along with the coins was found a quantity of scrap-silver and ingots of the same metal, evidently the concealed hoard of some of those Irish freebooters who were accustomed to cross the narrow channel between Down and Galloway, and, in concert with the Picts, desolated the Roman possessions in North Britain in the years of their declining power, as I shall more particularly advert to hereafter.

Again, Mr. Wright states that "a Roman interment,

with a Roman coin, was found in the townland of Loughy, near Donaghadee, county Down." (*Journal of Kilkenny Archæological Society*, vol. i, p. 164, 1856-7.) I shall ask my readers to judge for themselves how far the actual circumstances of this "find" justify Mr. Wright in calling this a Roman interment, by quoting the original account: "About five years ago a man who lives in the townland of Loughy, near Donoughadee, county of Down, Ireland, when moulding potatoes in his field, being obliged to remove some of the subsoil, observed a quantity of black earth in a hole about two feet deep, which on examination was found to contain a large number of beads of various sizes, several *armillæ*, many articles of bronze, a brass coin, and the bowl of a very small spoon. Mr. James Carruthers, the writer, describes a portion of the "find" which came into his possession, and gives a plate of drawings of the articles, which shews them to have been devoid of any Roman characteristics whatsoever. The tweezers and fibulæ are pieces of plain bronze, without the slightest attempt at ornamentation; the finger-rings are bits of plain bronze wire; and the beads are such as are constantly found in Celtic graves. Mr. Carruthers seemed anxious to believe this a Roman interment, as is evident by the following passage from his communication:—"I was anxious to ascertain if there had been a coin with the remains, as I expected a Roman one. I asked the indirect question, 'Did you observe a coin like a half-penny?' The man replied, 'No; but that he found one a little larger than a farthing, but much thicker, and so yellow that he thought it gold; but on sending it to be examined by a chemist in Newtownards, it was pronounced brass.' I have no doubt it was second brass of the upper Roman empire. The discovery of this coin in the grave seems to prove that the interment was Roman. I made inquiry if there had been either glass or pottery, such as a lachrymatory or urn, found with the remains, *but none had been discovered.*" (*Ibid.*, p. 165.) The italics are mine.

Upon such weak and unsatisfactory evidence does Mr. Carruthers pronounce this to be a Roman interment,—a defaced brass coin he never saw, and whose description he took from a peasant. He seems to abandon the idea of assigning the other articles to the Romans, as he rests all his belief on the coin. Now where have we any evidence at all of an interment of any nationality? Here we have neither tumulus nor cromlech, cist nor bones, urn nor ashes, nor lachrymatory: in fact, not one single feature of a Roman interment, except the apocryphal coin; the articles, as he himself states, being found in “a quantity of black earth in a hole about two feet deep.”

Mr. Wright's next statement is that “Roman coins were found in a Roman cemetery near Bray in the county of Wicklow. (*Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. iii, p. 186.) It is hardly necessary to remark that the existence of a Roman cemetery amounts to positive evidence of a Roman settlement.” The account of the above “find” is contained in a communication by Dr. Drummond to the Royal Irish Academy, and was published in the second volume of their *Proceedings* (not the third) as follows: “A few days ago, G. Putland, Esq., of Bray, had occasion to build piers for a gate contiguous to the sea-beach, on the north side of Bray Head. His workmen, on digging for a foundation, were surprised to meet with the skeletons of several human bodies, which on further examination they found to be placed (not confusedly heaped together as the slain in a battle field), but in graves placed regularly, side by side, and separated each from its neighbour by thin partitions of flag or of stone. On exposure to the air, the bones crumbled to atoms; the teeth alone were more durable, and in tolerable preservation. The most remarkable circumstance connected with these skeletons was a number of Roman copper coins, one or two of which lay on or beside the breast of each. Of these coins, which were about the size of our penny pieces, some bore the image and superscription of Adrian,

and others those of Trajan, in clear and distinct relief." (P. 186.)

In this instance, as in the former, we have none of the usual circumstances of a Roman burial, the coins alone giving a colour to the presumption. Here again we have no utensils, personal ornaments, urns, lachrymatories, and such other indications as are well known to accompany the interments of that people. The very mode of burial adopted is peculiarly Celtic, and found in numerous instances through Ireland, namely cists regularly formed in rows, with thin slabs of stone. In the *Trans.* of the Kil. Arch. Soc., 1852-3, p. 230, we have a paper by the late Mr. John Windele, "On an ancient Cemetery at Ballymacus, County of Cork." In describing the cists, five of which he had opened, he writes: "They were constructed of flag-stones set edgewise, forming the sides and ends of oblong *cists*, varying in length from 5 to 5½ feet, in breadth about 2 feet, and in depth between 12 and 18 inches. Fragments of skulls, bones, and whole teeth, were found in them; but no implements, arms, or ornaments, or any thing that would indicate the era of interment." Mr. Windele mentions the existence of similar cemeteries at Oughtehery, parish of Aghina, and at Cahiracladig in the same parish; both in the county of Cork; also at Knockagrogeen and Glen-Aish, county of Kerry. In the *Archæologia*, vol. ii, p. 33, we have an account of a cemetery of this description near Mullingar.

I could extend this list considerably, did space permit me, as these cist-formed cemeteries are the most common in Ireland; but I have produced sufficient evidence to shew that the bodies contained in these graves were interred according to the custom of the country. It is not improbable that these were the remains of Roman sailors, whose galleys were cast away on the shores of Wicklow, found by the natives on the strand, and there interred, *more patriæ*, with that respect which the Irish Celts always paid to the remains of the dead, whether friend or foe. The copper coins, if found on the corpses,

would be interred with them, from a superstition prevalent among the Irish to this day, with whom it is, or was until very lately, usual to place a coin on the breast of a corpse at its interment.

Two other "finds" of supposed Roman coins are stated by Mr. Wright, namely one at Tonduff, near the Giant's Causeway; another near Coleraine (*Ulster Journal Arch.*, vol. ii, p. 187). In both cases the coins were not seen by the writers. The statements are given on hearsay, from persons of no authority. I need not say how hazardous it is to take as facts such evidence, in order to apply it to the settlement of a historical question. Having, therefore, analysed this class of evidence, as adduced by Mr. Wright, the number of "finds" of ascertained Roman coins are very few indeed, and I am quite surprised that they have not been more numerous, when we consider the constant intercourse which the Irish Scots had with the western shores of Great Britain as well as with Gaul, both of a warlike and commercial character. Coins and antiquities of various and remote nations have been from time to time discovered in Ireland: thus, in a partial catalogue by Mr. James Carruthers (*Trans. Kil. Arch. Soc.*, vol. 1854-5, p. 61), we find Cufic, supposed Phœnician, Byzantine, and Egyptian coins as discovered in this country. I have myself seen a considerable number of curious and beautiful glass beads, some having Cufic characters cut on them, which were found on the sea-shore near Courtmasherry, co. Cork. A number of remarkable Chinese seals have been from time to time found in Ireland, some of them in bogs several feet deep, the characters on which are stated by eminent Chinese scholars to be of great antiquity (see Getty on *Chinese Seals found in Ireland*, Belfast); yet who will be foolish enough to argue from thence that the Chinese and Moors had settlements in Ireland? In like manner Roman coins and antiquities have been discovered in Scandinavia, yet it has not been asserted that they are evidences of Roman occupation, but rather as the plunder of the Vikings, brought from countries

once under Roman subjection. Roman coins, utensils, arms, and ornaments, did not disappear out of Britain with the decline of her power and the departure of her legions. The vast quantities of such brought to light during the last century and a half attest this. That a portion of them should have found their way into Ireland during the imperial occupation, and subsequent to it, is much more than probable ; either by the plundering expeditions of the Irish Scots, or by traffic, or by early ecclesiastical intercourse.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of Irish history in that period which preceded the introduction of Christianity by three or four centuries. The only available sources of information to the English student are the *Annals of the Four Masters*, whose meagre notices under these periods excite, without satisfying, our curiosity. Until the treasures of her ancient literature, scattered through the public and private libraries of these islands and the Continent, are unsealed by translations, she must still labour under this disadvantage. We are not, however, without some glimpses of her state during the period alluded to ; and we are led to infer, from many statements in her ancient MSS., that she had then attained no mean degree of civilization, that she was prosperous and warlike, and that she sent forth expeditions into other lands, and founded colonies that became dominant in the lands they colonised. Thus in A.M. 3404 Seadhna maintained a large fleet with which he invaded Britain and Gaul, using *naevogs* and *currachs*<sup>1</sup> for landing his troops. Again, A.M. 3619, Hugony the Great went on an expedition to the coasts of Gaul. He entered into a matrimonial alliance with a Gaulish princess, by whom he had a numerous family. A.M. 3682, Labhra, surnamed Loingsheach (or the naval) was for many years an exile in Gaul, from which place he returned with many ships, landed in the harbour of Wexford, laid claim to the sovereignty of Ireland, and

<sup>1</sup> A small, light description of craft made of ox-hides stretched on a wooden framework.

fought his way to the throne. The *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 9, record the return of Crimthain Nianair from "the famous expedition upon which he had gone," and describes amongst the plunder he brought with him, a gold mounted chariot, a golden chess-board inlaid with gems, a cloak embroidered with gold, "a shield with bosses of bright silver," a sword enriched with serpents in gold inlay. The same authority states, at A.D. 241, that in the fourteenth year of the reign of Cormac Art, monarch of Ireland, he crossed the sea with a fleet, and obtained the sovereignty of Alba (Scotland). Again, at A.D. 405, it recites the death of Niall "of the nine hostages," who was slain in the twenty-seventh year of his reign "by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinnseallach, at Muir' n-Icht, *i.e.*, the sea between France and England." The *Irish Annals* and MSS. contain many references to the Muir' n-Icht, or the sea of Ict (the *mare Ictium*), which washed the shores of Armorica, a district well known to the Irish by the name of Letha (Letavia), a name sometimes given by them to the whole of France as far as the Alps, along the sea-coasts. There is an ancient MS. extant which contains an account of the expedition, and death of this monarch. The erudite Dr. O'Donovan, in a note, has the following remarks: "Muir' n-Icht.—This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Iccius of Cæsar, situated not far from the site of the present Boulogne. Nothing seems clearer than that this Irish monarch made incursions into Britain against Stilicho, whose success in repelling him and his Scots is described by Claudian. 'By him,' says this poet, speaking in the person of Britannia, 'was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me, and the sea foamed with his hostile oars:

'Totam cum Scotus Iernen  
Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.'"

The last Gaulish expedition recorded by the Irish annalists is that of Dathi, monarch of Ireland in the commencement of the fifth century; and in which that

monarch lost his life, having been killed by lightning in the south of France. He was twenty-three years in the sovereignty. (See *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 428.) His body was brought home and interred at Rath Croghau, in the Relig na Righ, or burial-place of the kings. Tradition marks the spot by a tall, red pillar-stone. For some notices of this monarch, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Feachrach*, pp. 17-27. It was probably in one of these military expeditions that St. Patrick was taken captive from his native place in Armorica, and sold as a slave into Ireland.

The Irish Scots had infested the Roman dominions in Britain long before the period alluded to by Claudian. At what time these invasions commenced, we are not informed; but we find that in the reign of Constantius, about A.D. 360, Ammianus Marcellinus represents them, in conjunction with the Picts, as ravaging all the places near the frontiers, and spreading terror over the provinces: "In Britanniiis cum Scotorum Pictorumque gentium ferarum excursus, rupta quiete conducta, loca limitibus vicina vastarent, et implicarent formidine provincias præteritarum cladium congerie fessas." (Amm. Mar., b. xx, c. 1.) We find by the above passage, that the Romans had at this early period been accustomed to treat with "these savage nations" upon terms of equality, and that treaties of peace had been existing between them, and that they "by their inroads broke the peace". Indeed, the military policy of Agricola, at the period of his expedition into North Britain, would lead us to infer that the inroads of the Irish Scots had given trouble to the Romans. In the passage already quoted we are informed that he "placed forces in that part of Britain which fronts Ireland, more from future views than from any present fear". Admitting, as I have done, that it was that general's intention at some period to have invaded Ireland, it does not at all look probable that he would have kept a portion of his forces on the sea-shores of a remote part of the kingdom, idly awaiting the time for the intended operations, when their presence was

required in other parts. A grave necessity must have existed, and that, no doubt, was the checking of the inroads of an active and persevering enemy, who had every facility for crossing a narrow arm of the sea, not more than twenty-two miles over. The phraseology, "than from any present fear", in my mind raises the very doubt the historian intended to dissipate. The Scots, in conjunction with the Picts, Saxons, and Atticotti, considerably harassed Roman Britain in the reign of Valentinian: "Picti, Saxonesque et Scotti et Atticotti Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis". (Ammi. Marcell., b. xxvi, c. 4.)

The above writer gives a melancholy picture of the state of the Roman affairs in Britain in the reign of this emperor, until the appointment of Theodosius as military governor, an officer of tried ability and resolution, who had been engaged in the African wars with signal success. The presence of this distinguished commander soon retrieved the affairs of the province. Claudian, in his panegyric on this general, alludes to his exploits against the Irish Scots,—

"Maduerunt Saxone fuso  
Orcades, incoluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,  
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne."

In another place the same writer represents him as chasing the wandering Scots into their own island, and being masters of their seas:

"Edomuit Scotumque vago Mucrone sequutus  
Fregit hyperboreas remis audacibus undas."

Gildas, in describing the miserable state to which the Romano-British provinces were reduced by the inroads of the Picts and Scots, represents the latter as swarming across the Scythic vale (Irish sea) in their *currachs*, or leather boats.

Such a state of things as I have been describing will, in the opinion of any reasonable judgment, account for the finding of any amount of portable Roman antiquities in Ireland; and in consonance therewith, none but such

have been discovered,—coins, ingots, pieces of broken vessels, and ornaments. Have we any vestige of a Roman road, a camp, sepulchral monument, pottery, brick, tile, or their well-known masonry? Not a single trace of that permanent occupation which Mr. Wright asserts; not a single trace of even a temporary military settlement. Why, even in the north of Scotland and in Wales, where the Roman occupation was a purely military one, they left ample evidences of their presence. Not only the dates of the coins, but the localities in which they were almost exclusively found, give ample evidence in favour of the opinions advanced by me. The principal “finds” were in the counties of Down, Antrim, and Londonderry, the inhabitants of which are well known to have been the Scots of the Roman writers, who confederated with their countrymen in western Scotland and the isles, with the Picts and Attacotti, to harass the Roman possessions in Britain. A look at the map shews the coasts of Down and Antrim, and the opposite shores of Galloway and Cantire, to be but a few hours’ sail from each other; and so discernible, that in the middle ages, when the Ulster chiefs required the assistance of the “red shanks” (as the men of the western isles were called), they kindled beacon-fires on the headlands of Antrim to invite them across.

As it is admitted that the incursions of the Scots into Roman Britain took place towards the decline of the imperial power there, it is natural that the plunder they brought with them should be of, or about, the same æra. This is exactly the case with the coins found in the north-east counties, as, with scarce an exception, they are of the lower empire. Thus the Coleraine “find” of 1,506 coins commences with Constantius II (A.D. 337, 361), and continues down to Constantius III (A.D. 407, 411),—none earlier than the first named; another “find” of 195 coins, stated to be Roman, of the reigns of Gratian, Honorius, and Valens. The earliest was a single brass coin of Augustus, found in the county of Tyrone.

Mr. Wright's mode of accounting for these facts is rather curious, and I shall give it in his own words : " With one exception, these discoveries all occur in the province of Ulster, which would seem to shew that the Romans had settled chiefly in the north-east of Ireland. There are many reasons for supposing that this would be the case. The south-west was, no doubt, at that time very wild, and difficult of access. Moreover, the coins themselves shew that this settlement of the Romans in the north-east of Ireland, of whatever character it may have been, lasted during the whole period of the Roman power in Britain." (P. 303.) Now we must remember that Mr. Wright, in the preceding part of his paper, laboured hard to bring the Romans from Saguntum, by Holyhead, into Ireland. Is it in any degree probable that they, coming across the Irish sea to Dublin (the Eblana of Ptolemy), would be likely to leave that city, and the rich and salubrious counties of Carlow, Kildare, Dublin, Meath, and Louth, behind them, to make a weary march to the north, across the bleak Newry mountains, and locate themselves in a district at that time the wildest and most forest-grown in the island, with a soil and climate by no means inviting? Surely so astute and enterprising a people would not have located themselves in this wild and sterile corner of the island, while they left the entire of the rich seaboard on the east and south, and the fertile inland counties, disregarded. And can it be possible that an occupation which "lasted during the whole period of the Roman power in Britain" (according to Mr. Wright) has left no trace beyond a few concealed coin-hoards?

A more peaceable and genial intercourse, however, existed between Ireland and foreign nations about the periods I have been alluding to. The subject of her ancient commerce and navigation is one into which the limits of the present paper will not allow me to venture. Passing by, for the present, her native authorities, I would refer to the impartial testimony of Tacitus, who states that her "channels and harbours were better

known, through the resort of commerce and traders, than those of Britain. (Tacit., *Vita Agric.*, c. xxiv.) A religious intercourse also existed, at a very early period, between the two islands. It cannot be doubted but that Ireland had her early Christianity from Britain. We know that, previous to St. Patrick's mission, Palladius was sent by Pope Celestine to Ireland to open a communication with "the Scots believing in Christ"; and that native tradition, supported by the authority of many ecclesiastical writers, represents four native bishops, Saints Ailbe, Ibar, Kierau, and Declan, as exercising ecclesiastical functions before Patrick's time. The religious establishments of these four holy men were situated respectively in the present counties of Limerick, Wexford, Cork, and Waterford; all in the southern half of Ireland: which would lead to a presumption that, while the restless Ulster races were engaged in constant warfare in North Britain, the southern Celts cultivated more peaceable relationships with South Britain, with whom they could have maintained an easy intercourse from the county of Wexford to South Wales, the distance between Carnsore Point and St. David's Head being only fifty-three miles.

Thus, from the facts and considerations I have adduced, I think we may fairly conclude that the Romans never invaded, or obtained a hostile settlement in Ireland, and that any Roman relics hitherto discovered in the country can be accounted for on the grounds already stated.

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## ARVONA ANTIQUA.

## ANCIENT REMAINS, HAFOTTAI, ETC.

THIS paper may be considered as supplemental to that which has appeared on the remains of ancient dwellings found on the Llanllechid mountain, and as a continuation thereof.

As a map of a portion of the parishes of Llanllechid and Llandegai is to be published with this notice, in which all ancient remains are marked, that have come to the knowledge of the writer, it will be superfluous to describe and give the position of all such remains in this paper. I shall, on the present occasion, allude to a few only of the most striking.

On the south-east side of Moel Faban (a hill to the south of the village of Llanllechid) is a circular enclosure composed of two concentric rows of stones, with the intervening space partly filled with rubble. These stones lean slightly towards the centre of the enclosure, no entrance to which could be discerned. On the same side of the hill are traces of regularly enclosed fields, and of several round huts, across which have been erected, in a few instances, oblong buildings. The foundation stones of the circular huts may still be discerned outside the later structures: a fact which proves that the ground, which is now a common, was once cultivated; and perhaps, from the predominance of four-sided buildings, and the prior existence of round ones, it may be inferred that the later inhabitants of the hill-side had adopted the more modern form of building. The whole of Moel Faban is strewn with remains. Two immense *carneddau*, a great number of smaller ones, several of which have their *cistfeini* still complete, and other heaps of stones and portions of walls, are met with along its sides. On the summit are some large stones, and Mr. Williams, in his *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*,

surmises that the hill was used as a watch-station. The curiously marked stone known as "Carreg Saethau" (an account of which has appeared in the *Arch. Camb.*) stands on the south side; a deep track-way crosses along the north side. It is, and has been from time immemorial, unfrequented. But it evidently belongs to the age of the circular structures, for it leads from one group to another throughout the greater part of its traceable length. Upon entering the fields bordering on the hill, it becomes quite plain; the middle being much indented, and the sides lined with large stones. Proceeding along this road, in the direction of the sea, it is found to lead to a group of three huts, at one time surrounded by a wall. The road is here crossed by a modern wall. Still continuing in a north-westerly direction, another group is seen by its side; and again, still further down, two other remains, one on each side, are observable. That on the right hand side is about thirty yards off, and consists of an elliptical enclosure 142 feet in length by 121 feet in breadth. Within this, and nearly in its centre, is a single circle, 28 feet in diameter, with a surrounding ridge 6 feet broad. Blackthorn bushes cover a great part of the large enclosure, and have taken root in the remnant of the wall of the smaller one. On the left hand side of the road, thirty paces distant therefrom, are three contiguous circles in a line, composed of large, erect stones, a few feet apart, measuring respectively in diameter, eight, six, and four paces. The two smaller ones are overgrown with brambles, and are otherwise disfigured. Returning to the ancient road, which for the third time is intersected by a stone wall, it is found to lead into an enclosure thirty paces in diameter, having a portion of its surrounding wall still standing, with the whole of the internal space carefully levelled, and here apparently it ends. It might not have terminated in this place; but the ground lower down, being cultivated, excludes the possibility of tracing it further. The breadth of this road is generally two yards: it hardly ever exceeds three yards.

The middle is deeply worn. It is too narrow to have been traversed by wheeled conveyances such as are in use at present; but it is of importance, as tending to throw light upon the condition of the inhabitants of the *cyttiau*, or huts, already described.

Upon proceeding farther into the mountains, in the direction of Carnedd Llewelyn and Carnedd Dafydd, the character of the remains is changed, the buildings being oblong, and of indifferent workmanship. Most probably the greater number of the isolated buildings, although of small dimensions, were used as sheep-pens; but some of them might have been temporary residences. On the south side of Gyrn Wiga are to be seen demolished enclosures and the ruins of oblong buildings similar to those on the south side of Moel Faban. In Cwm-penllafar (a *cwm* of unrivalled beauty, of about a mile and a half in length, with a little less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, having a small river meandering through its entire length, at the foot of precipitous rocks) there are several groups of buildings in ruins. Along the side of a stony ridge in this *cwm*, called Argoed, no less than twenty-six such buildings may be seen, of various forms and sizes. The whole of the Argoed is covered with drift-stones; and to get at these buildings is somewhat difficult, as large stones have to be scrambled over. In two of the depressions on the west side of Cwm-penllafar there are likewise walled enclosures. One of these depressions, forming the entrance to Cwmglas, is covered with immense masses of rock riven from the sides of the precipice above. A huge piece of fallen rock lying on the ground like an inverted chair, has the space underneath enclosed, and forms a pen call Buarth-tan-yr-ogo. There are numerous remains of buildings in this spot, generally oblong and isolated, with occasionally a small room opening into a larger one. The internal height of a side of one of these buildings was 6 feet 10 inches. Nothing like a chimney could be found in any of them; but in other places, where similar remains exist, chim-

neys have been found, and small recesses in the walls, in which a few things could have been deposited. The other *cwm* is at the foot of the precipitous rocks beneath Carnedd Dafydd. The entrance to Cwm-marddwr, as it is called, is protected by a natural bar, which at a short distance off seems to form the extremity of the *cwm*; but upon a nearer inspection it is found to hide from view what might have been at one time a lake, which has been filled up by crumbling particles from the surrounding rocks. The same thing is taking place with the little lake, Ffynon Gaseg, on the other side of the hill, which is but a few inches deep throughout its entire length, and is being filled with minute stones. The name (Cwm-marddwr) suggests its former condition,—*mar'ddwr* (dead water), a name inapplicable at present, but at one time highly expressive. In this *cwm* there are likewise traces of buildings, from which a portion of a wall runs up the almost vertical side of the hill for about a hundred yards. Tradition says that these dilapidated remains are all that is left of a fortification. If there ever was an entrenchment here, it must have been untenable but by the friends of parties in possession of the heights above. It might, however, have sheltered women and children and herds, and being in the recesses of the mountain, it would be difficult of access. Carnedd Llewelyn is reached from Cwm-penllafar by climbing up a rugged steep. The summit is rather broad; and here, as on nearly all the heights, are vestiges of walls, *carneddau*, etc.

The walk from Carnedd Llewelyn to the rival summit, Carnedd Dafydd, is safe, although it is on the brink of a yawning precipice called, in one part, "*Ysgolion-duon*" (black ladders), and in another, "*Ysgyfeinciau*". Both names are very appropriate, as there are ledges or steps, of a few inches breadth, for some distance up the precipice.

In the neighbourhood of Carnedd Dafydd are the ruins of an immense beacon. Descending in the direction of Bangor, a hill called "*Mynydd-du*" is arrived

at; and here again are to be seen numbers of oblong ruins, and an irregular enclosure of some extent, containing seven circular dilapidated huts. These remains are a little to the north-west of Ffos-pant-yr-ychain, on the west side of the hill, a few score yards from Cerrig Cenllysg (hail-stones), a large collection of huge stones, underneath which a mountain stream, Afon Cenllysg, has its source.

None of the buildings alluded to in this paper have been used in the memory of the oldest people. They cannot account for them. I have ascertained that lambs were formerly penned for the night. A lamb pen has been pointed out to me containing several small rooms. It was likewise a custom to pen nightly newly-bought sheep until they had become familiar with their walk. I have seen several of these pens, all of which are carelessly built, and are called *buarthau*, with a former owner's name attached, or the name of a farm, as Buarth Coetmor. A great number of these pens are scattered along the hills. In former days, when foxes were more plentiful than they are now, it was found necessary to build traps, broad in the bottom and narrow in the top, into which a bait was thrown. When once a fox got in he was easily dispatched. A few of these traps may still be seen. A great number of sheep pens of a large size are to be seen along the hills unused and falling into decay. This may be accounted for by supposing that the site was found inconvenient, or a new pen was built instead, or it may be that the number of sheep reared in the hills is less than it used to be. Most probably some of these pens and oblong buildings were built by the Welsh, for we find that when hard pressed by their enemies they drove their flocks and herds to the fastnesses of Snowdon, and they themselves also took refuge among the mountains.

I now come to a class of buildings of which something positive is known; viz., the Hafottai, or summer residences. Eight of these, all in ruins, in various parts of the Llanllechid mountains, are still pointed

out. Names are given to them either descriptive of their position, as Hafotty Coed-yr-ynys, by Llyn Ogwen, Hafotty Pant-y-cesig, &c.; or they are called after persons, as Hafotty Lowri galed, Hafotty Alice, &c., or from some tradition connected therewith, as Hafotty Famaeth, or from the time it took to build them, as Hafotty un-nos (one night). Persons lived in these houses, if they may be called houses, for several months in the year to attend to their flocks of sheep and cattle, and in them they made their butter and cheese. They are excessively small, being composed of two or three small rooms, and it is strange how even for the summer months any one could have lived in them. To the beginning of the last century these huts were in annual requisition; in the time of Lhuyd they were in general use "about Snowdon and Cader Idris and elsewhere in Wales." Whatever doubts a person might have had as to the possibility of residing for any length of time in the round huts, called Cyttiau Gwyddelod, vanishes when looking at the Hafottai.

I have made use of the word *buarth* as the word by which a sheep-pen is expressed, and it is perhaps worthy of notice, that in general sheep-pens are called *buarthau* in these parts. The term is derived from the primitive word *bu*, by which kine are expressed in Welsh. *Buwch* (cow) is derived from the same root. The word *buarth* is so intimately connected with the idea of cattle, that it is singular how it came to be applied to sheep-pens. But now it seems to denote any enclosure in which animals may be confined, the kind of animal penned therein being intimated by affixing the word by which that animal is known to the word *buarth*, as *buarth-gwartheg* (cattle-pen), *buarth-llwynog* (fox-pen), the name given to a fox trap. In Denbighshire the word is used in a still wider sense; for there the small enclosure in front of a cottage is called a *buarth*. Besides *buarth*, there is another word applied to a sheep-pen by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, namely *corlan*. The Gaelic for sheep is *coara*, hence

probably corlan; but this latter word is not so generally used as the former. Out of forty-two sheep-pens on the Llanllechid mountain, thirty-nine are called *buarthau*, while three only are called *corlanau*. But the word corlan, if originally applied exclusively to sheep-pens, has likewise departed from its primitive signification, for the court attached to a pig-sty is now called a *corlan*, as *corlan-cwt-mochyn* (pig-sty-court).

E. OWEN.

Llanllechid.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

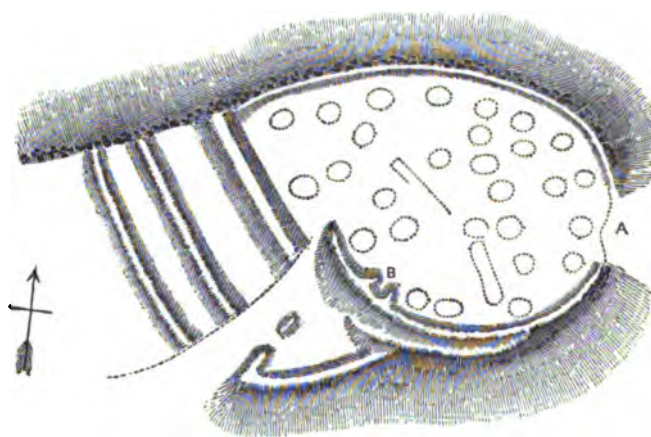
### EARLY REMAINS AT LLANEUGRAD, ANGLESEY.

THE limestone rocks on the north-east coast of Anglesey, commencing at Penrhos Lligwy, extend inland for several miles in a southerly direction, and rise at intervals in a succession of steps which present their precipitous edges to the north, whilst their surfaces, in most instances, dip gently towards the south. At the abrupt eastern termination of one of these elevated steps, or plateaus, about a quarter of a mile north of Llaneugrad church, is situated the fortified British village, or camp of Parciau, so called at present because annexed to a farm of that name in the parish of Llaneugrad. The view obtained from this spot has its peculiar interest. Towards the north it is barred in by the rocky and heath-clad eminence called Bodavon mountain, at the foot of which, nestling in plantations, may be seen the birthplace of an eminent member of our Association, and near to it Penrhos Lligwy Church, archæologically rich in the inscribed sepulchral stone of St. Macutus (*Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 105). To the right of Penrhos Lligwy, and distant about three-quarters of a mile from Parciau, are the woods of Lligwy farm which, under the protection of Lord Boston, screen from final demolition the remarkable and interesting stronghold noticed by the

Rev. W. Wynn Williams in our last *Journal*. Still further to the right, on a brow just sufficiently high to exclude that part of the shore which was so fatal to the "Royal Charter," where the wave still rolls with a sullen growl o'er the remains of its unfortunate victims, is Lligwy Cromlech, or Coetan Arthur, as it is sometimes designated, owing to the form and noble dimensions of its capstone. At the foot of the hill on which the camp is perched, towards the south-east, lies the picturesque hollow of Llaneugrad with its venerable church now surprisingly neglected and roofless (*Arch. Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 121), and its ancient dove-house, so lonesome on its green mound, resembling in its strength a castle tower, and perhaps in some measure designed for defence with its vaulted basement and upper story, its looped staircase in the thickness of the wall, and its roof of solid masonry, finished externally with a layer of well-dressed freestone slabs resembling those quarried at Talacre in Flintshire. Its upper room is provided with holes for upwards of four hundred pairs of pigeons, one hundred and seventeen holes of a side. Beyond this the eye traverses the bay and beach of Redwharf, across which, in the far distance, but within beacon ken, the strong British post of Dinsylwy, or Bwrdd Arthur towers, in its natural strength above the rocks of Craig Onen. Commanding an extensive sea view, the occupiers of Parciau were enabled to obtain an early glimpse of Dane or Norseman as they drew near to this part of the coast.

Parciau, with the exception of its water supply—a common defect of the British camp—is seemingly well selected for permanent occupation as well as for defence; sloping gradually towards the south its inner area is sufficiently protected from prevailing winds, whilst on three sides nature has contributed greatly to its strength. On its northern and eastern fronts it is defended by a fall of perpendicular rock, ranging in depth from twelve to twenty feet, from the base of which there is a further rapid decline of earth and stones for upwards of

one hundred feet. On its southern front a slope of green sward, supported by an outcrop of rock and stones, declines almost perpendicularly, where it sweeps round from the east, moderating and easing off in its descent as it nears to the west, in which direction the defences of the camp are in a great measure artificial. Along the brink of these three precipitous sides extends a low bank topped originally by a wall faced with limestone slabs set on edge in the usual style of the stronghold defences of Anglesey. Of these slabs not more than three or four now remain. Inserted in this breastwork of earth and dry masonry near to the entrance are the remains of what may have been a guard-house or a watch-tower. Viewing this work in its present state, it is difficult to suppose it ever assumed the dimensions of a tower, or even exceeded in height the adjoining rampart. Its form as it now appears is not quite circular, and its interior diameter measures

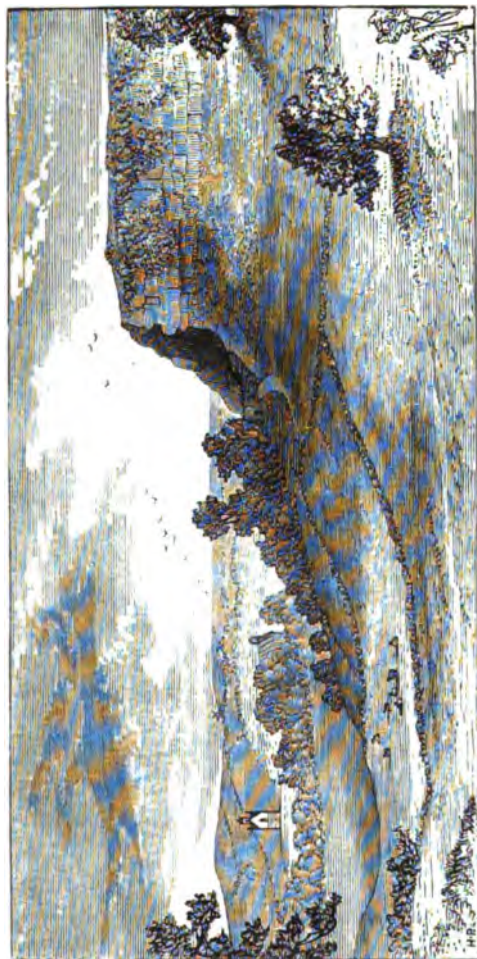


A.—A quarry.

B.—Tower.

Plan of Camp, Llanuograd, Anglesey.

about fifteen feet. On the western front of the enclosure advantage has been taken of a slight elevation in the ground to pile upon it a bank of considerable



NORTH VIEW OF LLANEUOGRAD CHURCH, PIGEON HOUSE, AND LIMESTONE ROCK ON WHICH

THE CAMP IS SITUATED. ANGLESEY.



strength, the transverse measure of which at its base may be forty feet, and its exterior perpendicular height in its present state from ten to twelve feet. This bank adds considerably to the snugness of the interior. Its outer corresponding fosse is shallow and wide, which is accounted for by the proximity of the rock to the surface, and the necessity of adding as much soil as possible to this important agger. Beyond it are two outer banks of insignificant dimensions, the second measuring twelve or fourteen feet across, and the third, or outer one, about nine feet across, with a shallow intervening fosse forty feet wide. The strength of these, we may well suppose, consisted in a stockade to which they served as foundations.

When I first visited Parciau my attention was arrested by a number of circular depressions in the surface of the ground within its defences, lined with a pasture of dark and uncommon luxuriance. In these I soon recognised the basements of early British habitations, yet so undefined and level were their foundations, that I could not distinctly declare them to be such without the evidence to be obtained by excavation. Consequently, having obtained the tenant's permission, I revisited the spot with a labourer on two successive mornings, and the following is the result of about eight hours digging. Beneath a top spit of nut-brown soil we met with a mould of a darker colour deepening in shade as we descended, and becoming nearly black as we approached the subjacent rock which in the hut selected was rather less than two feet beneath the surface. This friable soil was thickly intermixed with stones thrown in probably at some distant period when a levelling of the camp took place. Mingled with these in surprising numbers were marine shells, as of periwinkles, limpets, and mussels; also bones and teeth of ruminating animals of the large and smaller kinds; charcoal, calcined bones, and an occasional cinder of a hard and metallic character, were met with; fragments of five different kinds of pottery were picked

up, viz., white, black, light gray, brick red, and a specimen of what is usually denominatéd Samian. It is remarkable that wares supposed to be Romano-British, from the neighbourhood of Uriconium, Upchurch, and Durobrivæ, and also the continental Samian, should be so commonly met with in circular huts in this country, and in camps so genuinely British as the one under consideration. Whether excavations are made within a hill fortress on the bleak summit of Moel Benlli in Denbighshire, or in a circular hut on a waste morass in Anglesey, the results are similar. The distance of this camp from a water supply precludes the supposition of its being one of Roman selection, although it may have been occupied occasionally by the Romans. Thin pieces of slate were also met with; a bit of glass, smooth on one side, rough on the other; a chip of flint, and two very small pieces of bronze, one a fragment of an ornament, the other of a plate, so thin and fragile that it broke with a touch. We also discovered six minute beads; three were glass of an azure blue, square in design, but most rudely and imperfectly formed. These measured one-eighth of an inch. The fourth was oval, of the same coloured glass; the fifth, glass unstained, annular in form, and rough on the outside, apparently with the design of more securely fastening a red enamel with which it was partially coated. The size of this was equally minute. The form of the sixth was oval; it was composed of a brittle and dull red substance, much resembling in colour and texture the enamel noticed above. A small brass coin was likewise brought to light, so mutilated and imperfect, it is true, as to place me for a time in an archæological dilemma, from which I was happily released by the kindness of our Local Secretary, the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, who has successfully classed it as a third brass of Claudius Gothicus; *obverse*, DIVO CLAUDIO, radiated head to the right; *reverse*, CONSECRATIO, an altar with the fire kindled. Amongst other things turned up were two flat pieces of bone about an inch in length, one-third of an inch in width, smooth at

their edges, without any traces of fracture, and notched on their surfaces very much in the style in which a workman of the present day marks upon a flat stick his weekly reckoning of labour. One of these tapered almost to an edge at one of its ends. A lime quarry has advanced a short distance into the camp on its eastern side, and in its progress has intersected one of the hut circles, giving a good sectional view of its contents, where stones and shells, earth and bones, may be seen piled together in a strangely promiscuous manner.

Below the entrance to the camp, on a site now occupied by a modern farmhouse, once stood the tall-gabled residence of John Bodvel, whose name and deeds, after the lapse of two hundred years, still survive in the traditions of the neighbourhood. Whilst excavating the hill-side at the back of the house, in order to obtain the required space for an additional out-building, the occupier of the farm came upon well constructed walls, the cement of which was harder than stone, enclosing a flagged apartment, supposed to have been a part of Bodvel's house, but which may have been of an earlier date. Incased in one of these walls a full-length human skeleton was discovered. John Bodvel's name appears the fourth on the list of Anglesey cavaliers who in 1648 signed a declaration in favour of King Charles, and the camp is still mentioned as the place where he trained and marshalled his men. He is not, however, noticed amongst those who at Cadnant opposed the landing of the parliamentary forces under General Mytton, or who took a part in the military fray which terminated in a surrender of Beaumaris Castle. Wild and dark traditions are still afloat in the parish of Llaneugrad connected with the name of John Bodvel, which it would be out of place to notice here. He is said to have built the pigeon-house as the forerunner of a spacious mansion, the foundations of which were commenced.

North of Parciau, on the level stratum of rock which lies immediately below it, at the extreme brink of the northern precipice which terminates this lower step, are

situated the remains of what is generally supposed to have been a Celtic village or town ; but few traces of it are now visible to interest the visitor, beyond a double row of huge slabs set on edge, marking the site of a once existing wall, four feet wide, being the only defensive work east, south, and west of an oblong, or, I may say, a violin-shaped enclosure, sixty yards in length by thirty-five or forty in width. Its limit towards the west is not very clearly defined ; in which direction there are appearances suggestive of its having extended further. The precipice on its northern side completed its defences. Its wall throughout its extent is curved, and in no part rectilinear, differing widely in this respect from the fortress at Lligwy farm, which occupies a similar position, and overlooks the same low ground watered by the Lligwy.

Viewing these remains in their present state, I do not think they could have exceeded in importance the fortified night-retreat of a numerous family or clan whose occupations by day led them through distant glades and forests, or to the neighbouring sea-shore ; and who at nightfall housed themselves, and perhaps their stock, in this place of comparative security. In order to duly estimate the security of these retreats, we must take into consideration the aspect of the country in its originally wild and uncultivated state. The natural growth on these limestone rocks, as exemplified at Ligwy, is a dense and almost impenetrable thicket of hazelwood and briars intermixed with oak and ash.

From one of these airy strongholds at the brink of a precipice, the native could, unobserved, perceive all that was passing on the low ground beneath him ; whilst the invader, ascending from the inlet at Traeth Lligwy, could distinguish nothing but precipitous rocks fringed with a forest-growth of brushwood tall enough to screen from observation the native fortress, and traversed by devious and uncertain paths.

A short distance north-east of this spot are several circular foundations clustered together, which I believe

to have been fortified in a similar manner. Many similar structures may have existed on this rather extensive plateau, where, according to a local tradition, a well contested battle was fought in early times, terminating in a disastrous overthrow of the invaders. Whether upon this ground was fought the battle of Bangolau, or that of Manegid (both of which names are in some respects applicable), between Roderic the Great and the Danes, it is difficult to determine. Miss Angharad Lloyd, in her remarks upon the parish of Llaneugrad, writes thus: "In 872 a memorable battle was fought at Bryngolau (?), within its limits, in which the Danes were defeated with great slaughter by Roderic the Great; and near the old town are the remains of an extensive and well fortified camp, in which the king is supposed to have stationed his forces in this conflict with the Danes."

The dotted lines in the annexed sketch are intended to represent hut-basements within the camp.

HUGH PRICHARD.

Dinam. Jany. 12th, 1867.

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[We have to apologize to members for an unfortunate delay in the printing of the following documents illustrative of the history of the princes of Upper Powis. They form an appropriate introduction to the Historical Collections for Montgomeryshire, now in process of compilation.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY  
OF THE PRINCES OF UPPER POWIS.

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*Charter of King John to Wenwynwyn, Prince of Powis.*

Carta Wallensium.—Johannes Dei gratiâ &c. Sciatis nos concessisse, et presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Wennowen de Kevelioch, pro homagio et servicio suo, omnes terras et omnia catalla et omnia tenementa sua, tam in Norwallia quam in Sudwallia et Powis, tam ista jura sua adquisita quam acquirenda super inimicos nostros, integre et plenarie tenenda de nobis et heredibus nostris sibi et heredibus suis, ita quod idem Wennuwen fideliter serviet et fidelis existet contra omnes mortales. Testibus Willielmo Marescallo Comite de Penbroc' R. Comite Augi R. Constabulario Cestr' &c. Dat' per manus S. Wellen' Archidiaconi et Johannis de Gray apud Pictavis iij die Decembr' anno regni nostri primo. (Rot. Chart. de a° 1 Joh'is tertia pars, fragmenta.)

*Charter of King John to Wenwynwyn.*

Carta Wenōwen.—Johannis Dei gratiâ &c. Sciatis nos concessisse dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Wenonwenn' manerium nostrum de Essefford in Derebisir' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro xxx lib' terre tenendum et habendum sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris pro homagio et servicio suo reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris j spervarium (sparrow-hawk) per annum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictus Wenonwen et heredes sui post eum habeant et teneant predictum manerium de Essefford cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de nobis et heredibus nostris bene et in pace libere et quiete integre et plenarie, quamdiu ipse et heredes sui fideliter nobis servierint, in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in pratis et pasturis cum libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictum manerium pertinentibus. Testibus Willielmo Marescallo Comite Pembroc', Gaufrido filio Petri Comite Essex, Willielmo Comite Sarum, etc. Dat' per manum H. Cantuar' Archiepiscopi cancellarii nostri apud Wigor' xj die Aprilis anno regni nostri primo.

Carta ejus de Canibus.—Johannes Dei gratiâ &c. Sciatis nos concessisse dilecto nostro Wenonwen quod possit in eundo et redeundo a curiâ nostrâ habere iiij<sup>or</sup> leporarios et j arcum

per forestas nostras et capere inde per visum forestariorum nos-  
trorum quod per jorinetam suam capere poterit de bestiis insay-  
sonatis. T. H. Cant. Arch. &c. apud Wigorn' xi die Aprilis  
anno regni &c. (Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 15.)

*Letter of King John to Wenwynwyn.*

Rex &c. dilecto et fideli suo Wennowen' salutem. Mittimus  
ad vos dominum Cantuar' Archiepiscopum et dilectum familia-  
rem nostrum Hugonem Bard' mandantes quod fidem habeatis  
his que vobis dicent de treugis prorogandis inter nos et Lewel-  
inum. Teste me ipso apud Stow' xiiij. die Januarii. (Rot.  
Chart. 2 Joh. m. 17 in dorso.)

*Charter of Wenwynwyn to the Monks of Strath Marchel.*

Omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis tam presentibus quam  
futuris notum sit, quod ego Wenwynwyn filius Owen Kyfeiliog  
dedi Deo et gloriosæ Virgini Matri et monachis de Stradmar-  
chell pro salute animæ meæ in liberam et quietam et perpetuam  
elemosynam omnes pasturas totius provinciæ quæ dicitur Kyfei-  
liog infra istos terminos, scilicet Avon Maenmelyn usque ad  
Llwyn y groes et inde in directum usque ad Blaen nant hannäg  
et inde a Nant hannang usque ad ejus Aber, inde usque ad  
Abernant garth branddu, et per longitudinem ipsius rivuli  
usque ad suum blaen, et inde indirectum usque ad Carnedd-  
wen, et inde usque ad Gobleiddie, et a Pen Gobleiddie blaen  
nant tylinge usque ad suum Aber, et inde Bache usque ad Aber  
Dyfngwm, inde per Dyfngwm usque ad ejus ortum, et inde  
usque ad Relligogey, et inde usque ad Rhydiol, et per Rhydiol  
usque ad Gwrydkay, et inde Rhydiol iterum usque ad Aber  
Kamddwr Kyfeiliog, et ab Aber Kamddwr Kyfeiliog usque ad  
ejus ortum, et inde in directum usque ad Blaen Einiawn, et  
inde per Einiawn usque ad ejus Aber, et inde per Dyfi usque  
ad Aber Dulas, et inde per Dulas usque ad ejus ortum, et inde  
in directum usque ad Kefn y Bwlch, et inde usque ad Blaen  
Llwydo, et per Llwydo usque ad ejus Aber, et inde Dyfi, et  
inde usque ad Aber Llywenith, et sic per Llywenith usque ad  
ejus ortum, et inde in directum Rhyd pebyll va super Claw-  
edog, et inde per Clawedog usque ad Gwernach, et per Gwern-  
ach usque ad ejus ortum, et inde sicut ducit mons superior  
usque ad Rhyd Derwen, et sic per Derwen usque ad y Vyrnwy,  
et inde Nant er Cira usque ad Lledwer et Ablaen Lleddwern  
in directum usque ad Vôn Maen Melyn. Omnes itaque pastu-  
ras dedi ego prædictus Wenwynwyn prænominatis monachis  
infra præfatos terminos. Anno Dom. 1201. (Pennant's *Tours  
in Wales*.)

*King John's Writ to G. Fitz Peter, with respect to Devastations  
committed by Wenwynwyn.*

Rex &c. G. filio Petri &c. Monstravit nobis dilectus et fidelis noster Willielmus de Breosa quod Wennowen et homines sui destruxerunt terram suam postquam ipse venit in servitium nostrum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Willielmo sine dilatione emendari faciatis hoc quod ipse Wennowen et homines sui ei et terre sue foris fecerunt et de ipso Willielmo emendationes capiat si in aliquo ei vel hominibus suis foris fecerit. Et nisi idem Wennowen hoc facere voluerit non permittatis quod ipse vel homines sui predicto Willielmo vel terre sue in aliquo malum faciant sed homines ipsius Willielmi in terra nostra receptetis ubi se defendere possunt de predicto Wennowen et hominibus suis et auxilium eis prestetis ad hoc faciendum. Teste me ipso apud Alenc' xij die Jan. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 4 Joh. m. 6.)

*Safe Conduct to Wenwynwyn, and to those whom he may bring  
with him.*

Rex &c. omnibus &c. Sciatis quod concessimus Wennonwen et hiis quos secum duxerit de fidelibus nostris saluum conductum ad veniendum ad nos usque Wigorn' et in redeundo in patriam suam. Et in hujus rei testimonium litteras nostras patentes ei inde mittimus et valeant literae iste usque ad Nativitatem Beate Marie anno regni nostri sexto. Teste Comite W. Marescallo apud Oxon. j die Augusti. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 6 Joh. m. 10.)

*King's Summons to Wenwynwyn ordering him to appear before  
him at Woodstock.*

Rex &c. Wenwnwin de Kevellloc salutem. Mittimus ad vos dilectos et fideles nostros Robertum Corbet et Hugonem Pantolf ad vos conducendum usque ad nos ab Octav' assumptionis Beate Marie in iij ebdom'. Quia saluum et securum vobis prestabimus conductum et hiis quos vobiscum adduxeritis ad loquendum nobiscum in veniendo ad et redeundo in partes vestras. Unde vobis mandamus quod secure veniatis quod sitis ad nos apud Wudestok ab octab' Assumptionis Beate Marie in xv dies quia &c. habebimus ibidem consilium nostrum ad loquendum vobiscum pro honore et commodo nostro et vestro. Et vobis mandamus quod sicut nos diligitis firmam pacem nostram donetis usque ad predictum terminum Willielmo de Breosa et Episcopo Hereford' et Willielmo filio suo et omnibus qui cum illo se teneant contra vos et similiter eis quos utlagos appellatis. Sciatis enim quod predictus Willielmus junior manucessit pro

se et patre suo et omnibus predictis quod si quid iterum vobis vel vestris forisfacient. Et nos pro eis manucapimus quod si quid iterum vobis vel vestris forisfecerint idem vobis plene emendari faciemus. Ducatis et vobiscum si potestis in eodem conductu Melgonem filium Resi ad loquendum nobiscum. Et si plures habere volueritis de comitatu Salop' ad vos conducendum sciatis quod mandavimus Vicecomiti Salop' quod vobis habere faciat ad vos conducendum quos volueritis habere de balliva sua. Et in hujus rei &c. &c. T. &c. [Aug. 1204.] (Rot. Lib. Pat. 6 Joh. m. 9.)

*Conventio facta inter Johannem Regem Anglie et Wennuen' Filium Hoeni de Keveliac, de Liberatione ejusdem Wennuen'.*

Hec est conventio facta inter dominum Johannem regem Anglie et Wennuen' filium Hoeni de Keveliac apud Salopebir' vigilia beati Dionisii anno regni ejusdem domini Regis x scilicet quod idem Wennuen' concessit et juravit tactis sacro sanctis evangeliiis quod fideliter serviet eidem domino Regi de se et de terra sua in perpetuum.

Et quod stabit juri in curia ipsius Regis, ad summonitionem suam de omnibus que erga ipsum proponentur.

Et inde dabit domino Regi xx obsides subscriptos, videlicet,

Mereducum filium Kadwgan filii Griffini  
 Wen filium Wronii filii Eyneni  
 Rired Goh filium Meuric  
 Robertum filium David Goh  
 Yereverd filium Madoc, filii Yereverd'  
 Leuelinum filium Crahern' filii Hedenevit  
 Eyneon filium Hedweni Flam  
 Madocum filium de Hewent  
 Primogenitum filium Cuelm filii Lowerch'  
 Howelinum filium Geneclin filii Rired  
 Griffinum filium Tyneon filii Kenelni  
 Eyneon filium Howel Seys  
 Griffinum filium Mereduc filii Philipp'  
 Kounelin filium Eyneon filii Yeperverd  
 Madoc filium Milon filii Tyel  
 Primogenitum filium Meuric filii Kenewret  
 de sponsa sua  
 Tudor filium Mener  
 Primogenitum filium Keloun de uxore sua  
 Madoc filium Kenon  
 Griffinum filium Eyneon filii Sulien'.

Convenit etiam inter eosdem, quod a predicto die Sancti Dionisii infra octo dies sequentes reddet idem Wennuen' ipsi

domino Regi xij obsides ad minus de predictis xx obsidibus, alioquin idem Wennuen' remanebit domino Regi tanquam forisfactus suus; ita quod dominus Rex de corpore ipsius facere poterit voluntatem suam. Pro viij vero obsidibus, qui restant liberandi preter predictos xij obsides, remanebit idem Wennuen' in custodia domini Regis, ubi domino Regi placuerit; vel tenentias, quas dominus Rex habere voluerit, ei habere faciet tenendas, donec predictos viij obsides ei habere fecerit.

Dominus vero Rex suscepit interim terram ipsius Wennuen' in custodia, quod fortia ei non inferetur; quod, si fieret, dominus Rex id faceret emendari. Postquam autem idem Wennuen' predictos xx obsides domino Regi, ut dictum est, liberavit, corpus ipsius Wennuen' deliberetur.

Testibus,

Domino P. Winton' Episcopo	Willielmo filio Alani
W. Comite Waren'	Roberto Corbet
W. Comite Sarum	Hugone Pantolf
Roberto filio Walteri	Johanne Extraneo
Willielmo de Cantilupo	Et aliis.
	(Rymer's <i>Fœdera</i> .)

*King's Pardon to Llewelyn for Injuries done to the Land of Wenwynwyn.*

Rex omnibus etc. Sciatis quod omnino remittimus dilecto nostro Leuelino malivolentiam nostram quam erga ipsum conceperamus pro castris et terris Wennunweni ab ipso et suis occupatis et pro aliis injuriis eidem W. illatis dum esset in custodia nostra ex quo ipse inde fecerit quod se facturum nobis mandavit juxta tenorem literarum suarum quas recepimus in vigilia Nativitatis Domini apud Bristoll per manum Osturci clerici sui et legi fecimus coram domino Wint' et domino Bathon' Episcopis et W. de Gray Cancellario nostro et G. filio Petri Justiciario et W. Briew' H. Archidiacono Well' Rogero de Thoen' G. de Atyes et aliis fidelibus nostris qui tunc presentes aderant et quod ipsum deinceps pro filio habebimus in eo affectu paterne dilectionis quo unquam eum melius habuimus et omnia sua tanquam dominica nostra et res dilecti filii nostri manutenebimus et custodiemus. Et in hujus rei &c. Teste me ipso apud Bristoll xxv die Decembris anno &c. x<sup>o</sup>. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 10 Joh. m. 3.)

*Safe Conduct to Llewelyn, Wenwynwyn, and others.*

Rex Lewelino, Wenunweno, Maelgon', Madoco filio Griffini et aliis Walensibus cum quibus capta est treuga salutem. Sciatis quod bona fide servabimus quantum ad nos et nostros treu-

gas prolocutas inter nos per dominum P. Wint'. episcopum justiciarium nostrum et alios ballivos nostros et vos secundum formam ex utraque parte concessam et scripto redactam. Mitimusque ad vos dilectum et fidelem nostrum Johannem Extraneum ut idem juret pro nobis fideliter observandum. Et in hujus rei &c. Teste me ipso apud Engol' xvij die Augusti anno regni nostri xvj<sup>mo</sup>. Eodem modo scribitur eisdem de Roberto Corbet quem ad eos mittit ut similiter juret. Teste eodem et ibidem. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 16 Joh. m. 13.)

*The Manor of Ashford committed to B. de Insula during the King's Pleasure.*

Rex Baronibus suis de scaccario salutem. Sciatis quod commissimus dilecto et fideli nostro B. de Insul' terram cum pertinentiis suis q' fuit Wenunwen in Asford' cum pertinentiis suis ad se sustentandum in servicio nostro quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod in compotum ab eo non exigatis de cetero. Teste me ipso apud Cristeschirch' xxxi die Januarii anno regni nostri xvj<sup>o</sup>. (Rot. Lit. Claus. 16 Joh. m. 10.)

*King's Letter to Wenwynwyn.*

Rex &c. Wenunweno salutem. Mittimus ad vos venerabilem patrem dominum W. Coventr' Episcopum, et fideles nostros Gilebertum filium Reinfr' Ph' de Ozeb' justic' Cestr' et Henricum de Erdington clericum, rogantes quatenus ad diem, quem vobis scire facient, occurratis eis apud Ruth, vel apud Crucem Griffn' locuturi cum eisdem, quibus fidem adhibeatis super hiis que vobis dixerint ex parte nostra, ad fidem, commodum, et honorem nostrum. Et in hujus rei &c. Teste apud Turrin Lond' ij die Martii. (Rot. Lit. Claus. 16 Joh. m. 8.)

*Safe Conduct to Llewelyn, Wenwynwyn, and others.*

Lewelin', Wennunuen', Maddoc', Mailgon', Res' fil' Griffin', et omnes qui cum eis venient in conductu suo et omnes qui venient in conductu domini Cant' Archiepiscopi habent saluum et securum conductum in veniendo ad dominum Regem moram faciendo et inde redeundo, et inde habent literas domini Regis patentes. Apud Oxon' xxij die Julii anno regni nostri xvij<sup>mo</sup>. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Joh. m. 19.)

*Land of Montgomery reserved to Wenwynwyn.*

Dominus Rex dedit W. de Cantelup' sen' suo totam terram que fuit Willielmi de Curtenay cum pertinentiis suis, salvo unicuique jure suo si quis in ea aliquid juris clamaverit, et salva

Wennunwen' terra de Mongumery quam dominus Rex ei concessit quamdiu ei placuerit. Et mandatum est vicecomitibus Norhamt', Wygorn', Salop', Sum'set, Dors', et Essex, quod eidem Willielmo sine dilatione plenar' saisinam habere faciant. Teste Rege apud Novum Castrum xxvii die Januarii. (Rot. Lit. Claus. 17 Joh. m. 11.)

*Restoration to Wenwynwyn of his Land in the Peak.*

Rex Brian' de Insul' salutem. Mandamus vobis precipientes quod sine dilatione habere faciatis Wennunwen de Keveillocc terram suam in Pecco quam vobis commisimus sicut fidelis. R. Com' Cestr' vobis literis suis significabit. Et in hujus &c. Teste [me ipso apud Rading' xiiij die Aprilis anno regni nostri xvij<sup>mo</sup>.] (Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Joh. m. 4.)

*King's letter to Wenwynwyn.*

Rex Wennunwen de Kevilioc' salutem. Sciatis quod nos ratum et gratum habemus id quod feceritis illis qui venire voluerint ad fidem et pacem nostram de terris inimicorum nostrorum. Et in hujus, &c., vobis inde mittimus. Teste me ipso apud Corf' xxvij die Junii anno regni nostri xvij<sup>o</sup>. (Rot. Lit. Pat. 18 Joh. m. 7.)

*Custodia terrarum quas quondam Wenhunwen in Wallia possidebat mandature curæ Lewelini principis Norwallie.*

Universis, tam presentibus quam futuris, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Lewelinus princeps Norwallie salutem in Domino.

Noverit universitas vestra nos cepisse a domino Gualone titulo sancti Martini, &c., et a domino Rege Anglie Henrico illustri, coram dominis P. Winton', R. de Sancto Asafp', W. Coventr', S. Wigorn', H. Hereford, et R. Cicestr', episcopis, et W. Marescallo comite de Pembr', R. comite Cestr' et Lincoln, S. Comite Winton. W. de Lasey, H. de Mortuomari, W. de Cantilupo, G. de Nevill Camerario, Falkesio de Breant, Briano de Insula, Philippo de Uletot, et aliis magnatibus et fidelibus domini Henrici, illustris Regis Anglie, in custodia et defensione totam terram que fuit Whenhunwen in Wallia et in Mungumer', unde per nos et imprisios nostros, causa guerre inter bone memorie Johannem quondam Regem Anglie et barones suos orta, dissaisitus fuit, tenendam usque ad etatem heredum predicti Wenhunwen; ita quod heredes ipsius Wenhunwen, postquam homagia sua domino Regi fecerint recipient homagia de omnibus terre predicti Wenhunwen qui eis homa-

gium facere voluerint et debuerint. Inveniemus autem predictis heredibus predicti Wenhunwen qui eis homagium facere voluerint et debuerint. Inveniemus autem predictis heredibus predicti Wenhunwen, sive custodiuntur et nutriantur in Wallia sive in Anglia, de exitibus dicte terre, rationabilem sustentacionem suam, per consilium domini legati et parentum eorum; salve M. quondam uxori ipsius Wenhunwenni, rationabili dote sua, et salvo jure cui libet.

Et causa hujus custodie, in dictis terris nichil nobis juris accrescet nec in eis jus nostrum in aliquo munietur.

Ut autem hec omnia fideliter et firmiter observentur, tactis sacrosanctis, coram magnatibus juravimus.

Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripte sigillum nostrum apponi fecimus. (Rym. Fœdera, 2 Hen. III.)

*Charters on behalf of Margaret, widow of Wenwynwyn.*

Pro Margar' que fuit uxor Wenunwenny.—Rex Briano de Insula salutem. Mandamus vobis quod sine dilatione plenam saisinam habere faciatis Margarete que fuit uxor Wenunwenni de tercia parte hameletti de Holm' cum pertinenciis suis quod quidem hamelettum idem Wenunwennus tenuit de ballivo domini Johannis Regis patris nostri, et quam terciam partem predicti hameletti eidem Margarete assignavimus in partem dotis sue de voluntate nostra, preter terciam partem manerii de Aisford' quam eidem Margarete assignavimus in partem dotis sue, et quod manerium de Aisford' predictus Wenunwennus tenuit de dono predicti domini Johannis Regis patris nostri per cartam suam quam idem Wenunwennus inde habuit. T. H., &c., apud Salop' vij die Marcii. (Rot. Lit. Claus. 7 Hen. III, m. 17.)

Pro Margarete que fuit uxor Wennunwin.—Rex Roberto de Lexinton salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus Margarete que fuit uxor Wenunweni quamdiu nobis placuerit duas partes manerii de Esford' cum pertinentiis que sunt in manu nostra ad respondendum inde ad scaccarium nostrum de tanta firma quanta pertinet ad illas duas partes et sicut providebitur coram Baronibus nostris de scaccario nostro de quanto debeat respondere. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ei inde plenam saisinam habere faciatis, salvis nobis bladis de hoc autumpno anno regni nostro x<sup>o</sup> et redditu de termino Sancti Michaelis anno eodem. Teste Rege apud Salop' xxix die Augusti. (Rot. Fin. 10 Hen. III, m. 4.)

Pro uxore Wenunwen'.—Ostendit domino Regi Margareta que fuit uxor Wennunwen, cui commisit ad firmam duas

partes manerii de Asford' quamdiu domino Regi placuerit, quod eo quod dominus Rex assignavit Will' Basset et Eustach' de Ludeham ad dominica domini Regis tallianda ipsi predictas duas partes predicti manerii de Asseford' talliaverunt sicut alia dominica domini Regis. Et quia dominus Rex concessit predictae Margarete quod homines de predictis duabus partibus ville predictae sint de hoc tallagio quieti; mandatum est eis quod pacem eis inde habere permittant. T., &c. (Rot. Lit. Claus. 11 Hen. III. m. 14.)

Pro uxore Wenunwin'.—Dominus Rex concessit Margarete que fuit uxor Wenunwin' quod habeat et teneat in manu sua duas partes manerii de Esseford' a festo Sancti Michaelis anno, etc., xij usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> pro xx libras ad scaccarium Regis reddendas ad duos terminos videlicet ad Pascha anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> xli et ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno eodem xli. Perdonavit autem eidem. Margarete dominus Rex c<sup>s</sup> quos ei debuit de arreragiis firme ejusdem manerii de termino Pasche anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> et concessit eidem Margarete quod de xv libr' quas ipsi Regi debet de arreragiis ejusdem firme de termino Sancti Michaelis anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> reddat ad hoc scaccarium ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> vijli. et xs. et ad festum Sancti Hillarii anno, etc., xij<sup>o</sup> vijli. et xs. Et mandatum est Baronibus de scaccario quod sic fieri et irrotulari faciant et de predictis c<sup>s</sup> ipsam Margaretam quietam esse faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiij die Novembris. (Rot. Fin. 13 Hen. III.)

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## HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF CYFEILIOG.

THE vale of the Dovey in the westernmost part of the county of Montgomery is distinguished for its fertility and beauty, and the district contained within the basin of that river and of its tributaries, as the Twymmyn, the Dulas, and other streams, with the intervening heights and space, formed the Commot of Cyfeiliog in the ancient divisions of the Principality of Powys. That Commot comprised the parishes of Llanbrynmair, Darowen, Cemmaes, Penegos, and Machynlleth originally, and afterwards received an addition of the parish of Llanwrin on the defection of one of its chieftains from the princes of North Wales by his transferring his allegiance to the princes of Powys instead, upon some slight, real or imagined, put upon him by the princes of North Wales. The early history of the district is identified with that of the kingdom or Principality of Powys, so long as that sovereignty remained entire. When that territory became divided and broken up, what remained to the native princes came into possession of Meredith, the last surviving son of Bleyddyn ap Cynfyn. He was a man of spirit and abilities; his courage and conduct when attacked (A.D. 1121) by Henry I of England and deserted by Gryffydd ap Cynan, the reigning prince of North Wales, did him credit. He defended the passes into Powys with judgment and success, and Henry eventually offering terms to Meredith, withdrew his army; his ambitious policy to reunite the divisions of Powys led him into great cruelties and oppressions, and to attain that object he deserted the best interests of his country, and became subject to the English king. He died A.D. 1132. Meredith left Powys between two of his sons, Madoc and Gryffydd. Madoc had that portion called after his name Powys Fadoc; Gryffydd died in the lifetime of his father; he

had married Gwervil, or Wervyl, daughter of Urgene ap Howell ap Jeaf ap Cadogan ap Elystan Glodrydd, by whom he left one son, Owen, surnamed Cyfeiliog, who inherited the other portion of Powys. He was young when he succeeded to his inheritance, and under the guardianship of his uncle Madoc, who acknowledged allegiance to the English king, and doubtless trained up his nephew and ward to follow the same policy; this may account for the friendly feelings exhibited by the English king towards the young prince. The first public notice of him is when Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was treacherously seized by his brother Einion Clúd and delivered into the hands of Owen Cyfeiliog, who again handed him over to the power of the king of England, by whom he was imprisoned at Winchester, whence, however, he contrived to effect his escape, and soon reinstated himself in his native territories. There is no notice who Cadogan was, but the probability is that he was of the tribe of Elystan Glodrydd, which tribe possessed the territory between the Wye and the Severn, and that this act led to the feud which sprang up between the princes of Powys and that tribe, as in 1162 Howel ap Jeaf ap Elystan Glodrydd, lord of Arwystli, besieged the castle of Tafolwern in Cyfeiliog during the absence of Owen Cyfeiliog, its owner, wherein that prince generally resided, and razed it to the ground, of which when Owen heard he was greatly moved thereat, and gathering together a numerous body of followers, he proceeded to Llandinan in Arwystli, which country he laid waste, and carried away thence considerable booty, whereupon the inhabitants appealed to Howel ap Jeaf, who immediately, with a numerous body of men, followed Owen to the banks of the Severn, where he was encamped, laden with spoils; a fierce encounter ensued, in which Howel was worsted, and his forces obliged to flee and hide themselves in the wooded and rocky parts of the country, having had two hundred of his followers slain, whereupon Owen returned home in triumph, and repaired and strength-

ened his castle at Tafolwern.<sup>1</sup> In the following year Owen Cyfeiliog, Owen ap Madoc, and Meredith ap Howel besieged the castle of Carreghova, on the banks of the Tanat, near Oswestry, and, having breached the walls, made themselves masters of it. It is not quite clear to whom this castle then belonged, or the motives that led to this act of hostility. Owen bore a more honourable share in the battle of Crogen, A.D. 1164-5, from which conflict the second Henry retreated with considerable loss and some personal danger. In the year 1167 Owen Cyfeiliog and Owen ap Madoc ap Meredith rose against their neighbour and kinsman Jorwerth Goch ap Meredith, and drove him out of his estate in Powys, which they divided amongst themselves, Mochnant Uch Rhaid'r to Owen Cyfeiliog, and Mochnant Is Rhaid'r to Owen ap Madoc. This drew upon Cyfeiliog the retributive justice of Owen Gwyneth, prince of North Wales, and of Rhys ap Gryffydd, of the South, and together they drove him from his country, which, with the assistance of the English, he recovered in part, though Rhys for some time kept possession of Tafolwern, as it was contiguous to his own territory, which at that period embraced Arwystli, but that castle was subsequently restored to Cyfeiliog by Rhys upon proper submission and conditions after the death of Owen Gwyneth. In 1176 Cyfeiliog attended the summons of Henry II to meet him at Oxford to confer on Welsh affairs, and it is said he contracted an intimate friendship with that monarch, and sided with him generally against his countrymen.

In 1188 Baldwyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, made his tour through Wales to preach the Crusades, and

<sup>1</sup> Many castles in those days were chiefly constructed of wood, i.e., strong timber frames, and the intervening space filled up with stone or brick. This is the reason why we read of so many Welsh castles having been burnt down, and leaving inconsiderable remains. They were generally built on a high artificial mount, bank, or tumulus, whereon was erected the stronger part or keep. The tumulus at Tafolwern is situate on the bank of the river Twymmyn, just at its junction with other small streams, in the recess of a narrow valley.

Giraldus Cambrensis says Owen Cyfeiliog was on that occasion excommunicated by the Archbishop, because he was the only one of the Welsh princes that had failed to meet him on his summons. Giraldus adds that Owen was the most eloquent of all the Welsh princes, and that he governed his part of the country with great prudence. That he was not indifferent to the calls and duties of religion may be inferred from his having founded the Cistercian Abbey of Ystrad Marchell "to the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin" in or about A.D. 1170, according to Tanner, where he was interred, dying at a very advanced age in 1197, having previously put on the habit of religion. He had married Gwenllian, daughter of Owen Gwyneth, by whom he had one son, Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded him, and from whom the Higher Powys was subsequently called Powys Gwenwynwyn. Though Cyfeiliog was a warrior, generally fighting with some of his neighbours, yet amidst the pursuit of arms, and the cares and anxieties of government, he devoted intervals to the cultivation of his muse, and composed poems that show he possessed strong poetic genius, as *The Circuit through Powys*, and *The Hirlas, or Drinking-horn*—his best known productions—testify. His son Gwenwynwyn began his career as a border chieftain in the lifetime of his father, as in 1187 he made a predatory excursion by night and plundered the castle of Carreg Hova. His next exploit had a better object. He recovered his own castle of Powys, or Poole, on the same terms on which he had lost it shortly before, from Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who commanded the forces of Richard I against the Welch, and he seems to have made Powys Castle his place of residence in preference to Tafolwern, where his father had principally resided. About 1198 he conceived the design of regaining the liberty of his country, and its extension to its ancient limits. With views so patriotic he soon raised a large force and besieged William de Breos in his castle of Pain in the county of Radnor. He lay three weeks

before it without effect, because he had not engines of offence, or miners or sappers with him, in which time Breos was able to collect assistance, being reinforced by Jeffrey Fitzpeter, Justiciary of England, and others who joined him in great numbers. Gwenwynwyn engaged the whole in open plain near the castle, and was signally defeated. This event in his history seems to have suggested to Sir Walter Scott the introduction of the character of this chieftain into the *Betrothed*, one of his *Tales of the Crusaders*. That writer confesses that he has taken liberties with historic facts for the purpose of giving effect to his romance, and he has clearly fallen into an anachronism as to the time of Gwenwynwyn's death, as though defeated by the English power, he refused in 1208 allegiance to Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and went to Shrewsbury to consult the Lords of the English Council, whereupon he was arrested by their orders, and detained a prisoner without any apparent cause. In this situation of Powys, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth invaded the territories of the imprisoned chief, and gained possession of all his castles and towns. He was restored to liberty three years after (A.D. 1211-12) by King John, by whose assistance he recovered his possessions, and attended that King in an unsuccessful expedition into North Wales the year following. Next year (1212) he was in arms on the part of Llewelyn, and with other leading men of Wales they drove John with disgrace from the country. Though vacillating in his principles, he was a man of spirit in the field, and in a religious point he improved his father's foundation at Ystrad Marchell with additional grants of Tirmynach and other townships. The date of his death is not chronicled, but a deed dated 22 April, 30 Henry III (1246) proves him to have been then living. He is therein styled "Wenwynwyn de Keveliog." By his wife Margaret, daughter of the Lord Rhys of South Wales, he left one son, Gryffydd, who succeeded him. On the death of Llewelyn ap Jorwerth in 1240, all the barons of Wales

attended on Henry II, King of England, at Gloucester, and did homage and fealty for their tenures in Wales, and amongst them is Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. In 1244 King Henry, wishing to conciliate the Welsh barons granted to Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn all his estate in Powys, who exercised this power as if he were sovereign of Wales. Gryffydd steadily adhered to the English, and was alone among his countrymen in that particular, refusing to join Prince David of North Wales. In 1256 Llewelyn ap Gryffydd made an incursion into Powys, and subdued a great part of the territory which belonged to Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn to avenge his conduct in taking part with the English king, whereupon he temporised, and joined his Welsh sovereign, and, as a test of his sincerity, he took and demolished the castle of Mold. It is subsequently matter of complaint on the part of Llewelyn ap Gryffydd that Edward I had received and protected his rebel subject Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. In 1307 Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II, came to Chester to receive the service of homage from the barons of Wales, amongst whom is enumerated Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, who, as Lord of Pwll, did homage for Powys. Gryffydd had issue by Margaret his wife, six sons, amongst whom his estates of Powys were divided. Owen Gryffydd's eldest son had for his share Arwystli, Cyfeiliog, Llan-nerchhudol, and a part of Caereinion. Owen was summoned to a Parliament at Shrewsbury, where he acknowledged his lands to be held under the Crown of England *in capite* by the tenure of Free Baronage, and formally resigned to the King (Edward II) and his heirs the sovereignty of Powys. He married Hawys, the daughter of Philip Corbet, Baron of Caurs, and by her had issue one only daughter named Hawys "Gadarn," or the "Hardy," whom he left his heiress, and in whom ultimately centered the shares of four out of five uncles—that of the fifth, William of Mawddwy, became severed. Edward II bestowed Hawys in marriage upon a servant of his, John Charlton, termed

"Valectus Domini Regis," and in her right created him Lord Powys. This lord had by his wife a son named John, who succeeded to and enjoyed the lordship seven years, and left it to his son of the same name, who was lord of Powys fourteen years, but, dying childless, the lordship fell to his brother, Edward Charlton, who left two daughters only, Jane and Joyce, the first of whom was married to Sir John Grey, Knt., who had with her as eldest child the castle and lordship of Powys; the second daughter was married to John Lord Tiptoff. Joyce had for her share Cyfeiliog and Arwystli; her son and heir was by Henry VI created Earl of Worcester; this earl fell by the axe during the reign of Henry VI, and left his four sisters his coheirs. Arwystli and Cyfeiliog came subsequently to the Barons Dudley, and were afterwards sold by that family to the Crown. While in possession of the Crown all or most of the peculiar privileges of the different members of Powys as lordships marcher were resumed by the Crown by statute passed in the reign of Henry VIII, leaving them in effect as lordships or manors in England. Though the Crown was accustomed to appoint favourites in the country stewards of these manors, the property in such lordships, and in particular that of Cyfeiliog, is in possession of the grantees of the Crown, who seem to have been for several generations the Pughes of Mathafarn, and from that family to have become vested by purchase in the family of Wynn of Wynnstay, by whom this property is still possessed. In the first year of the fifteenth century a prominent character rose in arms with intent of restoring the independence of Wales; this was the renowned Glyndwr. As Owen's connections lay in North and South Wales, during the summer of 1401 he marched with a body of his forces into Cyfeiliog, and posted them among the Plynlumon hills, and here he fought the battle of Mynydd Hyddgen against the Flemings, whom he totally routed. In or about 1402 he convened a national assembly, or parliament of the Welsh at Machynlleth, to obtain the

sanction of his countrymen to his assumption of the royal authority, at which assemblage Sir David Gam, a Brecknockshire gentleman, was present, and plotted the death of his countryman and prince, for which he suffered a tedious incarceration of ten years at Machynlleth. On Henry VII's progress through this part of the country he was entertained at Mathafarn by David Llwyd ap Llewelyn, ancestor of the Pughes of that place. Of one member of the Pughe family, the following pennill says:—

“O Mr. Pughe ! y chwi y'wr pen  
Mathafarn wen sydd enwog  
pharch a succour yr holl sir  
Ac Arglwydd tir Cyfeiliog.”

During the civil war this district was the scene of military operations by the contending parties.

THOS. O. MORGAN.

## GEORGE OWEN'S MSS.—KEMES.

### FROM THE MUNIMENTS AT BRONWYDD.

WILLIAM OWEN, Esq. died at Henlis 29<sup>o</sup> Martij 16<sup>to</sup> Eliz. 1574, being Munday about midnight, and was buried y<sup>e</sup> next day at y<sup>e</sup> church of Nevarn.

Wm. Ph'es of Picton, Esq. died 14<sup>to</sup> Martij 15<sup>to</sup> Eliz. 1572, being Saturday, and was buried at Slebech y<sup>e</sup> munday following.

Geo. Owen of Henlis being y<sup>n</sup> married was admitted to be of Barnards Inne in Holborn on Satturday 5<sup>to</sup> Augusti 15<sup>to</sup> Eliz. 1573, and came first to dwell at Henlis with his wife on tuesday 9<sup>o</sup> Febr. 1573, 16<sup>to</sup> Eliz., his father and mother dwelling in Henlis. He was about 22 years old when his father died ; but his mother Eliz. (daughter to Sir Geo. Herbert of Swansey) lived till 1603.

Mathias Bowen of Richardston, Esq. brother to S<sup>r</sup> James Bowen of Pentre Evan, died Nov. 1540.

Morgan Bowen of Richardston in Kemes, gent. died y<sup>e</sup> 11th of March, 12th of Eliz., having a son called Rheese (y<sup>n</sup> in full age) and 4 daughters, y<sup>e</sup> second whereof was Alice y<sup>e</sup> mother of John Owen of Berllan, gent., who had in y<sup>e</sup> right of his mother y<sup>e</sup> said Alice, Richardston, Berllan, Carnymenin, Trecone, & y<sup>e</sup> L'dship of Monington &c.

Rees Bowen of Richardston, Gent. died y<sup>e</sup> 3d of October 19<sup>o</sup> Eliz. 1577.

Elizabeth, sole child and heiress of y<sup>e</sup> said Rees, was but a month old at her said fathers death, and died a virgin (y<sup>e</sup> greatest fortune in her time in y<sup>e</sup> whole county of Pembrock, being y<sup>e</sup> valued to be worth five thousand pounds) 15<sup>to</sup> December 30 Eliz., whereby her said aunts, y<sup>e</sup> sisters of y<sup>e</sup> said Rees Bowen, came to be heirs to her ample and lardge possessions, and y<sup>e</sup> said John Owen in y<sup>e</sup> right of his mother was intituled to six ten'ts in Meliney parish, 4 in Nevarn, 2 in Bayvill, 2 in Eglosserow, 2 in Manachcloddy, five in Llanvyrnoch, five in Penrith (?) parish, three in Clyddy, 2 ten'ts and a burgage in St. Dogmells, 2 in Llanychloiddog, and 1 in Manlochogg, and y<sup>e</sup> L'dship of Monington w<sup>ch</sup> in all amounts to 36 ten'ts in Kemes, over and above 14 burgages and 2 closes in Cardigan, Tregibby, and Habedare, in Verwich and Penyrallt n<sup>r</sup> Llangoedmore, being 19 more.

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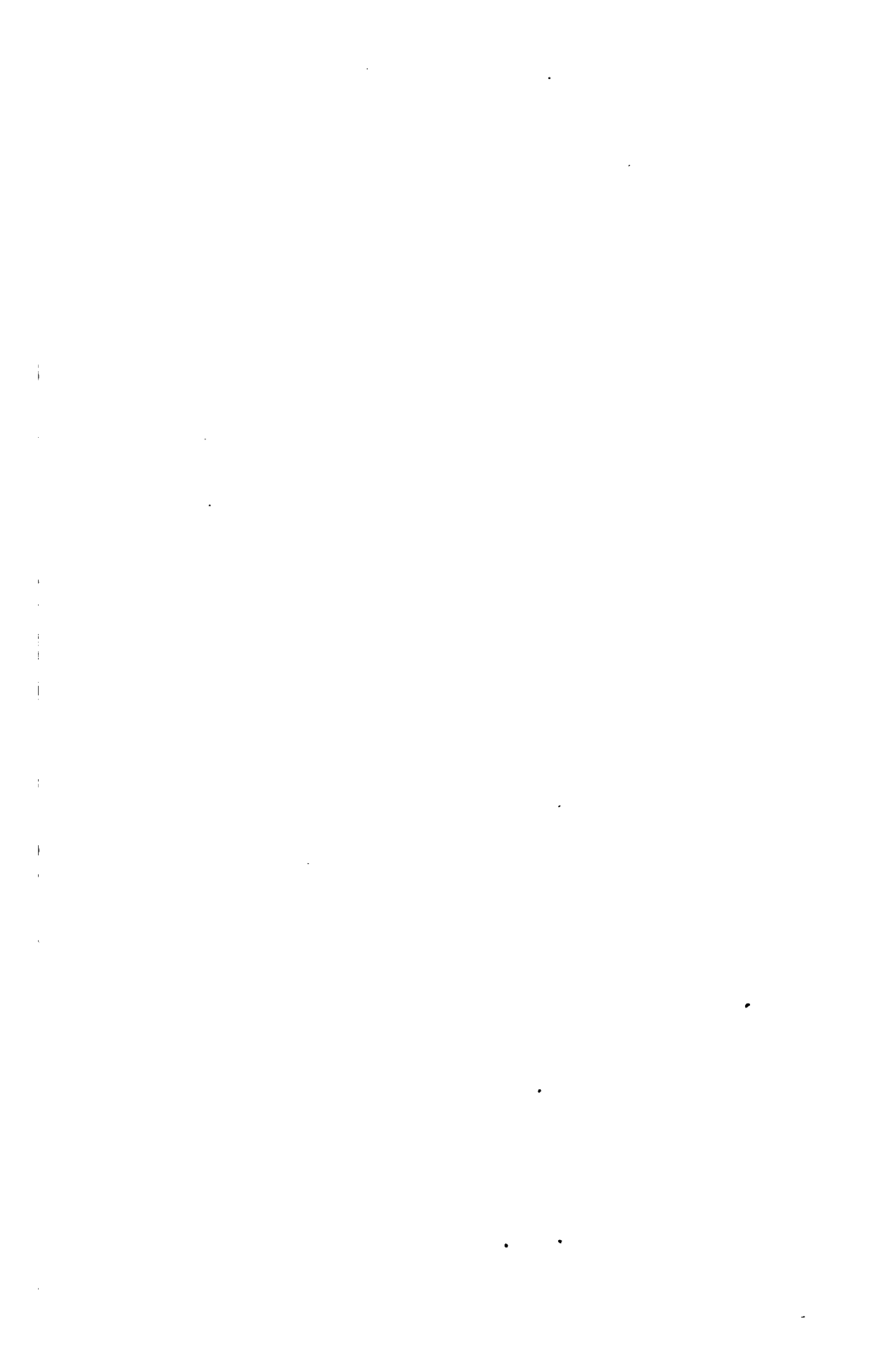
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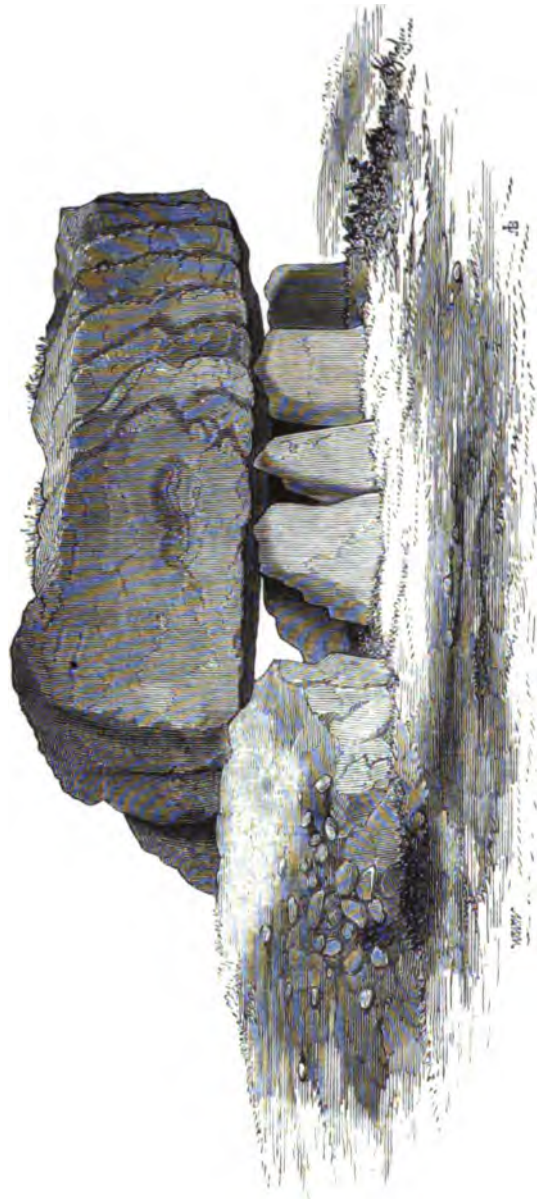
*The Cause of the buildinge and decayeing of so manie Castells in Wales as nowe are to be seen there.*

THEY WERE AT THE FIRST built by the severall lordes m'chers of the countrey for their owne defence, and were all built by the Normans or Englishemen upon the conquest of Wales, which continued from the conquest till the time of Edward the first, and were built only for the deffence of the said Englishemen against the inhabitants of the countrey; for as every of the said Englishe Lordes subdued some p'te of the countrey, he made thereof a manor or L'p, and built a castell, and most commonly a towne belonging to the said manor, giving the chieftest parte of the countrey to his tenantes and men, and for the most parte reserved noe kinde of demesne landes except some woode or hay to be spent in his saide castle, and used his castell only as a howse of deffence, and not of pleasure or profytte; for that those Lords had their chiefe aboade in England, and remaynid heere in Wales but upon raising or rebellion of their tenantes; otherwise their stewardes and other officers remayned in the castells, and the Lordes in England at their owne howses, for yt ys seldome seene that there was any good demesnes of auncient tyme belonging to any castell in Wales but the L. allwayes leveyed taxes and subsidyes and other customes, as otes for horses, etc. the perquesytes of coortes, with some small rentes, which was all the commodyties the L. had thereoute, and so long as Wales remayned wild, and

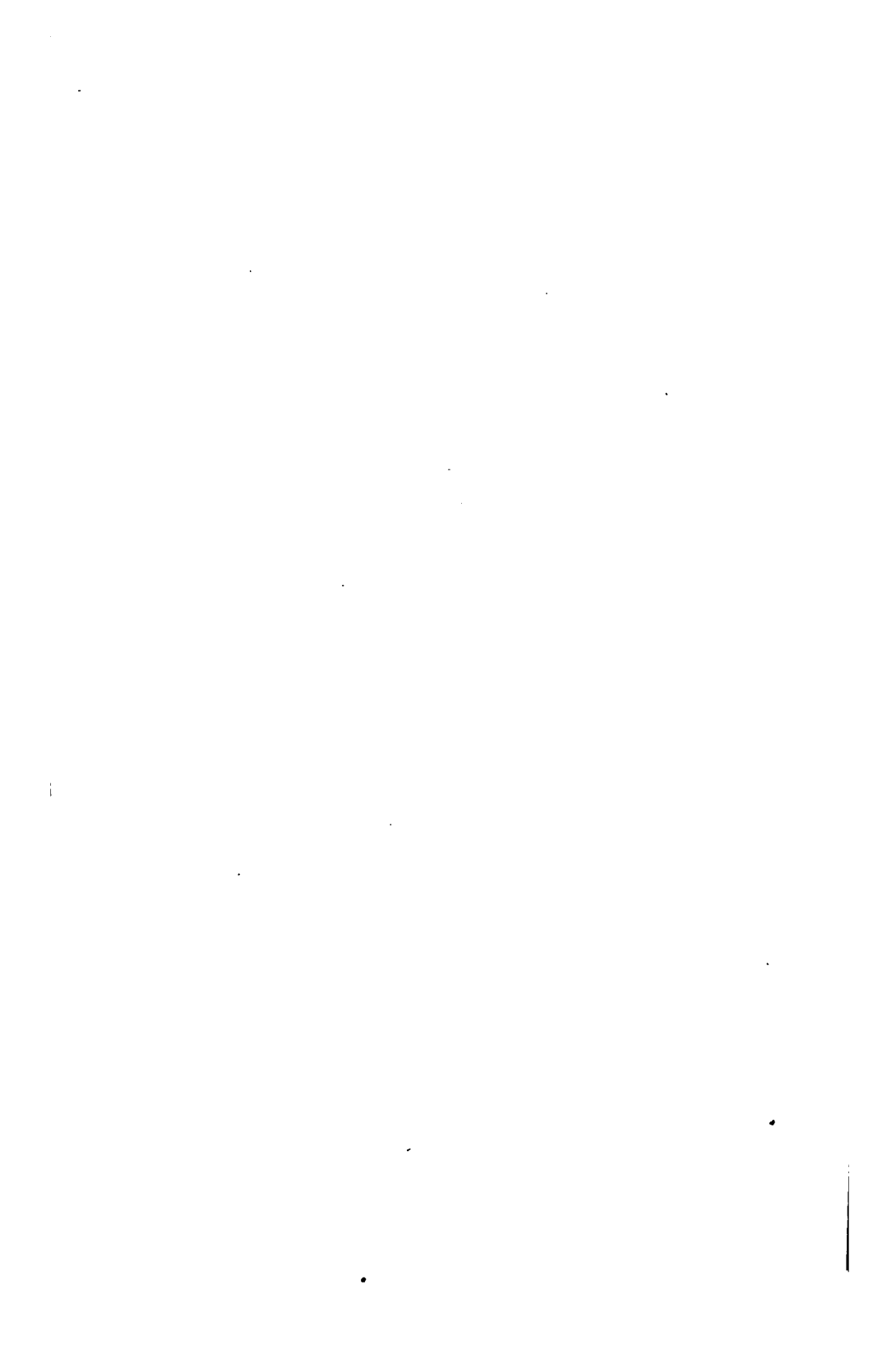
that the countrey would often revolt, the L. would come with a power to subdue the same againe, and so come and lyve and remayne in his said castell, and so long the castells were mainteyned. Also the chiefeſt thinges the Engliſh lordes made accompte of in theire L'r'ps was the manred (?) of the contrey and ſervice of the people, which they being L. marchers had to commaunde, and thereby become ſtronger and mighty of manred; but as ſoone as Wales became willingly ſubjecte to the crowne of England, and yelded theire obedience to the kinge of England, which was chiefly after the death of Owen Glyn-dore, who alſo in hys time and warres battred diuerſe of theſe caſtells, and that after there was no rebellions or inſurrections, then the Engliſhe lordes finding neyther profytt nor pleaſure to dwell in theire caſtells in Wales, but continued ſtill in England, and tooke yerely ſuch ſmall profitteſ as they could gett out of theire Lordſhippes, became careleſſe to maynteyne theire ſaid caſtells, for that the whole revenueſ of diuerſe of their manors belonging to the ſaid caſtells was not able to maintayne and repayre them, and thereby the ſaid caſtells and howſes, as thinges unneceſſarye, were ſuffred in tyme to runne in decaye, and ſpoyled of the ledde and tymber by the neighbours, ſaving ſome few caſtells which came to the handes of ſome gent' in Wales having noe lyvinges in England, but uſed them for theire chiefeſe manſions, were mainteyned of a longe tyme, and ſome yeat in good repaire; ſo that the decay of the ſaid caſtells in Wales was chiefly by the abſence of the L. in dwellinge in England; neither were they at any tyme inhabited but in tyme of warre within the countrey; alſo moſt of the ſaid manoures and caſtells beinge in the handes of noble men in England, many of the ſame caſtells ys come by attainder and otherwiſe into the Princes hande, who likewiſe ſawe the chardge to mainteyne the ſaid caſtells to be greater than the revenue thereof, ſuffred diuerſe to decay, and ſold the ledd and tymber of diuerſe of them, and thought yt unneceſſary to maynteyne ſuch ſtronger holdes and forts within the realme, which might be the cauſe of much trouble.

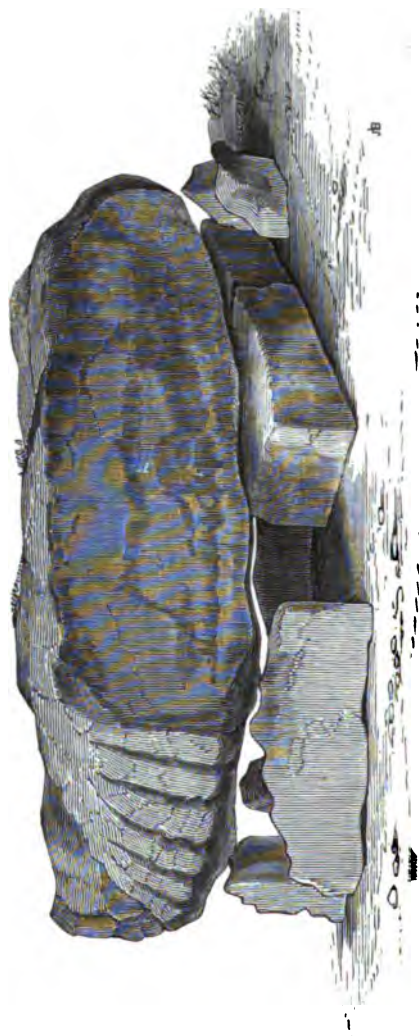
Alſo every caſtell built by the Normans or Engliſh L. had moſt parte ſome towne or burghe built about the ſame, whereof diuerſe were walled, and there dwelt hiſ moſt truſty ſervantes and men as hiſ garrison, which were redy at all times with theire L. to make rodes and invade and ſubdue theire neighbours in the contrey in tyme of rebellion, which townesmen for the moſt p'te had all the beſt lande thereabouts given them for theire mayntenance, which was as I gueſſe the chiefeſt cauſe there was good demesnes belonging to any caſtell, which





LIGGWY CROMLECH, ANGLESEY. S.W. VIEW.





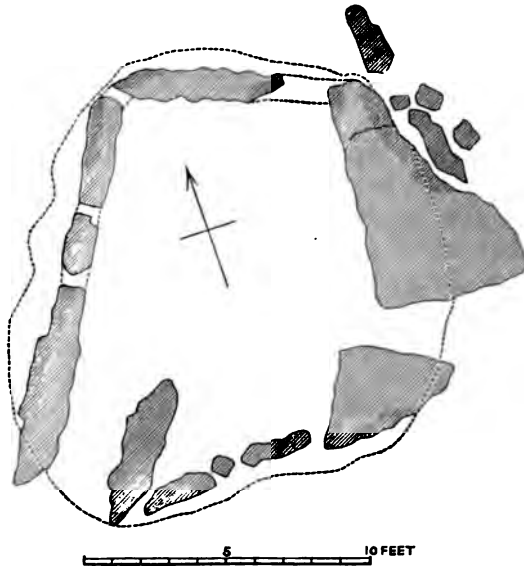
LLIGWY CROMLECH, ANGLESEY. N.E. VIEW.

townesmen were there mayntayned by the Lord so long as the contrey being wild he had dayly neede of theire service: but in tyme of peace the L. having no neede of such garrison dismissed those whom he wold, and so most of those townes decayed with the castells, whereby you shall finde many p'per townes and castells in Wales in great decaye at this daye.

## CROMLECH, LLIGWY.

THIS cromlech, popularly called "Coetan Arthur" (Arthur's Quoit), in the parish of Penrhos-Lligwy, is situated a few yards to the left of the road leading from Redwharf to Lligwy bay, in a field belonging to the farm of Lligwy. The ground to the north and west rises to a somewhat higher level than that upon which the cromlech rests, but to the south and south-east it slopes down gradually towards the beach over against Moelfra roads. The view in this direction is most varied and extensive, embracing the whole of Redwharf bay, on the opposite shore of which may be seen the fortified post known as "Bwrdd Arthur," and beyond it Penmaenmawr; further to the left is "Ynys Seiriol" (Puffin Island), and in the distance, still further to the left, Ormeshead and a broad expanse of sea; while, to the south-west the magnificent range of Caernarvonshire hills fills up the background. Llanallgo church is half-a-mile to the south-west; Moelfra, the scene of the disastrous wreck of the "Royal Charter," about a mile and a-quarter to the east. It would be difficult to meet with a finer position than this whereon to construct the last resting-place of some renowned chieftain. The cromlech, as may be seen from the accompanying ground-plan and sketches, is of large dimensions. The cap-stone is four-sided in form, and has an average thickness of three feet six inches. Its greatest length is sixteen feet and breadth thirteen. The W., N., E., and S. sides measure respectively thirteen, twelve, ten, and nine feet. It is a large mass of limestone rock, much waterworn on the S. side, where may be seen

regular and parallel grooves running down from the upper surface to the under side of the stone. The other sides are without these markings, and the one facing S.E. has a nearly plane surface. The supporters still



Plan of Cromlech, Lligwy.

remaining are ten in number, though three of them are so small as scarcely to deserve the name. The cap-stone rests upon five of these, viz., upon two large flat stones on either side of the eastern entrance, upon two of those on the S. side, and upon the long stone on the N.W. side. This last is cracked through, and has, together with the one parallel to it, a considerable inclination to the S.E., caused apparently by the great weight of the superincumbent mass. Between these two there appears to have been a narrow entrance. The three stones nearest the N. corner appear on the ground-plan on rather too large a scale. The opening between the two supporting stones on the E. side is low and narrow at one point, but it is possible to crawl in through it. The largest supporter is that nearest the

N.E. corner; this also is cracked through at the narrow end. Several stones lie outside the chamber at this point; one of them adjoins the last-named supporter, and appears to be a fragment broken from it. Another stone further off is firmly embedded in the earth; it either filled up the open space on the N.E. side, or else has been a supporter in another chamber which may formerly have existed here. The ground on the N.W. and part of the N.E. side is on a level with the top of the supporters, and I consider this to be part of the mound at one time covering the chamber. I can find no record of any trace of interment having been found here, neither is it likely that such should be met with, for the cromlech bears the appearance of having existed in its present condition for very many years. The total height of the structure above ground is about six feet. After making the sketches and ground-plan, I was induced to make another visit to the cromlech in consequence of having seen the assertion both in Miss A. Llwyd's *History of Anglesey* and in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, that "one end rests upon a rock." My own belief is that all the supporters are detached fragments, but one or two of them are so deeply embedded in the soil, that it is difficult to speak with certainty on the point. During this second inspection I found that there were one or two slight inaccuracies in my plan, the chief being the making of the N.E. supporter too long, thereby not allowing a sufficient space between it and the large flat stone at the N.E. corner. It is matter for congratulation that this venerable monument is situated on Lord Boston's estate, where its preservation is sure to be well looked after. There is too much reason to fear that remains of a like nature in the island have been either seriously damaged or destroyed within the last few years, and that it would now be difficult to enumerate twenty-six cromlechs, the number mentioned in an old list as being then in existence in Anglesey.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS, JUN.

Menaifron, Jan. 1, 1867.

## BRAMPTON BRIAN CASTLE,

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the north-western extremity of the county of Hereford, the valley of the Teme, previously confined in its passage from Radnorshire by high hills, opens after it has passed the high ground which forms Brampton Park, into a wide plain extending northward into Shropshire. The Castle of Brampton is situate near the river, at the entrance of the plain, close to the village and parish church.

The rugged nature of the ground, the narrow defiles, the forests, which for the most part clothed the hill-sides, and the morasses, which then occupied the lowlands, contributed, in the earliest period of our history, to make the surrounding district an almost inapproachable retreat; and thus it was selected as one of the strongholds of the Britons, who threw up the strong entrenchments of *Caer Caradoc* on *Stow Hill*, and the camps on *Coxwall Knoll*, *Croft Ambry*, *Wapley Hill*, and *Burfa Bank*. *Watling Street*, on its way from Hereford to Shrewsbury, passed by *Walford*, in the immediate vicinity of Brampton. The numerous tumuli which occur from *Walford* to *Clungunford* indicate its route.

At a later period, under Saxon occupation, the district became part of the border-land, or marches, of Wales; debateable ground, subject to continual incursions of the Welsh and the predatory attacks of the Danes, who have left in the name of *Wigmore* (*Wicin-gamere*) a lasting record of their invasion of the neighbourhood. The Castle of *Wigmore* was the only Saxon castle in this part of the marches. This castle and much of the neighbouring country in Herefordshire and Shropshire, with several manors in the marches of Wales, were granted by the Conqueror to *Ralph de Mortemer*. Among the lands so granted to *Ralph de Mortemer*, the names of *Wigmore*, *Downton* (*Duntune*),

Burrington (Boritune), Elton (Elintune), Leinthall, Shobdon (Scepedune), Milton, and Stanton, occur in Hezetre Hundred, Herefordshire.

The account of Wigmore in *Domesday Book* is as follows:

"In Hezetre-hundred. Ralph de Mortemer holds the Castle of Wigmore. Earl William" (Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford) "turned into waste land what is called Merestun, which Gunnert held in the time of King Edward. Two hides there are liable to geld. In demesne Ralph has two ploughlands and four serfs. The borough which is there yields a rent of seven pounds."<sup>1</sup>

In Shropshire<sup>2</sup> the following parishes and places, described as in the hundred of Leintwardine, but which, with the exception of Bucknall and Llanvair Waterdine, are now in the county of Hereford, were also granted to him: Lenteurde (Leintwardine), Stanewei (Stanway), Altertintune (Adforton ?), Lingha (Lingen), Sirelei (Shirley), Lege (Lye), Tubelawe, Lecture, Waliforde, Buctone (Buckton), Watredene (Llanvair-Waterdine), Brantune (Brampton), Pedewrde (Pedwardine), Adelestune (Adley ?), Buchehall (Bucknall ?). Of Brampton it is stated:

"The same Ralph holds Brantune, and Richard of him. Hunwar held it. There are two hides and a half. In demesne there is one and a half and three cowherds, and one villein and three bordars. Woods, half a mile. In the time of K. Edward it was waste, and afterwards was worth 5s., now 10s."

The manor of Brampton passed by subinfeudation into the family of Brampton, probably as early as the reign of Henry I.<sup>3</sup>

The name of Brian de Brompton occurs very often as a witness to the charters recorded in *Liber Niger de Wigmore*; and in the table of contents the following passage occurs, but the page referred to is wanting in the MS.:

"Fo. 8, Wiggemore.—Lescrypt Brian de Bromptone per quele il ad grantee a Mons. Roger de Mortemer et ses heirs une

<sup>1</sup> *Domesday*, Herefscire, ix.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Sciropscire, vi.

<sup>3</sup> See the pedigree which follows.

marc de rent par an pour avoir marche et foire en la ville de Bromptone."<sup>1</sup>

Roger de Mortemer, third baron, who died in 1215, is probably here referred to.<sup>2</sup>

In a list of chief rents of the honour of Wigmore is an item in reference to this fair and market: "Of Thomas Harley, Esq. for y<sup>e</sup> fair and market holden and kept yearly on the Feast of St. Barneby,<sup>3</sup> within this manor of Bramton, 7s."

At a much later period than the grant, when Wigmore was in the hands of the crown,<sup>4</sup> the manor of Bramton Brian is stated in a writ of special livery, sued out by John Harley on his attaining his full age on Oct. 29, 1542, to be held of the king as of the honour of Wigmore, by the tenure of one knight's fee.

Bramton is not mentioned in a list of border castles in the early part of the reign of Henry III,<sup>5</sup> and it is probable that no castle was built there until a later period. It passed into the family of Harley on the marriage of Sir Robert de Harley with Margaret, eldest daughter and coheirress of Brian de Bramton.<sup>6</sup> In 1309 (2nd Ed. II), on proof that his wife was of full age, seizin was delivered to Sir Robert of the manors of Bramton and Bucton, and the hamlet of Weston in the marches of Wales, and of other lands in the counties of Hereford and Salop.

The Castle of Harley, in Shropshire, was the chief residence of the family of Harley; and it probably continued to be so after Sir Robert de Harley's marriage, for in the return of knights and others who bore ancient arms (14 Edw. II), the names of Sir Robert and his

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Sims (Brit. Mus.) has kindly furnished this information.

<sup>2</sup> Wright's *Hist. of Ludlow*, p. 121.

<sup>3</sup> Down to 1642, and perhaps later, the fair was held on 11th June. It is now held on 22nd June. Could the striking out of eleven days, on the adoption of the new style, which turned the 11th June, 1753, into 22nd June, have caused the subsequent alteration of the day?

<sup>4</sup> Collins, *Peerage*, vol. iv, Harley, Earl of Oxford.

<sup>5</sup> Wright's *History of Ludlow*, p. 84, n.

<sup>6</sup> Collins.

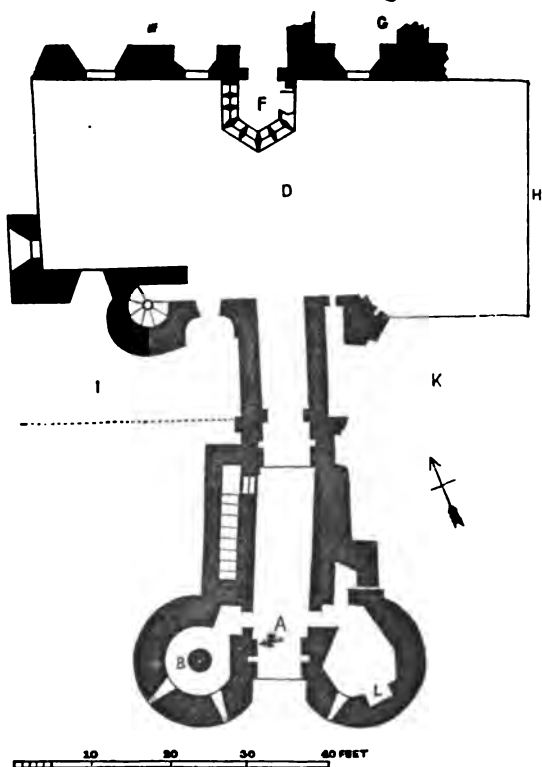
brother, Malcolm, occur in the list for Shropshire, and are not mentioned in the Herefordshire list.

Sir Robert's sons, Robert and Brian, agreed to divide the family estates ; and by this arrangement Brian became entitled to Bramton, Bucton, Byton, and other lands in Wiggesmore land. He was knighted for his services in the wars in France, and was recommended by the Black Prince to Edw. III as a knight of the garter, but he died before his election.

It is probable that the Castle was built by Sir Brian de Harley, for his son, Brian, on succeeding his father, was described as of Brampton Brian Castle. The fact that the earliest portion of the ruins are in the Decorated style of architecture, which was most fully developed in the reign of Edw. III, tends to confirm this supposition. Its situation, at the entrance of the defile, was well chosen for the protection of the border from the incursions of the Welsh through the valley of the Teme. The sites of the neighbouring castles of Hopton and Lingen, which command other approaches to Wigmore land, appear to have been chosen with the same view.

A comparison of the ground-plan of the ruins of the Castle, made in 1782, with the ruins which remain, shews that but little alteration in their state has taken place in the meantime. The towers which flank the entrance-gate are now covered with ivy, and thus many of the details are hidden from view. The ground around the ruins, on which the largest portion of the Castle stood, has long since been levelled, and a brick built mansion, Brampton Hall, with its shrubberies and garden, now occupies the site ; so that all traces of the extent of the Castle and of the moat have been obliterated. In the cellar of Brampton Hall, which is partly above ground, and lies to the north-west of the ruins, part of the old wall, with a doorway and window, still remains, affording evidence that the walls of the Castle extended further westward. The stream which supplied the moat still runs to the north of the ruins.

The Castle was probably approached on the south by a drawbridge over the moat. The covered gateway leading into the court within is still standing. A low, circular tower, with a crenellated parapet, stands on either side, in advance of the entrance-gate, which has a



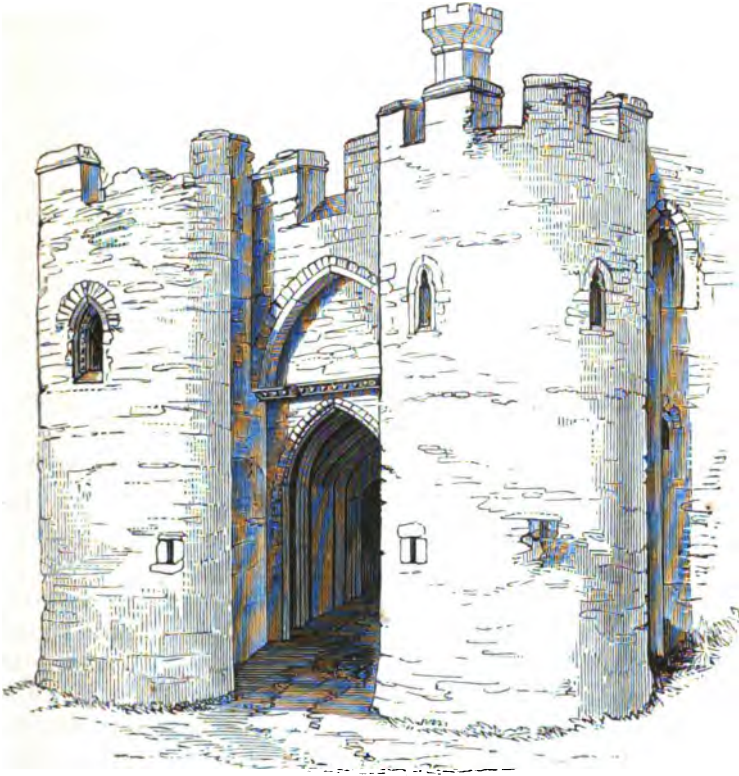
A.—Arched gateway with its two towers,  
double gates, and portcullis.  
B.—Well.  
D.—The open court.

E.—The Hall.  
F.—Bay window, or porch to the Hall.  
G, H.—Sites of rooms.  
I, K.—Rooms and buildings now destroyed.

PLAN OF BRAMPTON BRIAN CASTLE.

pointed arch of fine proportions. Immediately above the arch a stringcourse, ornamented with a trefoil ball-flower, runs to either tower. A discharging arch springs from the towers on the level of the stringcourse, and carries the wall above. The dimensions of the doorway are 15 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. Between it and

a succeeding arch, 14 ft. by 6 ft. 8 ins., is a groove for a portcullis. To the right, a small pointed doorway leads into the ground-floor of the eastern tower ; to the left, a small doorway, with an ogee arch, opens into the ground-floor of the western tower, where was the well.



Brampton Brian Castle. Entrance Towers.

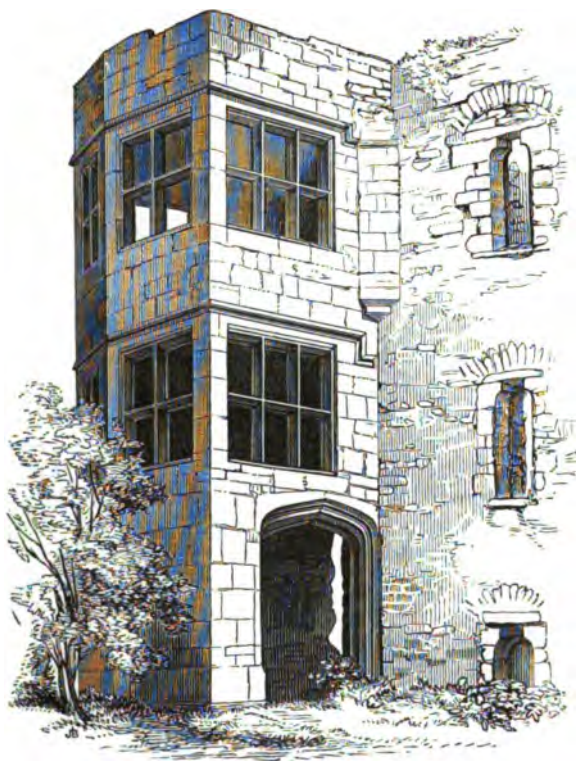
Loopholes about a foot in length are pierced in the wall of the ground-floor of each tower. Proceeding onwards, on the left is another doorway, 6 ft. 4 ins. by 3 ft., with an ogee arch, forming the approach to a staircase which leads immediately to the first floor of the western tower, the porter's room, with a fireplace communicating with the chimney (which appears in the drawing), and the

first floor of the eastern tower. On the staircase are loopholes in the outer wall, of the same dimensions as those before mentioned. In the first floor of the western tower is a small window, on which there are remains of decorated tracery. At a distance of thirty feet from the entrance, the covered way terminates with two arches (10 ft. 3 ins. by 5 ft. 8 ins.) almost circular, with a groove for a portcullis between them. The architrave of the first of these arches has a quatrefoil ball-flower ornament. Thence to the doorway leading into the court is a distance of fifteen feet. This doorway has a pointed arch in coarse rubble-work. To the east of it is a small pointed doorway; and there was a similar doorway, since altered, on the west. Two square-headed<sup>1</sup> trefoil windows open out of the first floor above. On the opposite side of the court, the hall was approached through a pointed arch by a flight of steps; and on either side of the doorway are square-headed trefoil windows.

At a later period, when the rude fortress was gradually undergoing a transition into a domestic residence, probably in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII, ornamental additions were made to the interior of the court. A handsome bay window, of two stories, in ashlar work, with a doorway on the east, was placed in front of the doorway into the hall. On the opposite side of the court a doorway with a square-headed label and a return, on which a rose is carved, replaced the low archway on the east. At a right angle with it is another square-headed doorway, with carved spandrels, communicating with the staircase shewn on the plan, but of which there is now no trace. There is a similar doorway in the old wall now incorporated with the cellar of Brampton Hall; and a square window, in which the iron stancheons still remain.

The Castle continued to be the residence of the Harley family until its capture by the king's forces in the

<sup>1</sup> This form of arch does not determine the date of the building. It occurs in doorways of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries (Bloxam), and is of frequent occurrence in Caernarvon Castle.



**BRAMPTON BRYAN CASTLE—BAY WINDOW.**

**EAST SIDE, IN THE COURT.**



spring of 1644. An account of the siege has appeared in the tenth volume of the *Arch. Cambr.* (3rd Series), but the account which follows may well form a supplement, as many interesting additional particulars are given :

“ When the Cavalier malignants (as they were then styled) were the aggressors upon the liberties, estates, and lives of the peaceable inhabitants of the kingdom in 1643, suddenly many troops of horse and foot, with cannon, came and besieged Brampton Castle, where was the Lady Harley and her young children in a peaceable manner, and that day actually in prayer and humiliation for the mercy of God to avert the dreadful judgment then justly feared. The first stroke of the cavaliers was upon an aged blind man, whom they, without any provocation, killed in the street. This siege continued some weeks, but through God’s goodness without effect, although there was not any formal garrison to defend the Castle, there being only servants and neighbours, who resorted thither to keep themselves from plunder and villainous usage, then the practice of the Cavaliers. These troops were commanded away to the siege of Gloucester, and thence to Newbury battle. The cook in the Castle was shot by a poisoned bullet, which murdered him with great torment, and poysonness to the whole family. Also a running spring that furnished the town was by the Cavaliers poisoned at the fountain. The Lady Harley, whose memory was suitable to her most pious life and very honourable birth, dyed soon after the siege was raised, being weakened with sufferings of the barbarous usage of those enemies. But the Cavaliers at the time of the siege, and soon after, pulled down and destroyed the church, the parsonage house, and other dwellings in that handsome village ; the mill also, a quarter of a mile distant from the town, and all the buildings and out-houses belonging to the Castle ; having some time before plundered and taken away Sir Robert Harley’s flock of 800 excellent sheep, 30 goodly cows, oxen, and other cattle proportionable, and a stud of about 30 breeding mares and young horses. The next year, in the spring, 1644, S<sup>r</sup> Michael Woodhouse, Governor of Ludlow, came with several regiments, many of them Irish, first before a little place called Hopton Castle, the estate of Mr. Bishop, which was surrendered to Woodhouse (as the defendants understood) with safeguard of their lives. Notwithstanding, in cold blood, Woodhouse and his soldiers, by orders from Oxford as he said, most barbarously and inhumanely murdered about 30 persons. From thence Woodhouse came before Brampton Castle, which then had a small garrison,

who defended themselves for some time, but then were constrained to surrender the place, Sir Robert Harley's three young children, and all there, being made prisoners. Some few weeks after, Bramton Castle was utterly burnt and destroyed, and so remained with the whole town for many years a dismal desolation."—(MS. Notes of the rectors of Brampton Brian, from a copy in Lady Frances V. Harcourt's possession.)

Brampton Brian park, according to a survey made about 1660, contained—

The lower park, next the Castle . . .	180A.	0R.	35P.
The further park . . . . .	532	3	3
	<hr/>		
	712	3	38

The earliest Register of the parish of Bramton commences on the 25th March, 1598, and ends in 1643. The entries are written on parchment, and are sewn together in a vellum cover which appears to have formed part of a missal with illuminated initial letters. The next Register commences in 1666. In the first Register are several curious minutes in addition to the usual entries. A few are here added :

"Memorandum, that I payed at Hereford, to the justices, Sir Thos. Conisby and M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Harley, Esquier, eighteen pence for ayde money to the King's Ma<sup>ty</sup> to knight the Prince of Wales, the last of September 1609."

"June 4, 1616. A copy of this was delivered into the Bishops Registry, under the hands of the chu. wardens and side men for that year."

"The terrier of all the gleabe lands, meadows, gardens, orch-yards, houses, stocks, implements, tenements, and portions of tithes, belonging to the parsonage of Brompton Brian in the countie and dyoces of Hereford, taken by the view of us whose names are subscribed, and presented into the Byshops regestere, as is requyred in the 54 article of the Articles Ecclesiastical, to be inquired of in the Visitation of the Right Reverend Ffather in God Robert Lord Byshop of Hereford, for the yeare of our Lord 1615."<sup>1</sup>

"Imprimis for the parsonage house and housing thereabout. The house is slated, contayning one hall, one parloure, both lofted over with boord floores, and chambers above. Also one kitchen, and a kilne at the backe thereof. A butterie at the

<sup>1</sup> Robert Bennet, nominated January 1602, ob. 20 Oct. 1617.

parlour syde, and a studie at the parlour end. Two nether lodging chambers; and one outhouse of one bay, lofted over and thatched."

"Item one barne thatched, of four bayes, at the east end whereof is one bay for an hey house to the stable adjoining in an outrhoof to the barne. At the west end is an other bay for an hey house, with an outrhoof adioyning for a cowhouse."

"Item an outhouse thatched to tye beasts in, of two bayes, of low building; and also a carthouse at the garden end, thatched."

"Ffor the grounds. About the house is in grounds about one acre and an half: in the garden steads, one back syde, one court betwixt the barne and the garden pale, and one outfould."

"The out grounds. The hill leasow, four acres; a little leasow at the new parke, two acres. The new leasow taken out of the Mearefield, four acres. Salter's lane leasow, lying in Lanetwardens parish, two acres. Sheldermans bridg leasow, three acres. One acre of tillage land in the parsonage field, and one acre in the park field."

"Ffor the teithes. In the Lordship of Stanedg.<sup>1</sup> No teithes are payd to our parson. In the rest of the parish he hath teithes after this sort: teithe corne in kynd, teithe hey in kind, teithe lambs, teithe pigs, geese, hemp, flax, in kynd; teithe herbage of strangers for parish grounds, of inhabitants also, when they convert their grounds to grassing or feeding; teith cheese, nine of every one that maketh cheese,—five at Lam'as, and four at All S'tsyde; ffor calves reared, an half penie a calfe; for calves killed and sold, all above fyve shillings, *vid.*; all for fyve shillings or under, four pence; ffor bees, fourpence a hall, killed or sold; for colts, a penie each colt; teith apples in kynd; teith eggs, two for each hen; ffor sheep sold, an halfpennie a sheep; and if they buy agayne before shearing tyme, nothing is payd; ffor ewes and lambs sold before St. Mark's day, a penie a couple, y<sup>e</sup> is, an halfpennie for the sale of the ewe, and an halfpennie for the fall of the lamb. If the lambs be sold after St. Mark's day they are teithable in kynde."

"At Easter each com'unicant throughout the whole parish payeth two pence; for a burial six pence, for a wedding six pence, and two pence to the clerke; ffor a churching *vid.*; also mortuaries in Brompton, Pedwarden, and Borsford, and are demanded in Stanedg."

"Tho. Pierson, Rector.

"Lawrence Carter."

<sup>1</sup> Stanage was declared to be part of the county of Radnor by 27th Hen. VIII, c. 26; and Brompton was annexed to Herefordshire.

In reference to Brampton,—

“ But before the suppression of the abbeys it belonged to the Priory of Much Malverne in the county of Wigorne, and the prior there had the immediate presentation thereto.”

“ Memorandum, that whereas Dame Brilliana Harley is lycensed by Thos. Pierson, rector of the church of Brampton Brian, to eate flesh on fish dayes, in regard of her great weakness, wh. lycense was made the first day of this moneth, and for that her great weakness doth yet, continuance of the said lycense according to the stat. of Elizabeth being registered till it shall please God to restore her health. March 14, 1632.

“ Thomas Pierson, rector.”

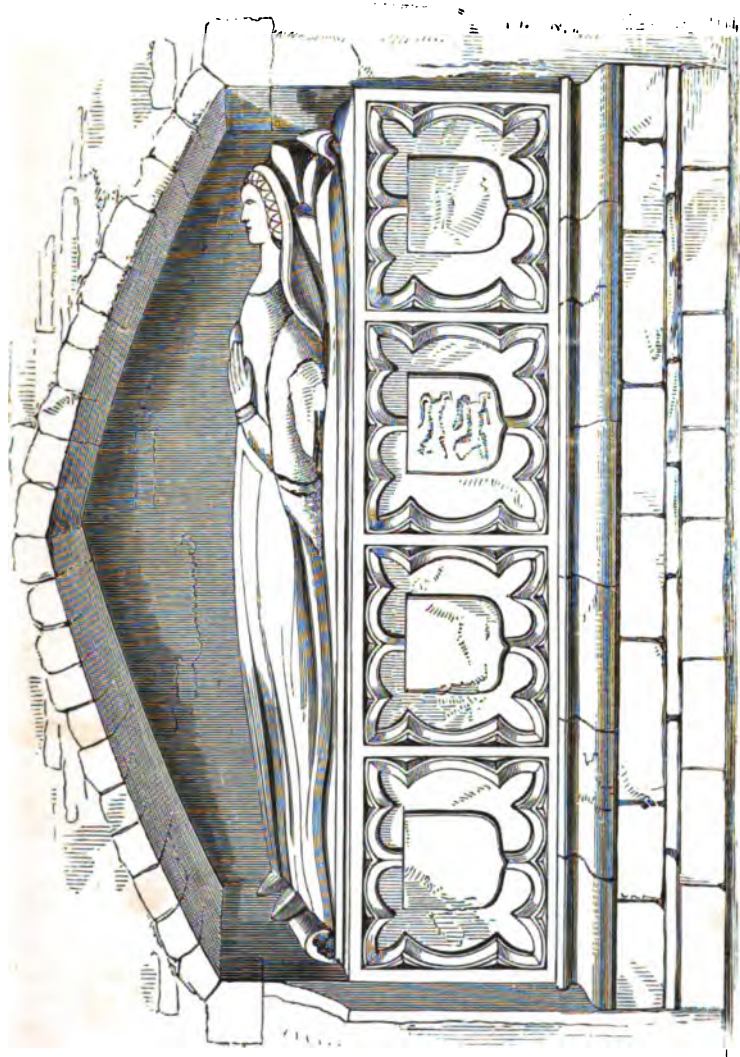
“ Edward, the son of John and Margaret Taylor, was baptised the 11th of June 1643, w<sup>ch</sup> was the last that was baptised before the church and towne was burnt, and the same year that the towne was burnt the fire began at Brompton, the 26 of July, and lasted 7 weeks, in which time most of the towne was burnt.”

The present parish church was built at the expense of Sir Robt. Harley, K.B. All that remains of the former church is a tomb with a recumbent figure of a lady holding a heart in her two hands, executed in stone. A drawing of it was made by Lady Frances V. Harcourt before it was partially hidden by a pew. She suggests that it may possibly represent Margaret Harley, the daughter of Brian de Brampton, as the dress is almost exactly similar to that of Blanche de la Tour in Westminster Abbey, and as the arms of Brampton are on the only shield which is not obliterated.

The present incumbent has kindly furnished a list of the rectors of the parish.

*Rectors of Brampton Brian.* — Thomas Harley; 1599, Humphry Owen; 1623, Thomas Pierson; 1635, Stanley Gower; 1668, John Martin; 1678, Samuel Barton; 1681, Richard Roberts; 1685, Thomas Oulton; 1689, Maurice Lloyd; 1702, Robert Comyn; 1720, Samuel Palmer; 1737, Robert Job Charlton; 1776, Thomas Luntly; 1800, John Bissel; 1801, James Scott; 1810, John Graham; 1826, David Rodney Murray.

R. W. B.

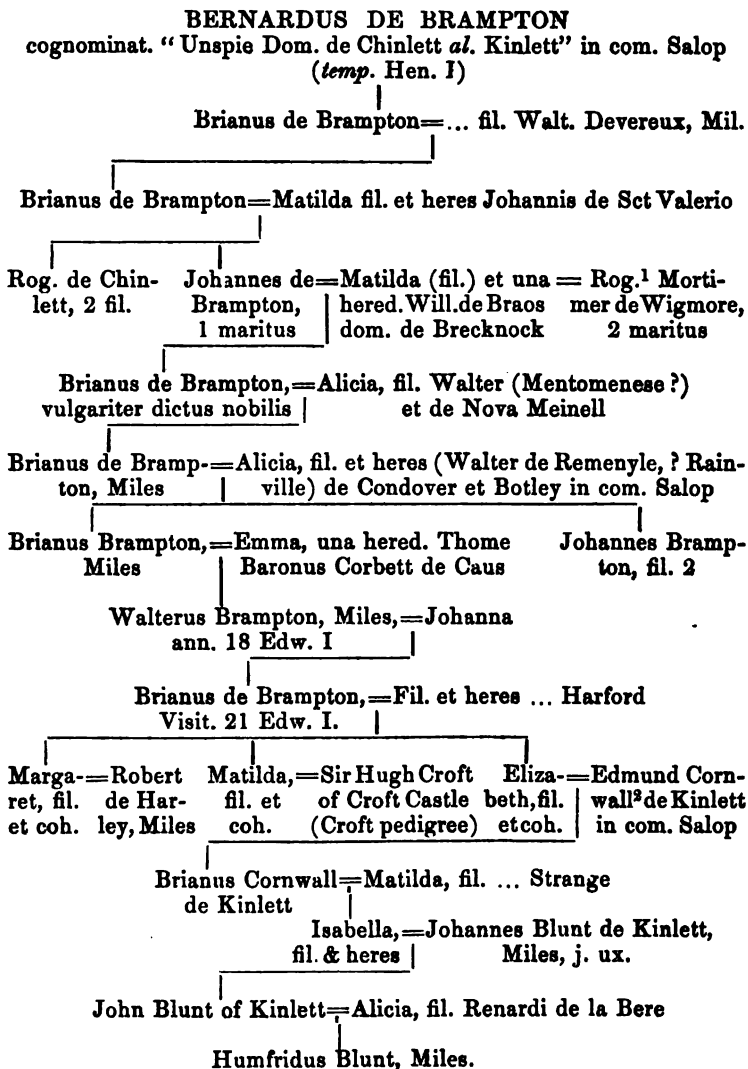


MONUMENT IN BEAMPTON BRYAN CHURCH.



## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BRAMPTON.

FROM A MS. IN LADY F. V. HARCOURT'S POSSESSION.



<sup>1</sup> Roger Mortimer is said to have been her first husband (Nicholas, *Historic Peerage*, Braose; Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, Mortimer), and John de Brampton her second husband. See also Collins' *Peerage*.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Edmund de Cornwall, grandson of Richard Earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, brother to Henry III. (Collins, vol. iv, Harley.)

## MARKED STONES IN WALES.

WITHIN the last few years attention has been directed to certain markings, found on natural rocks, and those early stone monuments, the erection of which, as regards the race who placed them in their positions, is still uncertain. Some of these markings may have been known for a considerable period, but it is only within a comparatively brief time that public attention has been drawn to them. Among those to whom the antiquarian world is principally indebted in this matter is Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., who has been for some time collecting examples ; and the result of whose labours is about to be given to the public in a notice on the subject.

While some of the more conspicuous markings, especially those found on rocks, have been long known to exist, yet it is singular that since Sir James Simpson first took up the subject, so many stone monuments should be found to bear similar markings, the existence of which had not even been suspected by those who must have frequently examined the identical stones. This difficulty may, however, be explained by the fact that many of them can only be detected by standing in a particular direction, and under peculiar circumstances of light and shade ; although, when once detected, they are easily recognizable. An instance of this occurred in the case of the tall outer or sentinel stone of the great circle near Penrith, called "Long Meg and her daughters". One of these markings had, indeed, been previously observed ; but it was reserved for Sir James Simpson to find out that the whole face of the stone on one side was nearly covered with similar patterns. Other instances might be mentioned where particular stones have been carefully examined by keen observers for the express purpose of detecting these singular figures, which have nevertheless escaped detection ; but which have subsequently been discovered by

examination, made probably under different circumstances.

As regards stone monuments thus marked, there seems to be no fixed rule as to the number or arrangement of the markings; for, while some stones have one or two, others are nearly covered with them. In some cases a regular arrangement is observed; in others they are grouped together, more or less closely, in confusion.

These markings are of more or less simple character. The most simple, and perhaps the oldest, form are the small cup-shaped hollows placed either in symmetrical order or scattered promiscuously. In the latter case great care must be taken in examining them, as similar cavities are frequently caused by the action of air and moisture. The regular sloping or bevelling of the sides of the hollow, therefore, should be noticed, as these hollows were evidently made by friction in a slanting direction. Instances do, however, occur where it is extremely difficult to determine whether they are formed by nature or art.

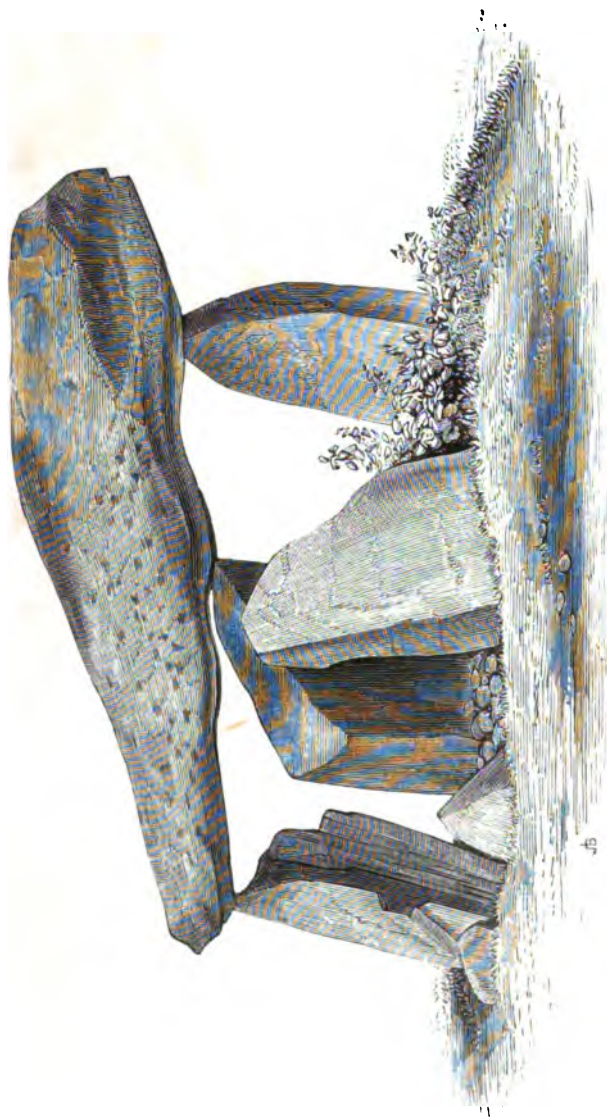
The second type is a small circle with a central disc. Sometimes the disc is surrounded by two circles.

A third kind is where there are several concentric circles, or sometimes a spiral curve, from the centre of which a straight line frequently cuts the outer edge, and projects beyond it. In some cases the straight line is continued right through on both sides of the figure.

These appear to be the principal types; but in Brittany (till very lately) existed a row of half-circles extending in a vertical direction up the face of a rock. This face has since been detached from natural causes. Whether these crescent-shape ornaments are of the same kind as those under consideration is doubtful. Circles are also said to exist on rocks in Lower Brittany; and in the case of the ruined chamber of Les Pierres Plates, near Lochmariaker, we find the small circle with central disc and the crescent, although on stones having the more complicated patterns which are found elsewhere in that particular district, these more simple patterns seldom or never occur.

These markings are found to exist from the extreme south of England to the north of Scotland. One example was found in the Isle of Man in 1865. In Wales only two, as yet, have been noticed ; but it is not unlikely that others may be discovered by careful examination for this particular purpose. Those who reside in the neighbourhood of such stone monuments will do well, therefore, to scrutinize them carefully, and at different times of the day. During the spring of 1866 at least thirty cromlechs and pillar-stones in Pembrokeshire were thus examined, with this view, by two members of the Association, but without any result. It does not, however, by any means follow that the markings do not exist. There are many such stone remains, not only in Pembrokeshire, but elsewhere, especially in some of the northern counties of Wales, which have not yet been submitted to any special examination.

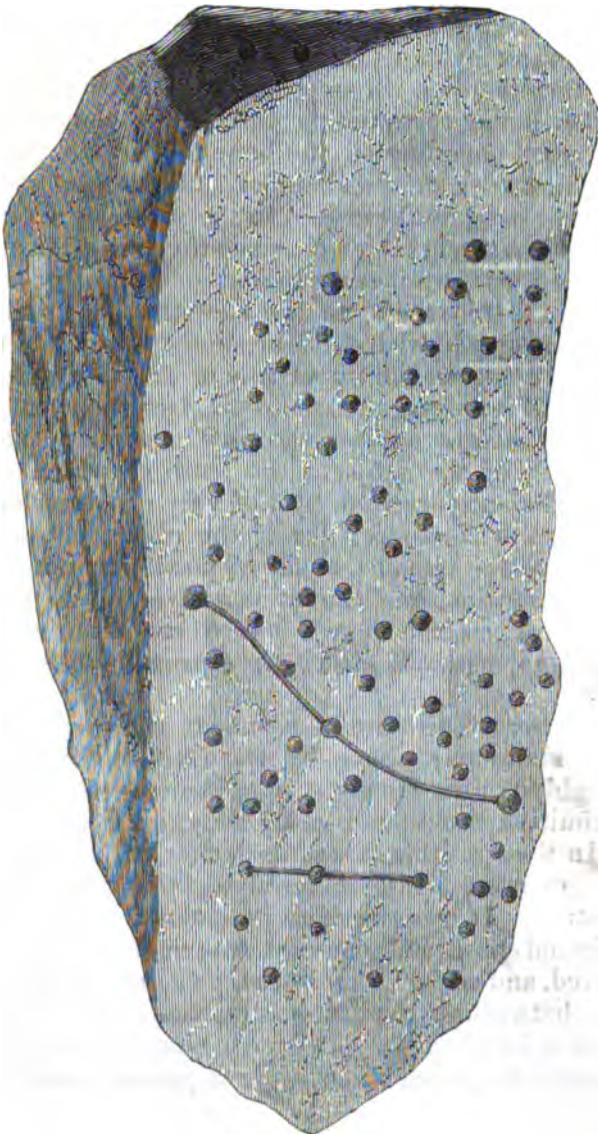
The two Welsh instances known are those of the cromlech near Clynnog Church in Carnarvonshire (here given, with a separate view of the covering slab, measuring eight feet by five feet eight inches), and a small stone in a field in Llanbedr parish, near Harlech. The cromlech has nothing very remarkable about it, except that the upper face of the covering-stone is covered with small artificial hollows, apparently placed without any attempt at order. Two also exist on the edge of the broader extremity. At the first glance many of these hollows might be thought natural ones ; but on closer examination they are found to be artificial. The two on the edge, even without other proof from their mode of being worked, could not have been effected by time or weather, as those on the face of the stone might have been. Towards the narrower end of the stone a shallow line has been cut in an oblique and waving direction, so as to unite three of the larger size hollows ; for the hollows vary in size, as will be seen on reference to the cut. A shorter, but straight, line below connects also three smaller hollows. Whether these two lines are an original portion of the system, or some



CROMLECH NEAR CLYNNOG CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.



later addition, is a question, although, from their appearance, there is little doubt but that they have been cut at a very early period, and are not the handiwork of the mischievous idler of modern times.



Marked Stone at Clynug, Carnarvonshire.

It may also be considered remarkable that the hollows are on the upper, not the under, side of the covering-slab. In the chamber of Mount St. Michael they are on the under side. In other cases, such as that of the Tumiac chamber and elsewhere, the markings are also always on the inner sides of roof or walls. In the Manx example, however (see *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1866), they were on the exterior of one of the stones of the inner circle surrounding the central chamber, and which must have formed the boundary of the tumulus or carn that covered the chamber. In this case also the cup-holes would not be visible to the passer by, as in the case of the Clynnog cromlech, since they must have been covered up by the superincumbent soil. To those who still hesitate to accede to the view that *all* cromlechs were once covered with earth or stones, the fact of these cup-holes being on the upper face of the slab may give some small encouragement. This fact, however, can have little weight against the now generally acknowledged view of the subject; the truth of which seems to be sufficiently proved by the very character of the cromlech, *pur et simple*; for if the object of burying is to secure the remains, as far as possible, from publicity and violation, one cannot conceive a more ill contrived arrangement than a naked cromlech with its yawning gaps merely closed up by small stones easily removed.

The other stone now in Llanbedr parish was found on the mountains above by Dr. Griffith Griffiths of Taltreuddyn, near Harlech, lying among the *débris* of the primitive buildings usually assigned to Irish builders. In that position it was in danger of being broken up and converted into material for the stone walls of the district. It was therefore judiciously removed from its original position, where it was more likely to be preserved, and certainly more easily visited. It has been placed between two pillar-stones, the apparently sole relics of a large circle. It is now lying on the ground, but should be placed in an upright position, and if pos-

sible a small brass plate should be affixed at the back of the stone stating whence it came, otherwise at some future period its presence between its two companions may puzzle some future antiquary.



Marked Stone at Llanbedr, Merionethshire.

The upper part of the stone is nearly occupied with the spiral curve. Perhaps some similarity of form may be traced between this figure and those to be found in Ireland. If so, it would seem to confirm the universal tradition that these very early walls and remains of houses are the work of the Irish antecedent to the occupation of the Kymry proper, whose descendants certainly do not claim them, in these days, as the work of their forefathers.

It may not be generally known, but the whole range of mountain boundary, Dyffryn Ardudwy, is full of such remains, the most conspicuous of them being an enormous assemblage of walls, square and round dwellings, the walls in many cases being several feet high,

which lie near Harlech, and are called in the Ordnance map *Muriau Gwyddelod*, or "the Irishmen's walls."

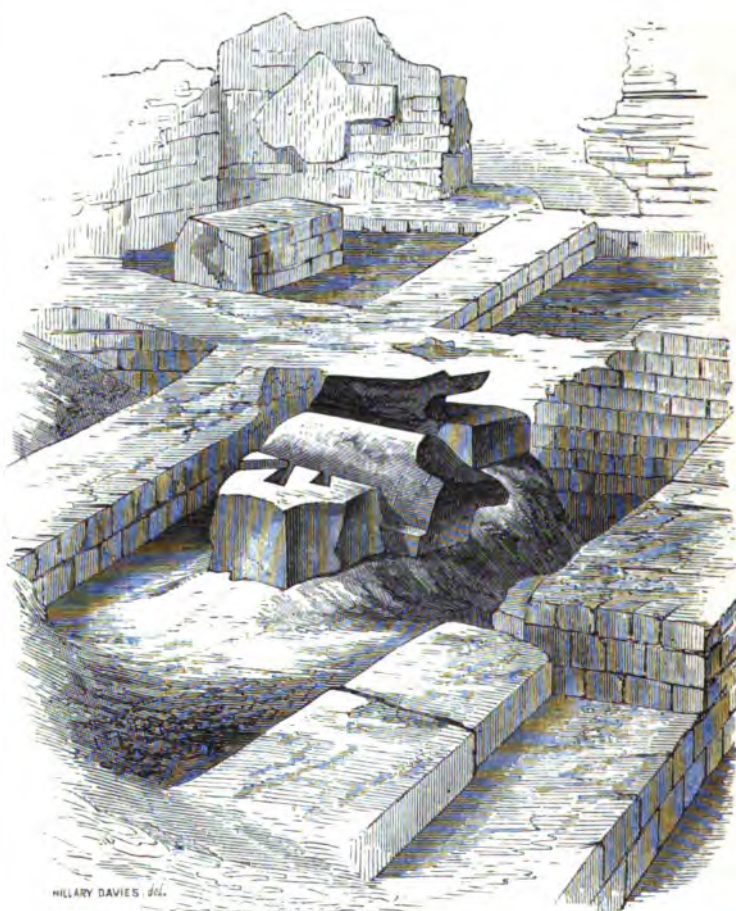
Another question also may be asked, namely, in what countries are they found to exist? Dr. Griffith Griffiths stated at the Machynlleth meeting that Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands, on being shown by him tracings of some of these markings, stated that others existed, identically the same, in her own island, and of which the natives give an amusing and ingenious explanation. None of them have been found among the singular carvings found in the Scotch caves and on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." All that can be said at present is, that the whole question is a mystery, and that if public attention is drawn to them, and others follow the example of Sir James Y. Simpson, the time may come when we shall know a little more about them than we do at present.

Whatever race have left these traces of themselves, it must be acknowledged that they must have had some object in doing so beyond merely ornamenting the stone. Most of them, indeed, have so little ornamental character about them—as, for example, these irregular cup-hollows—that it is difficult to conceive so much trouble could have been taken for so small an effect, if mere ornamentation was the object.

The illustrations of the cromlech and its covering slab are from a drawing of Mr. Blight made on the spot after the Machynlleth meeting. That of the spiral-marked stone is from a careful rubbing by the Rev. R. Williams Mason, of Llanfair near Harlech, so that full guarantee is given of the faithful accuracy of the views here presented. Great care was, moreover, taken that the cup-hollows should be represented in their exact position, by first dividing the surface of the stones into small squares, so as to check the least misplacement of a single hollow.

E. L. BARNWELL.





URICONTIUM.

## NOTES OF THE MORE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT WROXETER.

As I feel now able to express with some confidence the hope that we shall soon be able to recommence the excavations, now so long interrupted, on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, it may perhaps not be unwelcome to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* if I offer a few notes of some of the later discoveries which were made before that interruption took place. And, first, for these notes will be necessarily rather miscellaneous, I will speak of the last researches on the site of the public baths of the ancient city.

It will be remembered that the interior of the building of the baths was found to be occupied by an extensive square court, or at least it had been so occupied, for, among the alterations which had been made at an apparently late period, the space of this court had been encroached upon, in its north-eastern corner, by new buildings adjoining to the original wall of the baths. Of the extent of these buildings we are still ignorant, as a small portion only has been uncovered, but this operation has brought to light the lower part of the walls of four small rooms, as represented in the accompanying engraving. These walls are of very inferior masonry, and are merely built up to the wall of the older building without being in any other way united with it. There is nothing to be observed in the appearance of these rooms to lead us even to form a conjecture as to the purpose for which they were intended. In the middle of one of them lay some architectural fragments, including a part of a rather elegant stone cornice and a large mass of iron, presenting some appearance of having been exposed to the action of a powerful fire. From this cause, and the effects of decomposition, it hardly presented any longer an intelligible form; but, on a more careful examination, we

concluded that it had most the appearance of having been once an anvil. Now, it will be remembered that at a much earlier period of the excavations a square room was opened, which, from its contents, was judged to have been the workshop of a manufacturer of small objects in metal, and who was probably an enameller. It contained a forge, near to which stood a stone of cylindrical form, which was supposed to have been the support of an anvil, but the anvil was no longer there. We may, perhaps, therefore assume that the mass of iron just described is the representative of the anvil from the forge, and that some one, probably at the time when men were breaking up the ruins for building materials, took a fancy to this piece of iron, and was carrying it away, until finding it rather too heavy, he dropped it on the spot where it now lies. The room in which these fragments now lie, as is shown in the engraving, was entered by two steps from a little recess of the great court between the wall of this later building and the original wall of the court.

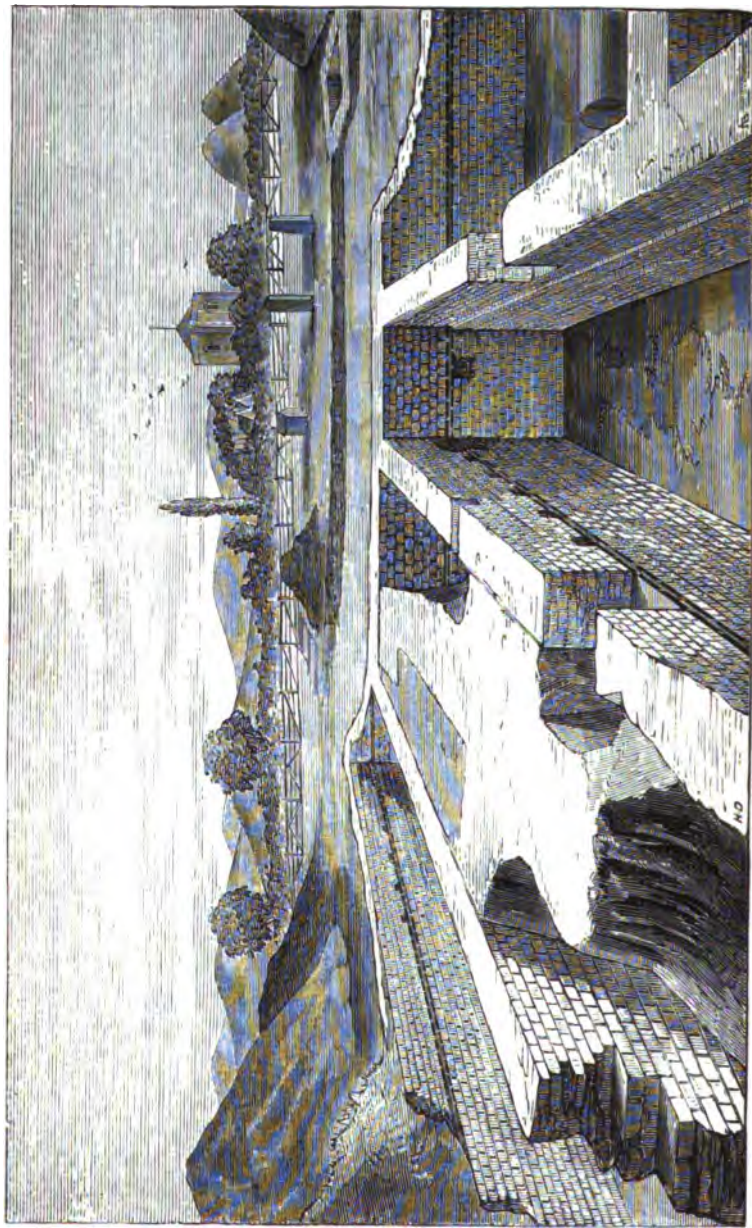
Another building was afterwards explored of a much more remarkable character, the object of which it was sufficiently easy to decide. We know that in the Roman cities and great towns there were public *latrines*, or places for personal easement. There are said to have been a hundred and fourteen of them in Rome; but we know nothing whatever of their form or arrangement. It is a subject, indeed, on which we could expect little minute information from the ancient writers, and no example of such buildings had yet been observed among the ruins of antiquity. Discoveries, however, had been made in this island of groups of deep circular pits, or wells, of small diameter, and proved by their contents to be undoubtedly Roman. These pits were first remarked in Winchester, which it is hardly necessary to remind our readers occupies the site of the Roman *Venta Belgarum*. Different conjectures were hazarded as to the object of these pits, but the antiquaries of that day seemed rather generally agreed in calling them "rubbish-

pits," in the belief that they had been used merely for the reception of refuse—a sort of dust-hole. At a later period, a group of similar pits was found at Ewell in Surrey, which appears to be near the site of some Roman settlement, for the contents of these pits, similar in character to those of the pits at Winchester, were all clearly Roman. The soil taken out of them contained animal bones, fragments of Samian ware and other pottery, broken glass, Roman coins, and other miscellaneous objects. In this case a theory was started, founded upon some supposed indications of sepulchral remains, that these pits were graves. Still later, in the progress of forming the railway from Minster to Sandwich in Kent, a part of the hill of Richborough (the Roman *Rutupia*) was cut through, and this cutting exposed to view another group of similar pits, under circumstances which enabled them to be examined with greater ease. The mystery was now cleared up, for a chemical examination of the earth taken from the bottom left no doubt that it had been formed from stercoraceous matter. In fact, they were, in plain words, the pits of privies—public *latrinæ* for the use, perhaps, of town and garrison, and they were, in all probability originally covered with superstructures of wood and with seats. They appear to have been arranged in a rather numerous group on the top of the hill of Richborough, outside the walls of the citadel. A subsequent examination of the pits at Ewell, made more fully and more carefully by Mr. Charles Warne, proved that they had been made for the same purpose, and such also was the case, no doubt, with the pits at Winchester; though whether the latter were grouped together, or scattered about, as if they had belonged singly to private mansions, I am not able to say.

We have thus certainly discovered the remains of one description of *latrinæ* in use among the Romans in Britain; but the building found at Wroxeter, which I am going to describe, presented a totally different appearance; and its arrangements were evidently such as

were calculated for the interior of a town, where good drainage was required, rather than for the open ground outside. It has been mentioned in former accounts, that in the passage or alley running along the south side of the basilica of Uriconium, we met with two doorways through the old wall, or wall of division between the basilica and the public baths, one of which led us into the latter building, while the stone step approaching to the other was very much worn by the action of the feet. We did not then attempt to pass through this latter opening, and the excavations on this spot were subsequently filled in. More recently, however, the excavations have been carried on extensively on the ground immediately to the south, and have exposed to view the buildings represented in the accompanying plate. Our view, from the pencil of Mr. Hillary Davies, of Shrewsbury, is taken from the ground which covers the foundations of the old wall, looking southward. Before us is seen the tower of Wroxeter church, and in the distance the Wenlock Hills, with Lawley Hill and Caer Caradoc on the right. It will be seen that the building in front is formed of four parallel walls running south from the line of the old wall. The distance between the two walls to the left is only two feet and three inches, and the passage between them is three feet eleven inches deep from the level of the floor in the middle of the building. The appearance of the floor of this passage, when opened, left no room for doubt that it had been a drain into which refuse had been dropped, and which had been carried off apparently by a continuation of the drain under the buildings to the north. The earth at the bottom presented similar characteristics to that found in the pits at Richborough; and in it were found fragments of pottery and other objects, among which was a small earthen vessel containing, almost unbroken, the shell of a hen's egg. This is now deposited in the Museum at Shrewsbury. From some indications on these walls we are led to believe that the drain was originally covered with wood-work: in fact, that there





THE PUBLIC LATRINÆ OF URICONIUM.

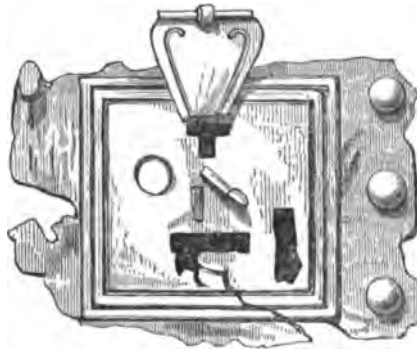
ARCH. CAMB. VOL. XIII.

was a row of seats of a *latrina*. The similar space between the two walls on the other side (to the right in the engraving) is five feet two inches wide, and six feet nine inches deep. It presents also some indications of having been covered with some description of wooden frame or floor; but, if designed for the same purpose as the other, it was arranged, no doubt, somewhat differently. It evidently appears, with the drain on the other side, to have formed part of the arrangements of one building. The middle compartment, fifteen feet four inches wide, has been filled up with earth, so as to form a floor, which was covered with a pavement of small bricks set in herring-bone pattern; and, as this sort of pavement seems to have been generally used in floors exposed to the open air, this part of the building was, perhaps, without a roof. Unfortunately we were not able to continue the exploration of this building up to the northern end, because, when the four acres of ground for excavation were allotted to us, the boundary line on this side was accidentally drawn so as to leave the line of the old wall a little to the north; but this difficulty, under present circumstances, will be easily overcome; and it is to be hoped that this part of the excavation will soon be completed. It will probably be found that the middle area, with the herring-bone pavement, was entered by the doorway in the old wall, which was approached by the worn step.

During the period shortly before the temporary discontinuance of the excavations, the researches were rather of a miscellaneous character, and the results could only be described by a considerable amount of minute detail which could not be undertaken within our present space. The defence-wall of the town was explored at several points in its line, and always with the same result. Uriconium had evidently been a large, open town, with no defensive works at all, until a very late period, when a wall and foss had been thrown round it in very great haste: so great, indeed, that the wall consisted of mere rough stones embedded in clay. The

inhabitants had not had time to make mortar. The northern gate, that which led along the Watling Street to London, consisted of a mere bare opening through the wall, without any remains of the buildings of a gateway; and this was, perhaps, a mere structure of timber, of which all remains have long disappeared.

Beyond this gateway, along an extensive bank now covered with fields, facing the eastern side of the Roman road known (since the Anglo-Saxons came in) by the name of the Watling Street, lay apparently the principal cemetery of the Roman city, from which at different times, and by accidental discovery, were derived most of the Uriconian sepulchral descriptions yet known. A portion of this cemetery was explored near the same time, when the excavations were made on the line of the town wall, and a considerable number of interments were met with, furnishing the usual contribution of vessels in earthenware, glass, and other objects. A few graves, as is generally the case, presented more interesting features than others. One, especially, appeared to be that of a surgeon of Uriconium, with whom had been buried a small box or coffer containing his surgical in-

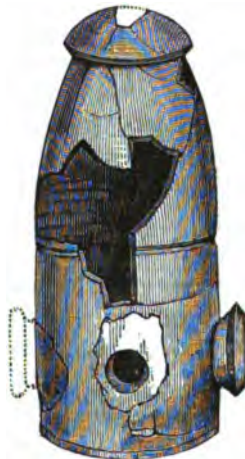


Roman Lock of a Box. Half size.

struments. Among them was a perfect example of a Roman lancet, the blade of which was still sharp. Of the others, only a few hardly distinguishable fragments were picked up; and of the box itself, little remained

but the lock, which is represented in the accompanying cut. It is in good preservation, and portions of the wood to which it was riveted still remain attached to it, from which we learn the material of which the box was made.

In concluding these notes for the present, I would call attention to a curious vessel of earthenware found in the course of the excavations, and now preserved in the Museum, which, I believe, has never been described. It is represented in the cut annexed. It is nine inches



Earthen Vessel found at Wroxeter.

and a half high, and three inches and seven-eighths in diameter at the bottom, and its form will be understood by the drawing better than by any attempt at description. No antiquary to whom I have shewn it will even hazard any decided conjecture as to the purpose for which it was designed. There has been apparently no opening into it, except the one here represented, which it has been suggested may have been a spout. It has possessed originally another side-knob, or stud, answering to that still remaining. When found it was in a fragmentary state; but it was easily collected and put together, except that, as here shewn, a small portion was wanting.

T. WRIGHT.

## HOLLAND FAMILY IN WALES.

SOME account has been given, in a former paper, of that branch of the Holland family which was long settled at Conway.<sup>1</sup> We now propose to complete our sketch of the fortunes of the family in Wales, by briefly tracing the history of those branches which were established at Berw, Pennant, Kinnel, Teyrdan, Hendrefawr, and Denbigh, respectively.

All these last mentioned lines are traceable, as may be seen from the annexed pedigree, to a common ancestor, one Roger, or Hoskin, Holland, who lived in the time of Edward III. He was the great-grandson of Sir Thomas Holland, who married Joyce, daughter of Sir Jasper Croft, and lived in the time of Edward I. This Sir Thomas was, according to the best authorities, brother to Sir Robert Holland, Knt., who is said to have been the father of Robert Lord Holland, the progenitor of the Dukes of Exeter and Surrey.<sup>2</sup> (See, in the *Heralds' College*,—Prothero MSS.—*The Fifteen Tribes of N. Wales*, p. 164; *Advenæ of Carnarvon*, p. 74; Vincent MS. 135, p. 85; in the Brit. Mus. Harl. MSS., 1468, p. 50; 1500, p. 46.)

The difficulties which beset the account of this Sir Thomas Holland given by Pennant (vol. ii, p. 730), and partly countenanced by the pedigrees in Lewis Dwnn, are pointed out by Sir S. Meyrick in his notes to the latter, and by Randall Holme in Harl. MS. 1971.

We shall now proceed to make a few remarks upon each of the several families which trace their origin from this venerable stock.

<sup>1</sup> Arch. Camb., III Series, vol. xii, p. 183.

<sup>2</sup> The most authentic pedigree of Lord Robert Holland is probably that compiled from the chartulary of Whalley Abbey. This is printed in vol. xx of the Cheetham Society's publications (*cf.* vol. xxxvii), and seems to negative such a connexion between the Hollands of Lancashire and those of Lincolnshire, as is indicated in P. Thompson's *Hist. of Boston*, and in Blomefield's *Norfolk*.

*Berw.*—The following document will form a fitting introduction to the antiquities of this branch, by the representative of which it is still preserved :

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO THE BERW FAMILY.

“ To all and singulare to whom these presents shall come, John Borough Knight Garter Principall King of Armes sendeth greeting: Upon complaint made unto me that Sir Thomas Holland of Berrow in the county of Anglesey, Kt. did unduley beare for his armes azure a lyon rampant gardant between five flowers de lice argent, w<sup>h</sup> armes (as was conceived) properlie belonged to the family of Holland some time Duke of Exeter, the said Sir Thomas Holland having notice given him of y<sup>e</sup> said complaynt repayred unto me, and produced divers and sundry auncient evidences, pedigrees, bookes of armes, letters patents and other authentique testimonies of credible persons: whereby it manifestly appeared that the said Sir Thomas Holland is lineally descended from Hoshkin alias Roger Holland, who by computation of time lived in or neer the raigne of Edward the third. He the said Sir Thomas being the sonne of Owen, sonne of Edward, sonne of Owen, sonne of John, sonne of Howell, sonne of the above named Hoshkin Holland, and that John Holland, sonne of Howell Holland aforesaid was household servant to King Henry the sixth, and Owen Holland great-grandfather to the said Sir Thomas was sheriffe of the county of Anglesey for tearme of his life as by letters patents under the seales of King Henry the seventh and King Henry the eighth and certain deeds of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke, and other muniments, appeareth. And further that by sundry matches and marriages the said Sir Thomas is allied to many families of undoubted gentry in and near the said county, who acknowledge the said Sir Thomas for their allie and kinsman: beside y<sup>e</sup> testimony of divers gentlemen of the name of Holland issued from the aforesaid Hochkin alias Roger their common ancestor: and as touching the arms above mentioned, it is manifest by sundry pedigrees and bookes of armes remayning in the custody of George Owen, Esquire, Yorke Herauld, that the ancestors of the said Sir Thomas did beare the same as they doe above emblazoned. In consideration of which premises and for that the said Sir Thomas Holland is not only dignified with knight-hood, but likewise a justice of the peace and one of the deputie lieutenants in the county where he liveth: I have thought fit at his request to signife and declare by these presentes that the said Sir Thomas Holland and his heires of that family resp’y

may use and bear the foresaid armes each with his proper difference according to the law and usage of armes. In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the seale of mine office and subscribed my name. Dated the five and 20th day of November in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the yeare of our Lord God, 1635."

"JOHN BOROUGH, *Garter*,  
"Principall King of Armes."

The John, son of Howell Holland, mentioned in this document, became master of Berw, in the parish of Llanidan, co. Anglesey, by marrying, about 1480, Elinor, daughter of Ithel ap Howel, descended from Llowarch ap Bran. Their son and heir, Owen Holland, was Sheriff of Anglesey for life. His successors were also frequently sheriffs, and constantly represented the county in Parliament. The space at our command prohibits us from enlarging further upon the somewhat remarkable history of this family, which we the less regret as a most able and minute account of its fortunes has been compiled from family deeds, and may very probably one day see the light.

Traces are still discernible at Berw of three houses, or rather of two successive additions, on a large scale, to the oldest part, which is now represented by a tower dating from, at least, the time of Ithel ap Howel. The main portion of the present house was built early in the seventeenth century. Over the doorway, leading from this portion into a very picturesque walled garden, is a stone bearing the following coat of arms:—1st, Holland; 2nd, Bulkeley; 3rd, Llowarch; 4th, a unicorn (?): with the letters T. H.; the motto:—"Deus sola fortitudo mea est"; and the date 1654. The house stands well on rising ground, in front of which stretches the great Malldraeth Marsh. It is protected in the rear by a well wooded deer park.

Upon this family see, besides the authorities already quoted, Lewis Dwnn's *Visitations*, vol. ii, p. 210.

*Pennant*.—Morgan Holland, who married Eliza,

daughter of Hugh Conway of Bryneurin, is the first of his name who seems to have possessed Pennant, in the parish of Eglwysfach, co. Denbigh, an estate situated in the well wooded hills and dales which lie to the east of the valley of the Conway. It passed from the family by marriage about the middle of the last century. We have unfortunately not been able to trace the precise connection of Geoffrey Holland (whose daughter Mary inherited the estate) with his predecessors in the name and property.

Upon this family see Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 364, and Pennant, vol. iii, p. 163.

*Vaeref.*—Griffith, son of David Holland, was established at Vaeref, in the township of St. Mary, and parish of St. George, co. Denbigh. The rude and massive house, which still remains there, and is occupied by a farmer, has every appearance of great antiquity. Till recently a gateway was standing, over which was an old inscription; but the gateway has been pulled down, and the stone which bore the inscription, after being preserved for some time, has disappeared.

*Kinmel.*—David Holland, the elder son of Griffith of Vaeref, had a grandson Pyrs, who, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and heiress of Richard Evan ap David Vychan, and Alice, daughter and heiress of Griffith Lloyd of Kinmel, became possessed of the Kinmel property, in the parish of St. George. It descended, in the fourth generation, to two coheirssess. Mary married William Price of Rhiwlas, a colonel in the Royalist army, and died in 1671. There is a slab to her memory in St. George's Church. Her husband died in 1691, and his tomb in the Cathedral of St. Asaph displays the following coat of arms:—1, *gu.* a lion ramp. *arg.*; 2, a rose *ppr.* seeded or leaved *vert*; 3, *vert* a chevron *arg.* charged with five ermines between three naggs' heads erased of the second; 4, a griffin ramp. *gu.*<sup>1</sup> Catherine, the other sister, married Thomas Carter, a colonel in the Parliamentary army

<sup>1</sup> Willis's *St. Asaph*.

(*arms az.* a talbot passant between three oval buckles or),<sup>1</sup> whose descendant, John Carter, about 1720, sold Kinmel to Sir George Wynne, bart. The property subsequently passed to Lord Dinorben, and so to Mr. Hughes, the present owner. The existing mansion is quite modern; for old Kinmel house was burnt down, and the only trace of the Hollands now discoverable in the ruins is to be found in the letters D. H., with the date 1615, written with nail-heads on the door of an apple-room. See L. Dwnn, ii, p. 337; Pennant, ii, p. 730.

*Teyrdan*.—Pyr Holland, the founder of the Kinmel family, granted in 1579 to his third son Humphrey, the property called Teyrdan, in the parish of Llanelian, co. Denbigh. This Humphrey Holland is commemorated by a remarkable raised tomb in Llanelian churchyard, bearing the date 1612. It is adorned with numerous coats of arms, which are all combined in a shield at the western end, bearing:—1, Holland; 2, three lions passant; 3, a stag trippant; 4, a chevron between three estoiles:<sup>2</sup> impaling: 1, a chevron between three boars' heads couped; 2, three double eagles; 3, Ednyfed Vychan (?); 4, a leopard ramp. (?). Altogether, there are something like a dozen monuments to the family in the church and churchyard of Llanelian. The house, now much modernised, lies in a charming wooded dell, at the foot of the rising ground occupied by the church and village. See L. Dwnn, ii, p. 337.

*Hendre-fawr*.—David Holland, son of Griffith of Vaedref, had by a second wife, Alice, daughter of Sir W. Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, a son William, who settled at Abergele, co. Denbigh. From him descended a line of gentry who possessed an estate in the neighbourhood known as Hendre-fawr. Catherine, daughter and heiress of Roger Holland, married Wil-

<sup>1</sup> *British Remains*, by N. Owen, 1777.

<sup>2</sup> This is the identical coat which is given (with the crest, a demi-lion rampant rising out of a ducal coronet, and holding in his dexter paw a fleur de lis) in a general pedigree of the Welsh Hollands in Vinc. MS. 135, p. 85.

liam Parry of Llwyn-ynne, and died in 1700. Their daughter and heiress Susannah married John Roberts, Esq., of Havod y Bwlch. The tomb of Catherine Parry is in Abergelc church, and exhibits a shield with three boars' heads couped, for Parry, and another with the usual charge for Holland. The picturesquely-gabled mansion is of some antiquity and stands in the meadows about a mile and a half from the town. It now belongs to Mr. Hughes of Kinmel. See L. Dwnn, ii, 337; *Add. MS.*, Brit. Mus., 1517-18; *Harl. MS.*, 1978; and for arms, *Harl.*, 2152 and 6102; and Reynolds' *Armour of Welsh Families*, 1706.

*Denbigh.*—From the same Griffith Holland of Vaedref, who has been already mentioned as the progenitor of so many families, was derived a line which settled at Denbigh. Here was born the celebrated poet, Hugh Holland, who, from Westminster school, where Camden was then master, was elected in 1589 to Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards became a Fellow of Trinity, travelled to Rome, Jerusalem, and Constantinople; and, on his return, spent some time in study at the Oxford libraries. He died in 1633, and was buried, without any monument, near the door of St. Benet's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. He wrote—1, the verses prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakespeare; 2, commendatory verses prefixed to a musical work, entitled *Parthenia*, 1611; 3, verses prefixed to the *Roxana* of Alabaster; 4, on the death of Prince Henry (in *Lansdowne MSS.*); 5, on Matthew Bishop of Durham (Wood, *Ath. Ox.*, ii, 870); 6, verses descriptive of the cities of Europe; 7, *Life of Camden*; 8, *A Cypress Garland for the Sacred Forehead of our late Sovereign King James*. London, 1625.

See Wood, *Ath. Oxon.*, ii, pp. 559, 870; Fuller's *Worthies*; R. Williams's *Biographical Dict.*; *Alumni Westmonasterenses*, by J. Welch, 1852; *Notes and Queries*, ii, 265, and iii, 427. There is a house at Denbigh called *Holland Place*, which bore the name at least as early as 1710. (J. Williams's *Denbigh*, p. 202.)

To what has been previously said of the *Conway* branch of the Hollands, we would add that the "memoriale Hollandorum" of 1584, in the church of that place exhibits the arms and peculiar crest of this branch in capital preservation.<sup>1</sup> Also that a deed still exists dated 17 Ed. IV (1477), whereby "Thomas de Holond" (whom see in the pedigree) settles his property at Conway on his son William and his daughter Catherine, wife of James Atherton, successively in tail; with ultimate remainder to the burgesses of the town, "for the maintenance of a fit and proper priest to say masses in Conway Church for the salvation of the soul of the said Thomas de Holond and of Isabella his beloved wife, and of his ancestors, relatives, and heirs, as the burgesses shall answer for it before the most high Judge in the day of judgment."

<sup>1</sup> This crest (which was figured in our previous paper) seems to have been borne by the Hollands before the family was ennobled. See Harl. MS. 2076, p. 26.

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#### CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-first Annual Meeting, at Hereford, is now fixed for the 12th August and the five following days, under the presidency of the RIGHT HON. AND VEN. THE LORD SAYE AND SELE, D.C.L.

The official programme of all proposed arrangements on this occasion will be found appended to this number of the *Arch. Camb.*





**SCALE** . 2 inches to a mile.

**SCALE** . 2 inches to a mile.

**SCALE** . 2 inches to a mile.

- A. Remains of detached circular enclosures
- B. Remains of enclosures protected by a surrounding wall
- C. Remains of huts adjoining each other and opening into a common area

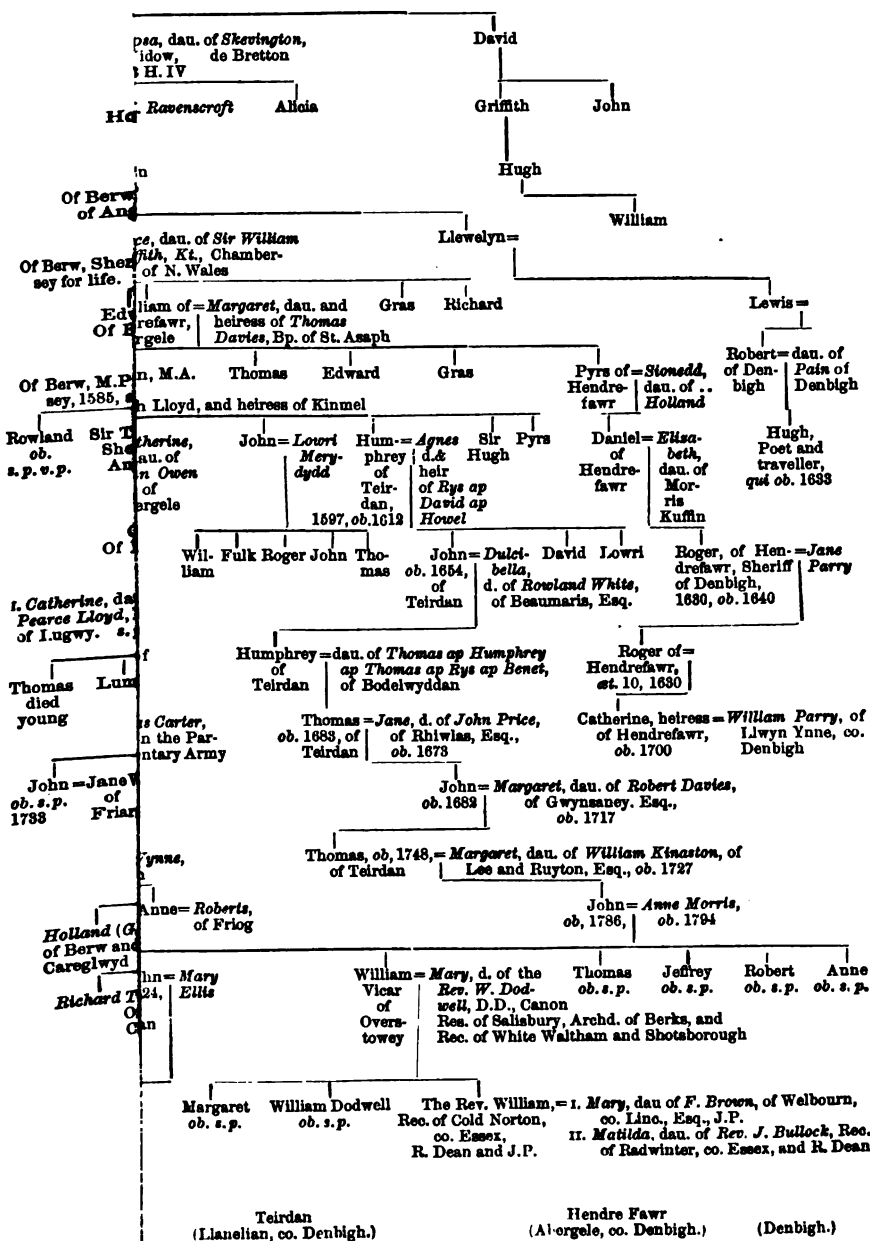


**Croft, Kt.**

**Kt., brother of William Earl of Pembroke**

14. son of Sir William, son of Sir William Troutbeche

Descended from Owen Gwnedd





## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—1866.

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Editor's salary	- - 40 0 0	January 1, 1866. By balance in Treasurer's hands	- - 56 6 3
" steel engraving	- - 35 5 0	Machynlleth Meeting	- - 41 19 11
" wood ditto	- - 59 5 6	Subscriptions	- - 298 16 10
" printing	- - 208 16 2		
" balance in Treasurer's hands 31st Decem- ber, 1866	- - 53 16 4		
	<u>£397 3 0</u>		<u>£397 3 0</u>
<i>Audited and found correct.</i>		JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., <i>Treasurer.</i>	
		THO. C. PERKES } <i>Auditors for</i> JOHN MORGAN } 1866.	
Brecon. 20th March, 1867.			

## Correspondence.

## JESTYN AP GWRGANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Believing, as I do, that with moderate pains and labour bestowed on the materials yet extant for the purpose, the pedigree of Jestyn ap Gwrgant might be made the best proven, as well as it probably is the oldest in the island, remounting, it may be, to the first century of the Christian era, I was much pleased at what I may here call the lower part of the same pedigree that appeared in your last number for the present month, at pages 1-44. Nevertheless, there is set forth therein, at the outset, what appears to require explanation, if not correction; for it is stated at the beginning of the pedigree, that Jestyn, the principal subject of it, and slain in "1092", married "Angharad, daughter of Elystan (Athelstan) Glodrydd". Now Elystan (Athelstan) Glodrydd, according to the best received accounts, was born in the reign of Athelstan of England, and received his baptismal name at the font from that monarch; and Athelstan reigned gloriously sixteen years, from A.D. 925 to 941. Now supposing the Welsh Elystan to have been born in the middle of that reign, say in 933 (and I believe his birth is to be determined still more closely), he was, if living, nearly one hundred and forty years old when the marriage of his daughter, Angharad, took place with Jestyn ap Gwrgant; a most improbable, not to say quite an impossible, thing. Here then must of necessity be an error of considerable magnitude, notwithstanding the fact may long have been considered, as in fact I believe it was, one of a most indubitable kind. It may be that for daughter may very properly be substituted granddaughter or great-granddaughter; but if so, the fact should be so stated as to be intelligible to ordinary readers; for it is plain that at the period of this supposed marriage (soon after the conquest of England by William the Norman, and answering to about the year 1070) there was time for the daughter of Eglistan, in the *fourth* or *fifth* degree of descent from him, to have married Jestyn ap Gwrgant; and in which case, that of a pure hypothesis, "descended from Elystan" should take the place of "daughter of Elystan Glodrydd." But this is as yet undetermined; and not doubting but that the author of the present article, or some one of your many readers, will be able to kindly enlighten me on this point,

I am, Sir, most obediently yours,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Penrhos House, Weston-super-Mare.

15 January, 1867.

## CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a few remarks on Rev. Williams Mason's letter in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of January 1867 (p. 72)? I agree with Mr. Mason that Llynhequestel is not the monkish Latinized form of Llan Egwest. The *qu* is an older form than *gw*. Mr. Mason is also right in stating that *v* or *w* is frequently the equivalent in other languages for the Cambrian *gw*, as Lat., *vir*; A.S., *war*; Camb., *gwr*. Camb., *gwyllt*; Eng., *wild*. Camb., *gwyfr*; Eng., *wire*. Camb., *gwalt*; Eng., *welt*.

Had Mr. Mason stopped here, he would have done well; but he proceeds to say: "Had the monks Latinized the *gw*, they would have changed it into *v*, not *gw*, and so returned to the original form of the word, the Latin *vas*, *vadis* (a surety), and the Sanskrit *vasa*." Where he finds the last word I am at a loss to know. A personal surety in Sanskrit is *pratibuh*; a pledge, *nyasah*. *Vas* means "to dwell, abide". Its congeners are found in most of the Aryan tongues; amongst others, in the Gaelic *fos-aim* (I dwell, abide). The same root, with a different conjugation, means "to clothe"; hence, Lat. *ves-tio*; Cambrian, *gwyss* (clothed). Sansk. *vas*, with the palatal sibilant, means "to desire, wish for."

In p. 73 Mr. Mason proceeds to say that "the first syllable of *gwanwyn* is an abbreviated form of the Sansk. *vasauta*; just as *gwain* is found in the Sansk. *vahana*, *gwr* in *vasa*, *garth* in *avarta*."

*Visauta* should be *visantah*, which is the Sanskrit term for "spring", meaning the time of covering or clothing the earth. How *gwan* can be an abbreviated form of *visantah*, I am at a loss to see. It might as well be argued that "man" is an abbreviated form of "misanthrope".

*Vāhanam* in Sansk. means a waggon or chariot. It is no doubt connected with Camb. *gwain*, Eng. *wain*, all being derived from the common root *vah*, to draw, to carry.

*Gwr* is the Cambrian form of Sansk. *var-a*, Latin *vir*, Anglo-Sax. *wer*, Goth. *vair*, man.

The Cambrian *garth* is no doubt connected with the Teutonic *gards*, Eng. *yard*, something enclosed, protected, but there is no evidence of their connection with the Sanskrit. The word *avarta* is unknown to me. If it is intended for a derivative of *var* (eliger), the analogy fails, for the *w*, which is the real equivalent, is wanting. It should be *gwarth*, not *garth*, to establish its relationship to *var*. The Cambrian initial *g* in words commencing with *gw* is merely a substitute for the strong Teutonic aspirate *h*, add usually indicates a derivation mediately therefrom, as the real Celtic equivalent for the Sanskrit *v* is *f*. In the present case the Sanskrit root is wanting, but the Greek *χῆρος*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gothic *gards*, etc., all point to an original root, *ghor*, from which Camb. *garth* would naturally spring.

Mr. Mason objects to the word Celtic being used to embrace the

Cymric as well as the Gaelic race. Whatever theoretical objections there may be to the general application of the term, it is too deeply rooted in the pages of history to get quit of it now, and it is convenient as a generic term for two languages, which however they may differ from each other, have common affinities which distinguish them from every other branch of the Aryan stock.

Mr. Mason derives the word *kirk* (church) from "the old pagan circle." This fallacy has been thoroughly demolished by Max Müller, who proves demonstratively that *κυριακη* is the true original of the word.

Yours, etc.,

February 1, 1867.

J. A. P.

## EARLY ANGLO-SAXON AND BRITISH HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Will Dr. Guest or other of your erudite readers conversant with ancient British history kindly inform me the real name of the leader by whom a desperate battle was fought with Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, in 508? Hume, in his *History of England*, gives the name as that of "Nazan-leod"; but this I conceive to be of too Babylonish a character both in sound and appearance, answering in some sort, as it does, to Nebuzar-adan, captain of the guard of Nebuchadnezzar, to be the real, genuine name in Cymraeg, with which it, in no degree that I am aware of, assimilates. Also, is "Meacredes-burn", given by the same author as the name of the place at which a great victory was obtained by Ella, king of South Saxony, or Sussex, over the Britons in or about 577, the correct orthography? And if so, whereabouts is it situated? In this place Hume does not mention the name of the British leader any more than at "Andredceastir", where he says that all the British garrison were put to the sword; deficiencies which it appears to me very desirable should be supplied in Welsh history; as well as the facts common to the two races, British and Saxon, more fully identified than I am aware they have been. As to "Meacredes-burn", the adjunct would appear to be Saxon; whilst the primary word, "Meacredes", I know not from whence it is; and if Welsh, which I in no wise recognize in it, I should much like to be enlightened in respect to it by some of your learned readers.

Hume, moreover, states a fact of a most singular and important kind, that Cerdic, the ancestor of the family now on the throne, in their Saxon line, and whose kingdom of Wessex ultimately swallowed up all the other states now constituting the realm of England, was encountered in battle (apparently in fierce battle) by the Britons on the very day of his landing on the southern coast, in the year 496. Surely, Sir, the counterpart of this story, supplying, at least, the name of the heroic chieftain (not given by Hume), thus prompt for the defence of his country, should be found in British history; and, if found, any of your readers would much oblige me by referring me to the passage or work in which it is so found. I think myself that the English history should be analysed for similar passages in which the

counterpart of the history should be found in Welsh MSS.; and it appears to me very probable it may so be found, but only wants dovetailing and moulding together into one, so as to form a consistent whole. One passage in particular has struck me as of great importance, upon which sufficient stress has as yet scarcely been laid, and that is that it entered into the *commission* of Austin from Pope Gregory, in 597, to domineer over the British church, which had then been planted in the island for several centuries, which was present, by its bishops, at the council at Arles nearly two centuries before, and was represented in various other general councils of the Church both before and after the one held at that place. The words of Hume are: "Augustine was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, was endowed by Gregory with authority over all the British churches; and which taking the form of the time of keeping up Easter, as badges of the origin of the Roman and eastern churches, was the fruitful source, cause, or pretext, of very many, if not most, of the wars that afterwards followed between the Britons and Saxons; for the boundaries of territory were partly well adjusted at this period, when the latter had been a century and a half in the island. But if the scant chronicles we happen to possess be consulted, it will be found that Easter was an interminable question, resolvable only into the larger one of Protestantism in embryo, of which, as antagonistic to Popery, it really consisted. The two principles, even in this early stage of our history, under the guise of political combination, and influenced principally by the ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome standing face to face till the dawn of the Reformation, when, after a repression of a thousand years, the principle of the eastern church prevailed, as it does in this our day.

I cannot but think Hume, though he has broadly and fully stated the difference between Rome and Britain in this particular of Easter, has altogether missed the point and real significance of it. The question is not, I conceive, whether this mark of distinction between the churches of the two countries were of intrinsic importance or not, as set forth by him; for probably it may readily be conceded it was not "whether Easter was kept on the very day of the full moon in March, if that day fell on a Sunday, instead of waiting till the Sunday following", but it was of great importance as indicative of a different origin, a different discipline, and might be, as I think it was, of a different doctrine; for to go no farther, and not to enter into a theological controversy, Hume himself states, "the Britons had conducted all ecclesiastical government by their domestic synods, whereas" (as he goes on to state more at large) "the Saxons looked only to Rome for their rule of life and conduct." And this difference, there can be no doubt, added to the bitterness of the strife between the contending parties, the invaders and the invaded, and was the nominal if not the efficient cause of very many wars that ensued.

Little as British, in contradistinction to Saxon and English, affairs occupied the attention of our author, and ignorant, as he no doubt was, of the language with which they were connected, I have no doubt the student in Welsh history might learn much from many of

the passages contained in the earlier parts of his work by glean-  
ing what is said of the portions in which he is most concerned, and add-  
ing it to what he may find in the annals and literature of his own  
country, or even tongue, deserving more general mention and study  
than have hitherto been bestowed on them. With which remark I  
shall conclude my epistle, and am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

[Mention is made, in the histories of Sussex, of a fierce battle  
against the Saxons about the time assigned above.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

## ARCHÆOLOGY IN WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the number for January I was glad to find another sug-  
gestion from E. H. for the extension of archæology in Wales, with  
a view to the preservation of its relics. I, too, should very much  
wish to see committees of members appointed—for the purpose of  
taking every division or hundred in each county under their care and  
protection—and thus preserving the archæological remains of each  
individual parish *separately* and distinctly. This may at a future  
period form a nucleus for a county history. Cannot some of our  
talented members invent or suggest a *series of questions* to be circu-  
lated and replied to by a committee of archæologists? Can the  
clergy resident in or near each parish be enlisted in forwarding so  
useful an undertaking? Most of them, if not all, are learned men,  
although not professedly archæologists or members of the Society.  
The questions should be confined to Roman remains, Roman roads,  
encampments, castles, burial tumuli, celts, palstaves, bronze imple-  
ments, churches, ruined chapels, inscribed stones, legends, etc. Such  
queries might be replied to in the course of a summer, and a large  
tract of country may be thoroughly explored, and much valuable in-  
formation obtained. What do you think of this suggestion, Mr.  
Editor? It has been more than once mooted before.

I have the honour to be,

W. D. J.

[This project was advocated in some of the earlier numbers of this  
Journal; but little notice was taken of it.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

## ST. DAVID'S DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Pepys, in his *Diary* (1 March, 1667-7) tells us that he saw  
in Mark Lane, on this day, the effigy of a Welshman hanging by the  
neck, from a pole projected from the top of a merchant's house. The  
effigy he describes as of full size, and very handsomely done. He  
calls this one of the oddest sights he had seen for a long time. From

these words it is clear that the hanging of Welshmen in effigy, on this great festival, was not a common sight; and yet, unless Welshmen were in those days recognised by some particular costume, how came he at once to call it the effigy of an ancient Briton. It is, probable, therefore, that there was at least some conventional costume at this period assigned to that country. Are there any means of ascertaining now what that conventional form was. The custom of suspending Welshmen in this manner, as I have already stated, could not have been usual. It is, therefore, possible that some merchant may have had some quarrel with a Welshman, and adopted this method of revenge. On the other side, however, is an ancient rhyme that perpetuates the supposed thievish propensities of Taffy, and his punishment inflicted by Saxon hands and marrow-bones; so that it is not altogether impossible but that the act of this particular merchant may have been in accordance with some traditional custom, which had generally ceased in Pepys' time. But however this may be, there still remains the question of the peculiar difference between English and Welsh costumes in the seventeenth century.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN OLD MEMBER.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

*Query 158.*—PLAIN DEALINGS HALL, NARBERTH.—Just outside Narberth in Pembrokeshire, towards the north, is a small estate having the above name. Can any correspondent give me the origin of the appellation and the descent of the property? J.

*Query 159.*—HOLLAND OF PENTRE, MERIONETHSHIRE.—The names of Richard de Holond, 5 Ed. III (1331); Edward Holland of Pentre, 1702; and Owen Holland of Pentremawr, 1749; occur among the list of sheriffs of Merionethshire published in the *Arch. Camb.*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 123. Can any correspondent favour me with the armorial bearings of these gentlemen, and inform me where Pentre is situated? J.

*Query 160.*—HOLLAND OF PEMBROKESHIRE, CONWAY, AND LLANELLY.—I understand that a branch of this ancient family is extant at Llanelly in Carmarthenshire. Can any correspondent oblige me with information upon this subject? H. L. J.

*Query 161.*—FOWLER OF ABBEY CWM HIR.—Who was the wife of John Fowler, of Abbey Cwm Hir, Esq., who died A.D. 1696? Her arms, impaled with her husband's, on some articles of plate, are,—a sword pointed downwards, between two wolves' or foxes' heads couped at the shoulder; on a chief a lion passant between two mascles. H.

**Query 162.**—**HOWEL AP IEUAF.**—Can any correspondent point out to me, from the ancient chronicles or other sources, the date and circumstances of the death of Howel ap Ieuaf, lord of Arwystli, twelfth century? Y.

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### Miscellaneous Notices.

**MEMORIAL TO BISHOP MORGAN, THE FIRST TRANSLATOR OF THE BIBLE INTO WELSH, A.D. 1588.**—This excellent prelate died Bishop of St. Asaph, September the 10th, 1604, and was buried in the Cathedral, without any inscription or monument. The restoration of the choir, which it is hoped will be completed this year, is a fitting occasion for at length paying some mark of respect to the memory of a man to whom the whole of Wales is so much indebted. It is proposed "that one of the new windows in the choir, designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, shall be appropriated as a memorial window, in richly stained glass, for this object." The cost is estimated at £500. The following gentlemen have consented to collect subscriptions, and to form a committee to cooperate with the Dean and Chapter in carrying out the above object:—William Jones, Esq. (Gwrgant), 20, King's Arms Yard, London; Rev. Robt. Williams, Incumbent of Rhyd y Croesau and Llangadwaladr, Honorary Secretary; Messrs. Wyatt & Sisson, Chapter Clerks, St. Asaph, Treasurers. Subscriptions are solicited for the above purpose; and we should suppose that in a wealthy diocese such as that of St. Asaph, not much difficulty will be found in accomplishing the result. The whole project has our warm sympathy; and we would venture respectfully to suggest to the Dean and Chapter that some sepulchral memorial of Bishop Morgan, such as an incised slab or monument, should, as well as the window, be placed in the Cathedral.

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**COLLECTIONS HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—We have received from two active members of our Association the sketch of a "proposal for a society or club for collecting and printing, for the use of its members, the historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, and literary remains of Montgomeryshire," from which we make the following extracts:

"It has occurred to more than one gentleman connected with Montgomeryshire, that it would be desirable to begin an historical and archæological collection for that county. The county is rich in the remains of former ages, comprising, as it does, nearly the whole of the ancient principality of Upper Powys and other scenes of historic interest, and yet having hitherto formed a portion of Wales which has not received its due proportion of archæological illustration. A county history is the great desideratum, but in the absence of a county history, an historical and archæological collection for this county, specifically, would be both valuable and interesting. It would be, in fact, to carry out, but in more detail with reference to Montgomeryshire, the idea which was broached with respect to all the counties of Wales, in the first number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in the article 'On the Study and Preservation of national Antiquities.'

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THIRD SERIES, No. LI.—JULY, 1867.

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## EXTENT OF MERIONETHSHIRE.

TEMP. EDWARD I.

THERE was a large collection of miscellaneous documents formerly in the Chapter House, Westminster, which have been removed into the Public Record Office, and very lately brought into consultable order. They contain many things relating to Wales. Amongst them was found the following *Extent* of Merionethshire, which there are some reasons for attributing to the reign of Edward I. It is so dated in the list of records where the reference to it was found, and the writing is of that period; but an experienced Welsh antiquary thinks it is of the first year of the reign of Edward II, because whenever, in records *relating to Wales*, King Edward is mentioned without his number being given, it is Edward II.

King Edward's name is only mentioned in the passage of the *Extent* respecting "Penmayne", which passage is *in cedula* (i.e. as a rider); and the King Edward there mentioned "anno primo Regis Edwardi primo", will be doubtless Edward II. But the *cedula* would not improbably be a postscript; and if so, the general body of the *Extent* may have been of the latter part of the reign of his father, Edward I.

At one of the Annual Meetings of the Cambrian

Archæological Association doubts were raised by one of the speakers whether any feudal tenures ever existed in Wales. Considerable discussion ensued, but no result was arrived at. This *Extent* will, it is conceived, afford strong reason for contending that such doubts are not well founded, and that feudal tenures did exist in Gwynedd.

M. C. J.

[*Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer. Miscell. 11.*]

EXTENTA COMMOTUS DE TALBUNT IN MERYONNYTH.

Hic sunt redditus, servicia, consuetudines, operationes, liberorum et villanorum tocus commotus predicti de extenta facta per Dominum Johannem de Haver yng et per Magistrum Ricardum de Abyndon.

Manerium de Talbunt cum pratum (*sic*) redditibus villanorum Dolgethly.—De duabus carucatis terre in dicto manerio *lxs.* pretii *xxx<sup>s</sup>* solidos. De uno prato gardino et aliis agriamentis curie *xxs.* De tribus villanis ejusdem manerii *xvijs. iiijd.* de annuo redditu. De operationibus dictorum villanorum videlicet qualibet septimana sex opere et valent *xxvjs.* De eisdem villanis pro litera quam invenire solebant in adventu Principis *iijs. iiijd.* De Heylin ap Roger villano de Talbunt ut possit morari libere apud Tewyn *iijs. iiijd.* De preconibus de Talbunt *iijs. iiijd.* De duobus firmariis de redditu annuo *ijs. viijd.* De villanis ville de Dolgethly de exitu vaccarum suarum *xxxs.* De eisdem villanis pro cariagio *vijjd.* De decem firmariis sub dictis villanis de Dolgethly pro suis operationibus *viis. iiijd.* De eisdem pro vij crannocis farine *xiiijs.* De eisdem de exitu vaccarum suarum *vjs. viijd.*

Summa *ixli. xvs. viijd.* Probatur.

Redditus.—De terra Galegr't 't Maysnebat *vjs.* De terra David ap Kevenard per annum *xxd.* De terra Orws *xxd.* De terra Turkyl j. crannocum farine et dimidio *iijs.* De terra Gwaytlinam *iiijd.* De terra Gwadderreth *xijd.* De terra Gari-loc *vijjd.*

Operaciones.—De novem villanis forinsecis unusquisque eorum herciabit sarclabit metet unam bovata terre et valet *xxs.* De eisdem pro cariagio *iijs. vjd.*

Summa *xxixs. xd.* Probatur.

Redditus assise liberorum et villanorum.—De redditu assiso liberorum hominum et villanorum tocus commoti exceptis villanis de dominico et firmariis de Talebunt et de Dolgethly *xvli.*

ad quatuor anni terminos. De eisdem de xxvj crannocis ij. bussellis et dimidio frumenti lxxvj. vjd. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Et liij crannocis j. bussello et dimidio farine avene cvjs. ix<sup>d</sup>. pretium crannoci frumenti ijs. vjd. pretium crannoci farine avene ijs. De eisdem de xv vasis butiri lxijs. vjd. pretium vasi iijs. ijd. De eisdem de Tonnok viijs. De eisdem de xxiv crannocis farine et dimidio xlixs. pretium ut supra. Et in denariis viijs. Et hoc pertinet ad castrum.

Sustentacio, dominicum.—De toto cantredo xxxij. crannoca avene xxjs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. pretium crannoci viij<sup>d</sup>. de procuracionibus. De sustentatione domorum cijs. et molendinorum xxs. De quodlibet (*sic*) terram tenente exceptis magnatibus jd. et valet vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. vel unum hominem in autumpno. De cariagio victualium Principis vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. De una carucata terre circa castrum de Bere xxs. De prato ejusdem castri xx<sup>d</sup>. De tenemento quod vocatur Lannendyget de redditu assiso j. marca. De Eynoun ap Philip et Gronoc' fratre ejus de redditu assiso vs. De Mureduth Voyl apud Tounanet de redditu assiso ijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. quam terram Eynoun Vaghan tenet. De hominibus hospitalis de villa de Wona.....de redditu assiso viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.<sup>1</sup> De tenemento Kevengoth xij<sup>d</sup>. De terra Alvagi vjd.

Summa xxxvli. viijs. vij<sup>d</sup>. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

Eynoun ap Howel tenet quandam terram in qua habet ingressum per Rogerum Extraneum. Et idem Rogerus cepit de eodem xxs. pro ingressu terre et sunt sex bovatæ terre. Capta<sup>2</sup> est in manu Domini Regis que extenditur ad vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Wyon ap Yevan tenet quandam terram per Rogerum Extraneum et sunt in manu Domini Regis post gwerram. Item capt (*sic*) in manu Regis et valet xij<sup>d</sup>. Dicunt eciam quod catalla Ade ap David qui mortuus fuit contra Regem devenerunt in manibus Rogeri Extranei, pretium xxvjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. et terra est in manu Regis. Et valet xs. De terra Morur' ap Gorgenn que est in manu Regis et valet ijs. de quo Rogerus Extraneus cepit ingressum xs. De catallis Principis dicunt quod Rogerus Extraneus cepit de Abbathia de Kymm' et de grangia de Aberthyon mobilia Principis. Nesciunt tamen valorem.

Firma pasture et vaccarie.—De quibusdam tenementis apud Nanton et Keventeylon in quibus sunt xxiiij tenentes firmarii pasture qui reddunt per annum medietatem exitus vaccarum suarum et valet per annum viijli. xs. ix<sup>d</sup>. o. De tribus vaccariis in quibus possent sustentari vj<sup>xx</sup> vacce et valent xijli. si rex haberet proprias vaccas.

<sup>1</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>. Over this is written "quieti sunt per cartam Regis."

<sup>2</sup> Query the punctuation. There is none in the MS., and "capta" has a small "c".

Molendina et gurgites.—De molendino de Landegryn xl. crannoca farine *iiijl.* pretium crannoci *ijs.* De molendino de Nantken *vjs. viijd.* De molendino de Lanwacryth *xiijs. iiijd.* Gurges Talpunt.—De gurgite subtus manerii (*sic*) de Talbunt *vjs. viijd.* De medietate gurgitis de Maylenat *xvj.*

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis *lxs.*

Summa *xxixl.* *xvijs. vd. o.* Probatur.

Summa<sup>1</sup> totalis extente istius commoti *lxxvijl.* *ijs. viid. q<sup>a</sup>* Probatur.

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE ESTUMANER.

Manerium de Estumaner.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De uno prato *vs.* De uno gardino *xxd.* De villanis ejusdem manerii pro suis operationibus *lxs. ijd.*

Summa *iiijl.* *vjs. xd. o.* Probatur.

Resnauk (*sic*).—De terra Rosmauk Kevenstressalet in quibus sunt tres carucate terre *lxs.* In villa de Pennal.

De duobus hominibus in eadem de medietate vaccarum suarum *xxs.* De eadem villa pro ponnagio porcorum *vs.* et hoc pertinet ad castrum. De terra Yerward Vaghan in eadem de redditu annuo *ijs. iiijd.*

Summa *iiijl.* *vijjs. iiijd.* Probatur.

Cachelon, Treneryth.—De duabus carucatis terre in Cachelon Trenery Pepochlyn *xxs.* De una particula prati in Cachelon *xd.* De Adaf ab Ithel in eadem pro medietate albi sui *ijs. iiijd.* De tribus villanis ejusdem ville pro operationibus trium dierum *iiijd. o.* De Adaf ab Maddok de consuetudinibus *xld.* De Maddoco Leyt de eodem *vjd.* De Isak Goth pro eodem *xijd.* De Maddoco Thicharista et fratrum (*sic*) suorum pro eodem *vs.* De eodem et de fratribus ejus *xx gallinas xxd.*

Redditus et consuetudines.—De Gronoco ap Adaf de Lancoydyn *iiis. iiijd.* De David ap Jago de eadem *xijd.* De Kedvor ap Moredic de consuetudine *vs.*

Summa *xlvs. iiijd. o.* Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De toto commoto de redditu assiso *xvl.* De eisdem *xxvj.* crannoca *j.* bussellam et dimidium frumenti *lxvjs. vjd. o. q.* pretium crannoci *ijs. vjd.* De *liij.* crannocis *j.* bussello et dimidio farine avene *cvjs. ixd.* pretium crannoci *ijs.* De eisdem de *xv.* vasis butiri *lxijs. vjd.* pretium vasi *iijs. ijd.* De qualibet domo tocus commoti *jd.* ad sustentacionem haracii et valet *vijjs.* De *l.* operationibus in autumpno *vijjs. vjd.* De toto commoto pro cariagio victualium *xxs.* De eodem commoto

<sup>1</sup> The sum total was first written "*lxxvjli. xvs. vd. q<sup>a</sup>*", but is erased and altered.

xxiiij. crannoca farine xlvijjs. Et in denariis pro oblatiis Principis viijs. et hoc pertinet ad castrum. De eodem pro procuracione venatorum fimbriarum vjs. viij*d*. De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum curie et molendinorum xxs.

Summa xxxij*li*. xiijs. xj*d*. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

Tewyn.—De redditu assiso ejusdem ville de Burgencibus xs. De eisdem de Tolneto xiijs. iiij*d*. De eisdem pro procuracione iijs. iiij*d*. De molendino de Estumaner j. marca per annum.

Summa xls. Probatur.

Penale molendinum.—De molendino ville de Penale xls. De quadam piscaria in eadem xlvjs. De duabus partibus duorum molendinorum in Cachelon Treneryth xxiiij. crannoca farine xlvijjs. De medietate unius molendini Davidis Voyl vs. De quadam piscaria que vocatur Tabyth Lyn xj*d*. et est in calumpnia si Dominus Rex debeat pescare pro voluntate sua vel non.

Summa vj*li*. xixs. Probatur.

Renarva firmarii pasture.—De quadam pastura in (*sic*) renarva x*ld*. Firmarii pasture de eadem de exitu vaccarum suarum ix*s*. vj*d*. De Ithel ab Gorgenn de exitu vaccarum suarum xls. De eodem de medietate porcorum suorum vs. De Gronoco Voyl de exitu vaccarum suarum iijs. ij*d*.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis commoti xls.

Perquisita de Tewyn.—De amerciamentis curie burgencium de Towyn (*sic*) vjs. viij*d*.

Summa cvijjs. viij*d*. Probatur.

Summa totalis lvij*li*. ijs. ij*d*. o. q<sup>a</sup>. Probatur.

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE PENTHLYN.

Bala Artenelyn et Land Vaylo.—De duabus carucatis terre de eodem manerio xls. De uno prato vs. De una carucata terre in eadem j. marca. De uno prato ijs. vj*d*. De eadem villa que est eschaeta Domini Regis per mortem Ithel<sup>1</sup> Ririd ap Eynoun, Goth Wreyk de duabus carucatis terre xxvjs. viij*d*. [Item<sup>2</sup> de dimidio molendino ibidem que est eschaeta post extensionem et valet per annum xs.] De pescaria ijs.

Summa iiij*li*. xixs. vj*d*. Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De redditu assiso liberorum tenencium xxiijs. De eisdem pro procuracione xvj*li*. xj*d*. Verumtamen de hiis qui solebant facere illud servicium pro parte sunt xvj. carucate terre et dimidia vaste. De terra Baglas de firma ijs.

<sup>1</sup> Ithel erased ; Ririd interlined.

<sup>2</sup> "Item" to "xs." added between the lines with a caret.

vjd. De terra Eynoun ab Yer' pro firma ijs. De terra que fuit Howel ap Clisse xxd. De filio Philippi ap Kenewryk dimidium crannocum xijd. Et in denariis vjd.

Summa xvijli. xijs. vijd. Probatur.

Penanthlu.—De terra que vocatur Penanthlu in commoto predicto xlvs. de quibus xxxjs. viijd. de terra vasta [in' manu Maddoci ap Jor' ad terminum vite per donum Regis].

Redditus villanorum.—De quadraginta villanis totius comoti qui solebant dare iij. crannoca farine et dimidium pretium vijs. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno iijs. iiijd. De eisdem pro cariagio victualium xs. De eisdem pro procuracione hominum et equorum ad quatuor anni terminos iiijli. De eisdem pro duobus tenementis que vocantur Vianell' et pro quodam servicio quod vocatur Meryon xlvjs. viijd. De eisdem pro sustentacione unius equi et unius garcionis per dictum annum xxxvijs. xjd. De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum garcionum querentium spervarios tempore Maii per xv. dies ijs. vjd. De quibus quadraginta villanis sunt superstitēs x. et reddunt per annum xxxs.

Summa xjli. xijs. vd. Probatur.

Penmayn.—[Testatum<sup>2</sup> est super compoto Jevani ap Howel Vicecomitis de Meryonnyth a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi primo usque idem festum anno secundo quod Lewelinus Princeps Wallie et David ap Griff' inter se participarunt equaliter villam de Penmayn et quia tenentes Regis ejusdem ville mortui fuerunt tempore confectionis extente et terre eorum vaste ut patet per eandem extentam. Ideo &c.]

De hominibus de Penmayn dimidium crannocum farine per annum ut non cogantur molare ad molendinum Regis xijd. Mortui sunt et terre sunt vaste.

Redditus liberorum.—De libere tenentibus ex parte aque que vocatur Isbelon xvj. crannoca dimidium farine xxxiijs. De eisdem liberis lxx. mensuras butiri xxiijs. iiijd. pretium vasi iiijd. Verumtamen terre eorum vaste sunt in xvj. carucatis terre superius scripte.

Redditus firmariorum.—De quatuor firmariis ex parte aque de Isbelon iiij<sup>or</sup> crannoca farine viijs. De eisdem vijd. o. de redditu annuo. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno xxd. De eisdem pro procuracione iijs. De eisdem pro cariagio xvjd. De eisdem pro procuracione venatorum fimbrecorum vs. De eisdem pro avena ad prebendam vs. De eisdem pro procuracione unius garcionis querentis nidos spervariorum xijd. Terre istorum vaste sunt.

Summa iiijli. ijs. xjd. o. Probatur

<sup>1</sup> "In" to "Regis" added in another ink.

<sup>2</sup> From "Testatum" to "&c."; this in *cedula*.

Sustentacio.—De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum de Bala *vs.* Summa *vs.*

Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas (*another ink*).—De monachis de Mochrader<sup>1</sup> pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per j. noctem *vjli.* De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo pretii *xls.* pretium pullani *xxs.*

Summa *vijli.* Probat. *ur.*

Crogan.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De uno prato *vs.* De quinque villanis de redditu annuo *xs.* De quolibet dictorum villanorum *ij.* crannoca dimidium farine *xxvs.*

Summa *lxs.* Probat. *ur.*

Molendinum.—De molendino quod vocatur Penaran *xij.* crannoca farine avene *xxiijs.*

Vaccarie.—De tribus vaccariis ex parte aque de Isabelon in quibus possunt sustentare cc. vaccas et valet quelibet vacca *ijs.* si Rex habeat proprias vaccas et si non habeat potest lacare (*sic*) pasture pro j. marca. De una vaccaria ex parte altera ejusdem aque ubi possunt sustentari l. vacce et valet *cs.*

Summa *vjli.* *xvijs.* *iiijd.* Probat. *ur.*

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis ejusdem commoti *xl. sol.* Summa *xls.* patet.

Summa totalis *lvijli.* *ixs.* *ixd.* o. Probat. *ur.*

#### EXTENTA COMMOTI DE ARDUDO.

Manerium de Stingerne redditus.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio *xxs.* De quatuor villanis de eodem manerio de redditu *xd.* De eisdem *vj.* crannoca farine *xijs.* De quadam terra nunc vasta de *vj.* dissis farine *xijd.* De eisdem villanis ad passendum nisos *iiijd.* De eisdem pro operationibus *xs.* De Maddoco ap Robert firmario pasture de Nancoyl de redditu *vs.* De eodem de tribus vasis butiri *xijs.* *vjd.* potest

<sup>1</sup> Who were the monks of "Mochrader"? is a question not readily answered. The name would seem to point to some monastic establishment in the district of Rhaidr yn Mochnant. The monks of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella) had a grant of land from Prince Gwenwynwyn in "Mochraidre", and they seemed to have generally established a cell wherever they possessed a grange; consisting possibly, as was usual, of a monk or two "placed in some convenient situation, rather as bailiffs to the estate than for any religious purpose." (See Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, 351.) A conjecture that a cell of theirs is here alluded to may be hazarded. The rendering, or service, of two colts (*pullani*) of their superior breed (?), with 20s. each, seemed a heavy burden, and probably was therefore remitted by the king.

tamen recedere. De duobus firmariis *xs.* de redditu, possunt tamen recedere.

Summa *lxxjs. viijd.*

Redditus liberorum.—De liberis tenentibus tocus commoti de redditu assiso ad festum Omnium Sanctorum *iiij<sup>l</sup>*. De eisdem de procuracione *xxviiij<sup>l</sup>*. De eisdem de procuracione castri *xs.* Dicti liberi tenentes et villani de dominico Regis ibunt in exercitu cum Domino Rege per sex septimanas sumptibus suis. De eisdem pro sustentacione domorum *xs.* De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum valletorum et unius garcionis Regis ad festum Philippi et Jacobi *vs.* De eisdem et villanis patrie pro procuracione Magistri Venatoris Regis in anno *xvs.* De *iiij<sup>m</sup>* tenē que vocantur Gavelles<sup>1</sup> de quolibet tenē *iiij<sup>d</sup>*.—*xxvjs. viijd.* De dictis liberis tenentibus *xv.* galline *xvd.* De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum satellitum et venatorum fimbrecorum per *xv.* dies *vs.* *iijd.*

Summa *xxxvj<sup>l</sup>*. *xiijs. ijd.* Probatur.

Pressor.—De dimidia carucata terre cum prato in eodem manerio *xiijs. iiijd.*

Redditus ville.—De villanis tocus commoti *xxiiij.* porci *xxxjs.* pretium porci *xvj<sup>d</sup>*. Et memorandum quot quot fuerint de quolibet habente porcos dabit *j.* porcum. De eisdem *xxiiij.* crannoca farine *xlvijs.* De eisdem in quolibet anno *v.* vacce et *v.* vituli et in quinto anno *iiij<sup>or</sup>* vacce et *iiij.* vituli. Ita quod per quinque annos dabunt *xxiiij.* vaccas et *xxiiij.* vitulos et valet vacca cum vitulo *xs.* et valent per annum *xlvijs.* De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum equorum et duorum garcionum per dimidium annum *iiij<sup>l</sup>*. *xjs.* De eisdem pro procuracione duorum garcionum per alium dimidium annum *xxxs.* *iiijd.*

Redditus.—De eisdem pro cariagio mellis et victualium *xxs.* De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno dimidia marca. De eisdem de redditu qui vocatur Ramyon *cs.* De firma ejusdem commoti per annum *xxxiijs. ix<sup>d</sup>*. De Ricardo ap David et filio Ithel ap Candalo *vs.* pro terris suis in Stinguerne. De eisdem pro duobus vasis butiri *iijs.* De eodem Ricardo pro medietate terre Johannis filii Diacony *vjs. viiij<sup>d</sup>*. Lewelinus filius Ade interfectus contra Regem terram tenuit que valet *iis.* et est in manu dicti Regis. De Magistro Gervasio Moel pro terra

<sup>1</sup> "Gavelles". This is, I think, "gabella", the plural of "gabelum", which means any tenancy less than in fee, as at will for years or for life, and where the tenant pays rent. The term is so used in Pembrokeshire charters, of which instances are given in the *Cambria Register* (ii, 190). These rents are called "gael rents", and the tenants "gael tenants", which was a term applicable to all manner of tenants who had not an estate of inheritance.

que fuit Gwyn Voyl quam tenet de dono Lewelini Principis *xs.* Idem Gervasius dicit quod nihil reddere debet. De villa de Menery Lanneyr et Landowey *ixs.*

Summa *xxijli. xixs. ix d.* Probatur.

Molendinum.—De uno molendino et medietate unius molendini in Stynguaru *xxxij.* crannoca farine *iiijli.* pretium crannoci *ijs. vjd.*

Pastura et vaccaria.—De quadam pastura in Brincogh que modo est vasta in qua possunt sustentari *xl.* vacce et valet pastura *j.* marca. De quadam pastura in Pressor' ubi possunt sustentari *vj<sup>xx</sup>* vacce valeret si esset staurata *xvli.* Vastum appretiatur ad *j.* marcam. De una pastura que vocatur Eboydyok et in ea possunt sustentari *lx.* vacce et valeret instaurata *vijli. xs.* tamen nunc vastum cum quadam particula prati valet *iiijs.* De pastura in viridi insula que vocatur Glaccuns si fuit staurata potest sustinere *xxiiij.* vaccas et valeret *lxs.* nunc vastum cum quodam prato valet *vs.*

Summa *cxvs. viij d.* Probatur.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis *lxs.* Summa *lxs.* patet.

Summa totalis *lxxijli. iiij d.*

Summa totalis extente supradicte tocus commotatus *cclxvli. xiiijs. xd.* Probatur.

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[*In dorso rotuli.*] *Apparently incomplete entries.*

#### IN COMMOTO DE TALIPOUNT.

David Gough ap Cadugon qui tenuit.....

[*On the next membrane.*] Terre contente in extenta collate diversis hominibus per cartas Regis post confeccionem extente predicte. De quibus Vicecomes non debet onerari in compoto suo super contentis in eadem extenta, videlicet:—

Talepont.—De hominibus Hospitalis de Wemias de redditu assiso *viijs. iiij d.* Imperpetuum.

Penthlyn.—De terra que vocatur Penenthlew quam Maddocus ap Jor' tenet ad terminum vite *xls.* Ad terminum vite.

De monachis de Moghrade pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per unam noctem *vjli.* Imperpetuum.

De eisdem de duobus pullanis de meliori equicio suo *xls.* Imperpetuum.

Summa *xli. viijs. iiij d.*

[*Cancellata hic quia inferius.*—Item de *xs.* de una carucata terre in Estyngwern liberata villanis de Hardele pro terris eorum liberatis burgensibus ibidem pro quibus Vicecomes debet

respondere de exitibus per manus ballivorum ejusdem ville extra.]<sup>1</sup>

Item debet Vicecomes exonerari de *xxs.* superius contentis in ista extenta de una carucata terre in Estyngwern pro eo quod illa terra liberatur villanis qui quondam fuerunt de Hardelagh pro terris eorundem villanorum liberatis burgensibus nunc apud Hardelagh pro quibus terris sic burgensibus liberatis debet domino responderi per manus ballivorum ville predictae.

Summa *xxs.*

Et sciendum quod Vicecomes non debet onerari in summa totali extente de *xli. vjs. viiijd.* De placitis et perquisitis que continentur in eadem extenta in diversis commotis pro eo quod idem Vicecomes respondebit inde simul cum incremento in placitis et perquisitis tocius comitatus per diversas particulas extra extentam.

Summa *xli. vjs. viiijd.*

Et sic remanet summa clara istius extente de qua Vicecomes debet in suo compoto onerari *ccxliijli. xixs. xd.* Probatur.

[*Lower down*]

IN COMMOTO DE ARDUDO.

Magister Caduganus de Ardudo Capellanus qui tenuit.....

<sup>1</sup> From "Cancellata" to "extra" erased in MS.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH  
PEMBROKESHIRE.

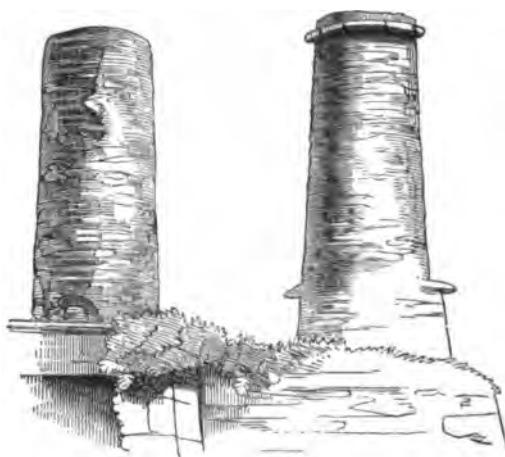
No district in either division of the Principality of Wales is richer in castles, churches, or houses, than the small tract of South Pembrokeshire lying between Milford Haven and Cardigan Bay; nor are these remains less remarkable as regards distinctive features than number. The northern side of this tract of land was protected by the castles of Haverfordwest, Picton, Wiston, and Narberth; to which may be added the episcopal castle of Llawhaden and the commandery of Slebech. As outlying posts to the north-west, were Wolf's Castle and the strongly situated Roche Castle. The eastern and southern sides were no less securely covered by the castles of Amroth or Erwer, Tenby, Manorbier, and Castle Martin. More centrally situated were Walwyn's Castle, and those of Benton, Upton, and Carew; while the great fortress of Pembroke towered above them all as the chief central stronghold of the district. So completely fortified was the whole district, that even the churches with their vaulted roofs and lofty towers were adapted as places of temporary refuge in the case of sudden attack. In addition were the houses of the principal followers of the chief lord, which, if not actual castles, were copies of them on a diminished scale, such as that called Eastington, on the west side, and the original stronghold of the Perrots; and Bonville Court on the east side, so called from the Norman settler of that name, whose descendants were, according to Fenton, still existing in the time of Edward II. Although most of these more important mansions have been swept away, or have undergone such alterations as to retain only scanty portions of the original structures, yet there remain several examples of more modest pretensions, which still remind us of the period when the inhabitants were obliged to provide against attacks from trouble-

some neighbours, and to secure means of holding out, until assistance could be rendered from the larger castle or town nearest at hand. Hence the almost universal adoption of strong stone vaulted roofs for the lower rooms. Even if the lower part of the house was forced, a retreat was at hand in the chambers above, without the danger of being burnt out, as would be the case if timber floorings existed. It is true that the abundance of stone and lime in the district may have partly led to the adoption of these vaults; but, on the other hand, wood was equally plentiful and convenient, if one may judge from the enormous size of the fireplaces, evidently intended for burning huge logs or whole trunks of trees. The mere want of wood therefore, as might have been thought from the present treeless state of the district, could not have been the only motive of building the stone vaults. Security against fire and attack was, without doubt, the principal reason; and, therefore, in situations where there was less danger, or more ready assistance, as within walled towns, they were not so generally adopted. If, in some few instances, they are found to exist where the house itself is of a later character, such exceptions may be accounted for by long habit or association of ideas, which in such an isolated part of the country may have continued the fashion long after the original necessity had passed away.

To the smaller mediæval remains of domestic architecture some have assigned a Flemish origin, although on what grounds has never been explained. If Flanders can claim any peculiar style of its own, that claim must be limited to the magnificent town halls which constitute one of the chief glories of Belgium; but in ecclesiastic or domestic architecture, the early Flemings are considered to have followed French and German models; so that those who speak of Flemish buildings in South Wales should at least be able to tell us something of their peculiar features, or assign some more satisfactory reason than the mere fact that Flemings found their way into Pembrokeshire at an early period. But the

probability is, that these settlers built very much as they did in England at the period where the same materials were to be had ; or that they copied their Norman superiors, who must have built after their own fashion. The Flemish theory has, however, been so generally discarded, that enough has been said on the subject ; unless, indeed, an allusion may be made to the chimneys, still universally described in guide-books as Flemish. This name appears to be applied to those massive round chimneys which frequently remain long after the buildings, to which they were once appendages, have disappeared. Where stone is cheap, the difficulty of demolishing these massive and well-built structures does not repay the cost ; and as they do not take up much ground, where the ground itself was of no importance, they have been allowed to remain. Many examples, however, still exist with the original dwellings attached to them ; and in some cases these buildings are ordinary cottages, except that they are more substantially built than the cottages of the present day. These cottages are, however, of the rudest and simplest character, and may be assigned to any period or to any builder. All that can be said is, that the masons who erected the chimney probably built the house also ; and if the one is Flemish, the other must be the same. Others, with better reason, call these chimneys Norman, although in early Norman days any chimneys at all, even in important structures, were rather the exception than the rule. One authority compromises the matter by styling them Norman-Flemish or Flemish-Norman ; but such an explanation in no way removes the difficulty. A distinguished and well-known writer in the late series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whose opinion is generally considered decisive in all questions of mediæval architecture, thinks that they have been imported from Brittany, and rejects the Flemish theory on the grounds that there is nothing similar in Flanders. But are these round chimneys to be found in Brittany ? And even if they are,—a fact of very dubious character,—what early communications

existed between South Pembrokeshire and the Bretons? If it was at a time anterior to the first introduction of the Flemish element, the native Welsh did not trouble themselves about such matters, and probably did not understand the use of their own lime, although pronounced by the best authority of the present day to be unsurpassed for excellence. The Breton theory must, we fear, therefore follow the Flemish one. The true solution of this question seems to be, that if not actually Norman, they are imitations of Norman; that the form was well suited to the kind of stone at hand, and having once got into fashion continued so to a late period. Even at the present day a humble imitation of it sometimes makes its appearance. There is, moreover, no reason to think they are older than the square chimneys, for they are constantly found together in the same building.



Chimneys at Tenby.

They are also of two types, one of which is the ordinary one, usually called Flemish, shorter and more massive than the second type, which exhibits a peculiar elegance in its elongated, tapering shaft. Two of the best existing specimens of the latter kind are to be found at Pembroke: one at the rear of the Prior's House at Monkton, a view of which will be given in the

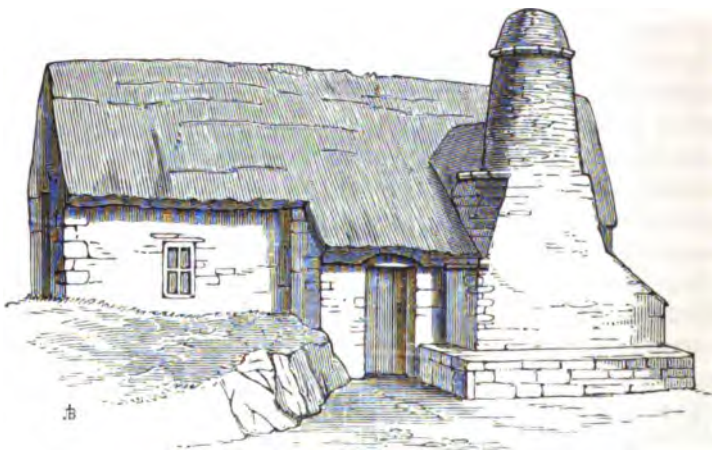
notice of that building ; the other is behind what is probably the oldest house in Pembroke, opposite the Castle, on the descent towards the bridge leading to Monkton. On the walls of the Castle itself still remain smaller examples of the same kind, and coeval with those portions of the Castle which they crown. In the ruined house near the south-western gate of Tenby is a pair of round chimneys, which hold an intermediate place between the two types. Nothing but the outer wall of this house remains, and this has undergone such various alterations and insertions that its date is not clearly ascertained, but is apparently not older than the fifteenth century. A cut is here given of the chimneys, as the present remains are likely to be swept away in a short time.

The larger castles of this district are too well known to require any remarks. The churches have been already described by Mr. E. A. Freeman in the second series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, but the more scattered and humbler relics of early Pembrokeshire have not yet, perhaps, attracted that notice which they seem to merit. The secluded situation of the locality, and the absence of a bustling and enterprising population, have hitherto tended to preserve more remains of the kind than are probably to be met with in any part of the island, with the exception, perhaps, of the northern border counties of England, where the same kind of necessity led to the same character of buildings. Now, however, that the railway has penetrated so far, and even the establishment of a new watering-place in Castle Martin parish is contemplated, there must follow a second invasion (although not of Flemings) into this hitherto quiet corner. What effect this change will have on these scattered remains, there is not much difficulty in conjecturing. Already has the work begun, if report speaks true, in the contemplated destruction of the most interesting feature of the defences of Tenby, under the auspices of municipal barbarity, and the influence of greedy speculation. It is, therefore, the espe-

cial duty of the Association, which was established more than twenty years ago to preserve the memory and illustrate the remains of ancient Wales, to place on record, as far as possible, what is left, and what may tell us something of the mode of life of the former occupants of the country. As, however, the value of such a record must depend on the faithfulness of the illustrations, it will be sufficient to state that, with one or two trifling exceptions, they are from the pencil of Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., of Penzance, made during his visit to the district in the spring of 1866, for this especial purpose.

The ancient houses that exist may be divided into two classes, the vaulted and unvaulted. The latter kind are so small and rude, that they might be thought hardly worth noticing at all; but in spite of that rudeness and smallness, there are indications that, however humble at present (being, in fact, mere peasant cottages), they were once occupied by a higher class.

We commence with an instance near Tenby, that of Drusselton. In the first place, the termination of the



Drusselton, Pembrokeshire.

word, as frequently in this country, gives us the name of the original proprietor, which in this case has somewhat of a Flemish sound. For other instances, it is sufficient to

name Herbrandston, Haroldston, Hodgeston, Richards-ton, etc., all giving the names of individuals, although some few cases, as Templeton Stanton, may be exceptions. The great majority, however, of such names in this part of Pembrokeshire, invariably give us the name of the owner or builder of the house. The house at Drusselton is surrounded with various offices, all detached from the house and one another. They are not remarkable for their substantial construction or size, and are of doubtful age; but whether mere appendages to an ordinary farm or not, they must have been intended for the use of the occupant of the house, and that occupant must have held a much higher position in life than the peasant who now resides there.

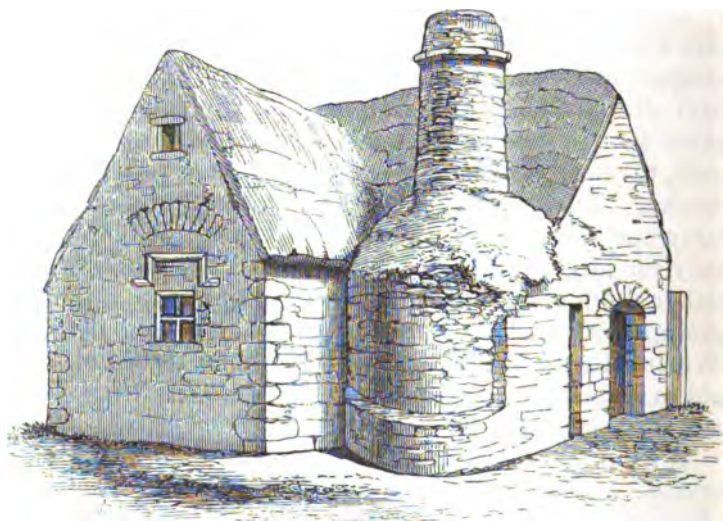
On reference to the cut, it will be seen that the present building consists of two parts; the longer one (now the inhabited part) being at right angles to the other. Whether the two portions are of the same age is uncertain; but if there is any difference in the masonry, the longer part seems less massively built. Originally this part did not contain a fireplace of any kind, the rude grate now in use having been afterwards inserted in the wall, through which a hole has been made to let out the smoke. The original fireplace in the other part of the house, as is generally the case, is not used, being adapted only for large timber. No signs of an upper story over either room exist, but the original roofs have long since disappeared, and been replaced by a rude and inexpensive substitute. There are, however, no traces of internal or external stairs, and in all probability there never was an upper story.

Within a short distance from this house is another, known as Bubbington, giving us apparently the name of another settler. In this case the chimney-stack is the sole relic of the original house, and has been incorporated into the present structure, a modern farmhouse.

A little further on the road to Lydstep, but lower down in the valley, are the ruins of what was once a

much more important building than the two already mentioned. It has been, in fact, a mansion of importance, and consisted of several apartments, with upper stories. There are, however, no indications of any vaulted work or defensive arrangements. From the remains now existing, the house may have been of the latter part of the fifteenth century, but is more probably to be referred to the succeeding century. It is known by the name of Whitewell. The Welsh equivalent of that name is common in various parts of the Principality, so that it is not unlikely that we have here only an English translation of the original Welsh name.

In what may be called the principal street of Manorbeer village is another example of the unvaulted kind, presenting a somewhat superior appearance to the ruder one of Drusselton. A view of it is here given. As in



Manorbeer, Pembroke.

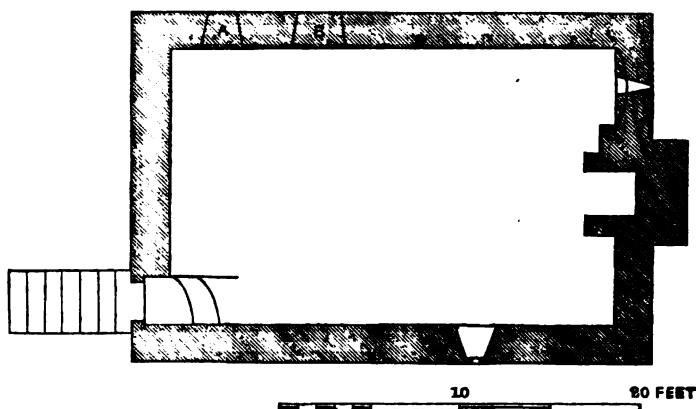
Drusselton, the house consists of two parts at right angles to each other; the part facing the street, lighted by the square-headed window, being now the one occupied; a rude fireplace having been, as in the case of

Drusselton, made in the wall. The large chimney, with the oven at the back of it, has long since ceased to be employed as such. In some instances the oven is on one side. In the great fireplace in Manorbeer Castle there are two ovens, one at the side, and one at the back. The house, which may have undergone alterations, is now inhabited by a labourer; but that it was built for one of a higher class is evident, even from its present appearance. The out-buildings are more or less in ruins. At present there is no upper story; but there may have been one originally, if the small opening in the upper part of the gable can be taken as a window.

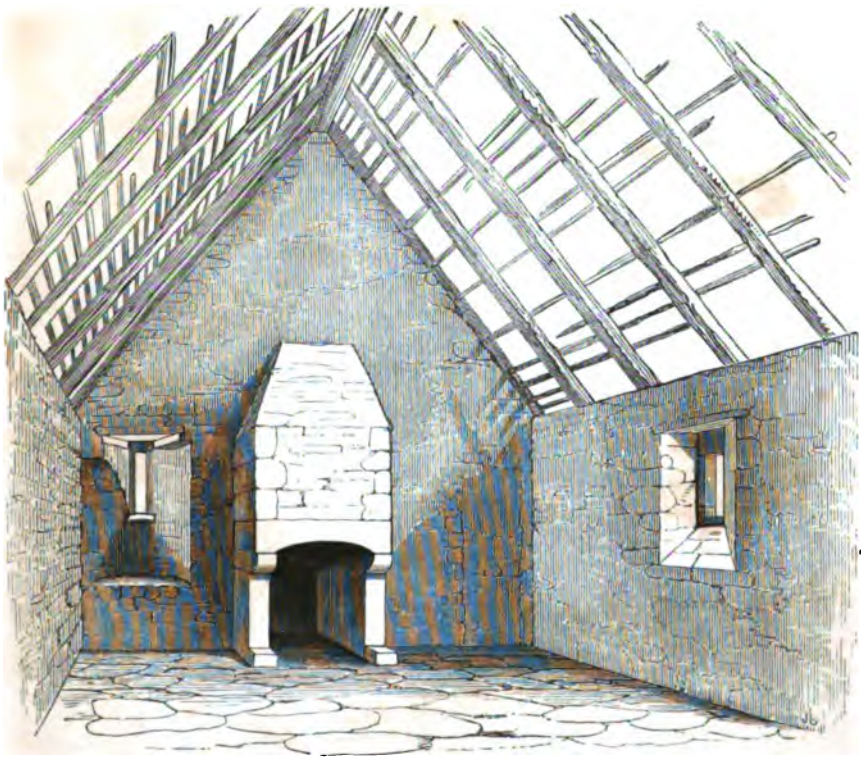
Such houses as these, although fast disappearing, are still to be found in many parts of the district. There are a few left in this village, and until lately several did exist in the neighbouring parish and village of St. Florence, but most of them are now in ruins. A small inn in the last mentioned place, still retains an entrance of the fourteenth century, and the greater part of its front wall, of immense thickness; but the rest of the house is of much later date. An old, disused mill, of uncertain date, just outside the village, should be visited. A small cut of it is given in Mr. Mason's *Guide to Tenby*.

Of all the vaulted houses which have come under our notice, Carswell, near Tenby, is perhaps the smallest, and in some respects one of the most interesting; for although dismantled and roofless, its simple arrangements have not been mixed up with later additions. At first sight, with its steep gables, it has almost the appearance of a small Norman house, if Normans ever built houses of such a character. Of its real age, however, little can be affirmed except that it must be long after the last Flemish invasion. The house consisted of an upper and lower apartment, the latter strongly vaulted, with a fireplace occupying nearly the whole breadth of one end. (See plate.) A large stone seat, which may have also served for a table, is coeval with the building. The square window over this seat has been enlarged at a subsequent period. On the opposite side the vault has been cut

through to communicate with another apartment, also provided with a chimney, but which had never been vaulted, and is probably of later date. Access to the upper story is obtained by a small external staircase. Originally it had four small well-splayed windows, two of which are blocked. (See plan.) The masonry of the fireplace is of the rudest character, without any architectural details. From the completeness, however, of the whole edifice, and its small dimensions, it is certain that we have, in



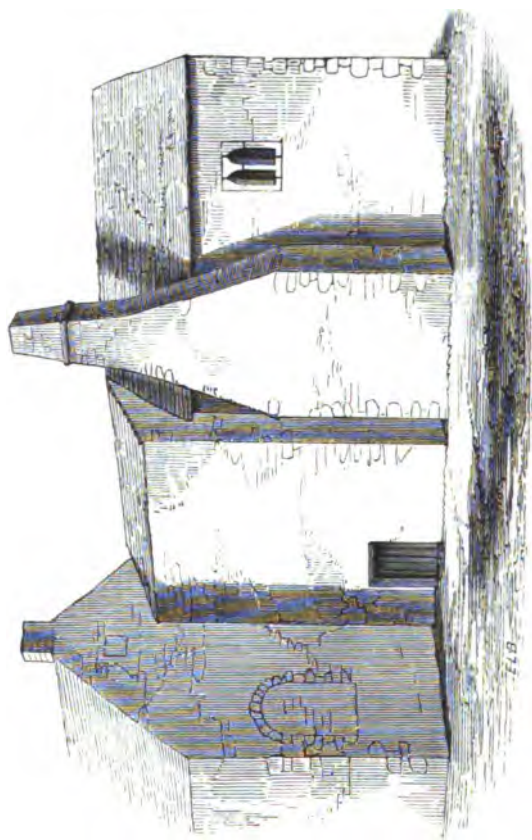
this instance, a specimen of a very early house, conveying some idea of the simplicity of the domestic arrangements of the period, when a hall for general use and a solar were considered all that were necessary for a gentleman. The upper room, however, is larger than would be required for a mere solar, or retiring room for the ladies of the family, and probably was used as the general apartment of the master and mistress. It may have been divided into two chambers by a wooden partition, as the number of windows (five in all) seem unnecessary. At present only two remain, deeply splayed, and too narrow to admit an entrance. The windows marked A, B, C, have been blocked, and do not appear, in their present state, to have been so deeply splayed. Neither of the two chimneys are of the round form. In the principal chimney the oven was at the side.



CARSWELL—UPPER ROOM.





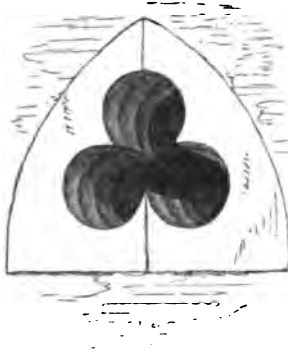


BACK VIEW OF HOUSE AT TENEY.

Another building, partly in ruins, stands opposite the small house just described. This also consisted of two stories, the upper one being reached by an external flight of stairs. The lower part consists of three or four vaulted chambers; but as these are without lights or fireplaces, they were probably used for storing goods or housing cattle. At the present day they are used for the latter purpose. If this building served as the out-offices of the smaller one, the offices must have presented a more imposing appearance than the house. The domestics may, however, have been lodged there, as there could have been but little accommodation in the original mansion for a tolerable sized family. Both buildings were surrounded with a high wall, part of which remains. The spring that gives its name to the house (Carswell) is still of high repute for its excellent water. Whether the first syllable gives a man's name is doubtful.

The next house to be noticed was destroyed in the early part of 1866. It stood on the south side of Tenby church, from the churchyard of which the accompanying view was taken, just before its demolition. The only remarkable feature noticed on this side is a curious little Early English couplet with wooden mullions. Underneath the building ran a long narrow chamber, strongly vaulted, lighted on the side of the street by a small early Decorated window (see cut next page), if the opening can be called a window at all. At a later period the front of the building had been marked by an additional building, at the outer wall of which was, in plaster, the accompanying ornament, which has the appearance of having been suggested by the decorated opening. With the exception of the stone vault, the whole interior of the house had been entirely destroyed, and altered to serve as the parish workhouse. As the ground on which the house stood was confined to narrow limits by the churchyard on one side, and the street on the other, the house was unusually long in proportion to its breadth. The vaulted portions below reached the whole length,

one part of it branching off at right angles. There were, indeed, one or two fireplaces; but unless there had been, at some previous time, more openings for lights than the little one already mentioned, the place must have been inconveniently dark. What the arrangements of the upper portion of the house were, it is impossible to form any idea, as the interior had been so completely altered. Its removal was necessary; otherwise it must be a matter of regret that another of the old houses of



Trefoil Light and Ornament. House at Tenby.

Tenby has been swept away. In the same line, on the other side of the entrance to the churchyard, are remains of a house of the latter part of the fifteenth century, consisting of two or three windows.

(To be continued.)

# CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF LLANTRITHYD IN GLAMORGAN.

(Concluded from p. 397.)

THE following genealogical fragments have been derived from the Register:

*Robert* Button, of Duffryn, Esq., married, 1613, Jane Awbrey, and had,—1, *Mary*, christened 13 July, 1616; buried 17 May, 1617. 2, *Margaret*, married 3 Feb. 1663, to William Bassett, LL.D.

*James* Bassett, buried 19 July, 1623; married Katharine John, 17 June, 1595; a widow in 1627; buried 22 Dec. 1658. They had—1, *Maria*, christened 22 Sept. 1597. 2, *Cissil*, christened 26 Nov. 1598; married, 9 Nov. 1613, to Robert Walter of the Bats and Lays. 3, *Antony*, christened 21 Nov. 1599. 4, *Elizabeth*, christened 10 Jan. 1601; buried 12 June, 1696; she married Thomas Williams in 1623 (?). 5, *John*, christened Sept. 1602. 6, *Joan*. 7, *Richard*, christened 1 Dec. 1604. 8, *Thomas*, christened 11 Jan. 1605; buried 2 Aug. 1613. 9, *Blanch*, christened 12 Jan. 1606; 10, *Barbara*, christened Feb. 1607; buried 21 May, 1623. 11, *Christopher*, christened 14 April, 1609. 12, *James*, christened 23 April, 1610. 13, *William*, christened 28 Nov. 1612. 14, *Charles*, christened 29 Dec. 1616. Also *Zlanr* [Elinor], daughter of James Bassett, buried 23 Jan. 1606.

*John* Bassett, of Garn, buried 6 Sept. 1593. *John*, son of *William* Bassett of Garn, buried 1686. *Thomas* Bassett, of Garn, married — Bassett, Oct. 1594. He was buried 9 Feb. 1616. They had—1, *John*, christened 12 April, 1600. 2, *Joan*, christened 12 Oct. 1603. 3, *Anna*, christened 16 Aug. 1607; buried 8 Dec. 1631; married Richard Games.

*Ann* Bassett, wife of John George, was buried 17 Sept. 1613. Richard Bassett, of Garn, married Ann —, who was buried 19 Sept. 1666. They had—1, *Ann*,

christened 9 Dec. 1648. 2, *Elizabeth*, christened 1 Jan. 1654; buried 5 Jan. 1669.

*John* Bassett, of Garn, buried 23 March, 1680. He married Mary —, who was buried 23 Dec. 1684. They had *William*, christened 3 Nov. 1620; buried 1689. Also of children of *John* and Mary Bassett of Garn, *James* was christened 14 April, 1644; buried 17 June, 1701. *Kate*, born 14 April, 1644. *Thomas*, born 8 May, 1646. *Kate* Bassett was buried 1696.

*William* Bassett of the Garn, son of the above *John* and Ann, buried 16 March, 1689, was probably father of—1, *John*, christened 20 Dec., buried 22 Dec. 1686; 2, *Thomas*, christened 27 Feb. 1687. Besides these are: *John* Bassett, buried 23 April, 1595; *Arnold* Bassett, buried 11 Jan. 1622; *John* Bassett of the Cross, buried 17 May, 1669; *Alice* Bassett, buried 8 Nov. 1708; *William* Bassett, buried 2 March, 1593; and his son, *John*, buried 12 Jan. 1585; *Jane*, wife of *Thomas* Bassett, buried Feb. 1591.

*Edward* Bassett and Margaret, his wife, had—1, *Elizabeth*, christened 19 Dec. 1777; buried 17 April, 1799. 2, *Catherine*, christened 7 Dec. 1778; buried 13 Dec. 1796. 3, *Mary*, christened 25 Feb. 1781. 4, *Margaret*, christened 22 June, 1784. *John* Dawkin married, 26 Oct. 1624, *Mary* Bassett. *Edward* Bassett, a pauper, buried 14 June, 1786.

*Elizabeth*, daughter of *John* Bassett of Bolston, christened 28 June, 1605. *Lewis* Penry married *Joan* Bassett, 26 Aug. 1605.

*William* David and *Jane* Deere married 17 June, 1599. *William* Bowyer (?) and *Joan* Deere married May 1620. *John* Deere was father of—1, *Gwenllian*, buried 6 March, 1592. 2, *Cecil*, christened 22 Jan. 1597. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Robert* Deere, buried 9 Dec. 1583. *Robert* Deere, buried 12 Sept. 1596. *William* Deere, buried 12 Dec. 1597. *Thomas* Deere, buried 6 April 1627. *Joan* Deere, buried 10 Jan. 1635.

*David* Jenkins [of Hensol], Esq., married, in 1611, *Cissil* Awbrey, and had—1, *Mary*, christened 3 Sept.

1626. 2, *William*, christened 28 Nov. 1630. Ann, wife of David Jenkins, buried 1623.

*Denham* Jephson's wife was buried 1775. They had—

1, *Anthony*, christened 1752. 2, *John*, christened 1753.

*Anthony* Gwyn of Llansannor, Esq., married, in 1598, Catherine Awbrey. They had—1, *John*, buried 1607. 2, *Thomas*, christened 1608; buried 1613. 3, *Gwyn*, christened 1610. 4, *Maria*, christened 1612. 5, *Thomas*, christened 1613. 6, *Anthony*, christened 1614; buried 1615. 7, *William*, buried 1617.

Among the marriage entries is Sir Nicholas Cheniys, Knt. and Bart., who married, 4 Nov. 1644, Jane Herbert, widow. This can scarcely be any other than Sir Nicholas Kemeys, the gallant defender of Chepstow, who was killed in 1648; but the wife usually assigned to him is Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Williams of Llangibby, without mention of a first husband.

Wilgiffort occurs as a female Christian name in 1597, as does Cissil frequently about that time.

*Richard*, son of Thomas Love, christened 22 Aug. 1630.

Katherine, daughter of Edward William, de Burthyn, christened 14 May, 1626.

With these fragments of county genealogy may be mentioned a deed at Fonmon, dated 1652, conveying lands in Llantwit Major, in which the grantees are—Elizabeth Prichard *alias* Jones of Llantrithyd, widow; William Gibon of Pendoylon, clerk, and Elizabeth Prichard, his wife; Thomas Butler of St. Bride's Major, gent., and Mary Prichard; Thomas ap Thomas of Leech Castle, and Anne Prichard; Matthew Williams of Llantrithyd, clerk, and Alice Prichard; George Mathew of Barry, gent., and Tabitha Prichard; and Cradocke Griffith, the younger, of Sully. The elder Elizabeth was widow of Edward Prichard, rector of Llantrithyd; and the rest were their five daughters and their husbands, and the son of a sixth daughter. Matthew Williams was probably incumbent on the death of Mr. Fowler, and perhaps father of Jenkin Williams, also incumbent (see p. 391).

The CHURCH is said to be dedicated to St. Iltutus or Iltyd, a favourite local saint, whose name enters in a less doubtful form into Llaniltyd or Llantwit. The building is in no way remarkable. It consists of a tower, nave, south porch, and chancel.

The tower is square, rather lofty, very plain, and having a parapet wall of slight projection on corbels. It has a west door of good Perpendicular work, but no window below the belfry. There is an exterior stair on the south side, which leads to the nave gallery, and is probably an addition.

The nave has a south door with plain drop arch, chamfered. On the right, within, is a mural water-stoop, probably Norman; and above are two windows of two lights each, with cinque-foiled heads. On the left is an older lancet-window, trefoiled. The three opposite or north windows are modern; and in one, on glass, are the arms of Aubrey, Bart., impaling Lowther. The arch into the tower is Perpendicular, that into the chancel equilateral, and probably early Perpendicular. In the north wall is a rood-loft door concealed by a monument. The beam of the loft remained until twenty years ago. The chancel-screen, of oak, is in good order. It bears the Tudor flower. On the south side of the arch is a small trefoiled lancet-niche, probably a shrine. The font is poor, and of a late Italian pattern upon an older base. The roof has oak ribs with bosses, but the intermediate spaces are plastered up. In the north wall is a low drop sepulchral arch, four feet long, having a concave chamfer. Below is a recumbent figure, thickly obscured with plaster, but probably female, with its feet on a greyhound, and its head beneath a trefoiled canopy. It rests upon a low altar, on the edge of which is what appears to be a rude ball-flower moulding; above is a band of Tudor-like flowers; and in the centre a greyhound. The whole, though of rude workmanship, and much obscured, may be pronounced to be of Decorated date.

The south porch is old, and has a good oak rib in the roof.

The chancel bears date 1656, and was no doubt wholly rebuilt at that time. Against the nave wall, south end, is the oak framing of a small sacring bell.

There are several monuments. The principal is a large altar-tomb, set against the north wall of the chancel, with a heavy mural appendage, bearing arms and inscriptions. On the altar are the recumbent figures of Anthony Mansell and his lady. He is in armour. Around are the children, in high relief, kneeling. The whole, with its enclosing iron rail, was restored, and repainted in colours, by the late Rev. J. M. Traherne of Coedriglan. The inscription is as follows:

“Here lyeth the bodyes of John Basset Esquier and Elizabeth his wife daughter to Andrew Norton of Bristow Esquier, who had issue by Elizabeth his wife an only daughter named Elizabeth married to Anthony Mansel Esquier, second sonne to Reece Mansel of Margam Knight, all whose four bodyes are here intombed.

“Which Anthony had issue by the sayd Elizabeth three sonnes fower daughters of all which two daughters survive. The elder marryed to Thomas Awbrey Esquier, the younger marryed to Rawley Bussye Esquier.

“He died anno 1544, aged 44 yrs. She died anno 1596, aged 84 yrs. Elizabeth Mansel made this in 1597. A. M. 66. E. M. 64.”

Arms, Mansel impaling Basset; also Mansel quarterly of fourteen:—1, Mansel; 2, *gules*, a saltire engrailed *or*; 3, *argent*, two bars *gules*; 4, *sable*, an escarbuncle; 5, per *pale*, indented *argent* and *gules*; 6, *gules*, three lions passant gardant *argent*; 7, barry of six *vair* and *gules*; 8, *gules*, two bends *argent*; 9, *argent*, two bars dancette *gules*; 10, *gules*, a fess fusilly *argent*; 11, *gules*, two bends wavy *or*; 12, *argent*, a castle *azure*; 13, *ermine*, a cross flory *azure*; 14, *vert*, two chevrons *or*, on a fess *or* three eagles displayed.

Also the arms of Basset quarterly of four:—1, Basset; 2, Norton, *argent*, on a bend *ermine* three scallops *argent* between two lioncels rampant *sable*; 3, Turberville, chequy.....a fess *ermine*; 4, Jestyn.....three chevrons.....

There are several flat stones within the communion-rails, probably over the Aubrey vault, more or less defaced. They are as follow:

".....his wife, daughter of John Basset, deceased, æt. 48, 1557."

Round a cross, "Pray for the soul.....1573."

"Here lieth, in grave, the body of Rice Havard, 1580" (or 1680).

Round a cross, "1586. God hath his soul to his mercy.....in grave the body of John B[asset]."

Also round a cross, "Here lieth in grave the body of Margaret the wife of John Basset."

Round another, "Pray for the soul of Blanch Aubrey, 1588"; and again, "Pray for the soul of Willeford Aubrey, 1594"; also, "Pray for the soul of Rice Mansel here in grave." Arms, Mansel impaling Basset.

On mural slabs are:—

"Elizabeth, 1561[7]. Edward, 1573. Mary Aubrey. Anne, 1570. Ryce, 1583. William, 1573. Cissil."

Also "Nehemiah Hopkins, B.D., rector, prebendary of Llandaff, d<sup>d</sup> 23 March 1790, æt. 82. Mary, his wife, d<sup>d</sup> 29 Feb. 1770, æt. 53."

"George Williams, rector, J.P. for Glamorgan, d<sup>d</sup> 21 Dec. 1815, æt. 52. Sarah, his widow, d<sup>d</sup> at Hammer-smith, 16 Ap. 1853, æt. 94. B<sup>d</sup> in the churchyard. Placed here by Thos. Williams, their youngest surviving son."

In the nave, over the west gallery, is a large escutcheon of Aubrey with a crescent cadency, quartering Blethyn ap Maenarch, and impaling Mansel, who quarters Basset. On the south wall is Aubrey, with a crescent on the arms and crest. These escutcheons are in veined marble, and came from Llantrithyd Place. On the same wall is a large monument surmounted by the arms of Aubrey, impaling on the dexter Lowther, and on the sinister Lewis of Van. Below is the following:

"Here under lies the body of S<sup>r</sup> John Aubrey Bart., y<sup>e</sup> son of S<sup>r</sup> John Aubrey Bart. y<sup>e</sup> son of S<sup>r</sup> Thos. Aubrey Kt. who took to his 1st wife Margaret y<sup>e</sup> daughter of S<sup>r</sup> John Louth-

of Louth Hall in y<sup>e</sup> county of Westmorland Bart. by whome he had one son, & to his second wife Mary y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Willm. Lewis of the Van Esq<sup>r</sup> and relict of Willm. Jephson Esq<sup>r</sup> who brought a very fair inheritance into this family.

"What he was, those who conversed with him best knew. He dyed Sept. 15th, 1700, in the 50 year of his age."

There is also an inscription over Sir Thomas Awbrey, Bart., and Dame Martha [Carter] his wife; over Richard Awbrey of Ash Hall, and Frances, his wife; and over Maria Martha, their daughter. Also, beneath the font, is buried Elinor, wife of John Edmonds; died 26 March, 1720, æt. 40. Jane, their daughter, died 10 Feb. 1725, æt. 12. Also Frances, daughter of Thomas Edmonds, gent., died 15 March, 1744, æt. four months.

Near the church is the usual church house, once the hall in which were held the manor courts, and still the property of the lord. It was used, in the last century, for lodging parish paupers; but has been altered and repaired, and is now a school.

#### THE MANOR.

Llantrithyd is described in the *Spenser Survey* of 1320 as containing twelve plough-lands, rated at half a knight's fee, of the annual value of £10. Gilbert Earl of Gloucester and Joan, his wife, were, 35 Ed. I, seized of one messuage and two carucates in Llanirid, which, in the earl's inquisition (8 Ed. II) is called half a fee. Hugh and Elizabeth le Despenser (23 Ed. III) held land, no doubt the same, in Llanirid; as did (49 Ed. III) Sir Edward and Elizabeth le Despenser in Llanirid and Llanrithid; and (18 H. VI) Isabel, Countess of Warwick died seized of half a fee in Llanirid. (*I. p. M.*, i, 131, 219, 265; ii, 160, 214; iv, 175.) This entry does not appear in the later inquisitions of the lords of Glamorgan, who, of course, held the supreme fee.

The mesne lordship of Llantrithyd or Llanirid is generally regarded as a part of the estate which Fitzhamon found it convenient to bestow upon Madoc ap Jestyn. This Madoc, according to the genealogists, lord of

Ruthyn, was father of Howell, father of Cynvrig lord of Miscin, who, by Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn ap Rhys, was father of Llewelyn, father of Jevan and Llewelyn-ychan.

Jevan had Llewelyn, father of Morgan, of whose two daughters (coheirs), Margaret married John Gamage of Coyty, and carried into that family what were called their Miscin lands; and Catherine, who married Thomas Mathew, whose descendants thus obtained Radyr.

Llewelyn-ychan, the younger brother of Jevan, is reputed to have had a large estate in Llantrithyd, but not the manor. He had David, father of Jevan, who is said to have built Llantrithyd Place in the reign of Henry VII. Jevan was father of Thomas, and he of Jenkin ap Llantrithyd, whose daughter and heir, Jenet, married Thomas, third son of Jenkin or John Bassett of Beauprè, and thus seated these cadets of Beauprè in Llantrithyd.

Thomas Bassett, whatever may have been the limitation of his interest in Llantrithyd, certainly possessed "The Place" and its domain. Besides Jenet he had another, a second wife, whose name is not recorded. By Jenet he had:—1, John; 2, John, parson of St. Nicholas, or of Michaelston; 3, Joan, married John ap David ap Owen; 4, Jenet, married Matthew Gibbon of Cefn-tre-Payn; 5, Margaret, married Richard Pranch of Peters-ton-on-Ely; 6, Ann, married Evan ap Evan William of Wenvoe. By his second wife, Thomas Bassett had, 7, Agnes, married Thomas Williams of Wenvoe.

The estate descended to the eldest son, John, called, in the Welsh way, John Thomas Bassett. He was born about 1507; sheriff in 1545; and a very considerable squire. He purchased Talavan lordship, and a moiety of Peterston, from the crown; and possibly St. Mary Hill manor, held by his descendants, was his acquisition. His two marriages have not been clearly set forth. By the *Golden Grove Book* (a copious Bassett authority) he married, first, Alice Ken of Somerset; and second, either Alice Love of Dinas Powis, or Elizabeth Norton.

Alice Love, however, seems to have been the first wife, and Alice Ken her mother. The second wife was certainly Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Norton, of Bristol, by Ann, daughter of John Herbert, a natural son of Gwylim Ddu, Earl of Pembroke. Elizabeth was sister to Sir George Norton of Abbot's Leigh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

John Thomas Bassett died 20 July, 1551, aged forty-four years, and was buried at Llantrithyd. His widow married Sir Richard Walwyn, Knt., sheriff 1590 and 1621. She died 10 Feb. 1596. The Nortons, in the next century, took part in the escape of Charles II.

By Alice Love, John Bassett had—1, Thomas; 2, Joan, married Thomas ap David Powell; 3, Jane. By Elizabeth Norton he had, 4, Elizabeth, who married Anthony, son of Sir Rice Mansell, from which match descended the Aubreys of Llantrithyd.

Having thus brought down, unbroken, the descent of Llantrithyd Place, it will be convenient here to consider the probable descent of the manor. Supposing, what is highly probable, that the manor was granted originally to Madoc ap Jestyn, nevertheless, in the *Spenser Survey* of 1320, it was in the wife of John Bassett (of Beauprè), a Welsh heiress; and the lord in the reign of Elizabeth was their descendant, William Bassett. Jenkin ap Thomas, therefore, had not the manor.

Also, the connexion with Llantrithyd was maintained one hundred and seventy-two years later, by another John Bassett of Beauprè, a descendant of the first. This appears from an inquisition preserved at Fonmon, and given in the Appendix. This record, dated Cardiff, 11 July, 1492, is taken upon the estate of John Bassett, who died on the 24th of May preceding. He was seized of two parts of half a knight's fee in Llantrithyd, and half a fee in Marcross, the whole valued at £16:8:4 per ann., and held by military service; also of certain lands and tenements in Eglwys-Brewis, held in free socage of Castleton by a red rose yearly, and worth £40. James Bassett was returned as son and heir, and as

twenty-six years old and upwards at his father's death. This shews, beyond a possibility of doubt, that an estate in Llantrithyd was in the Beauprè family, who then also held the manor, which must be supposed to be implied in the inquisition.

James Bassett had an only child, Ellen, who married Sir Rice Mansell, and seems to have conveyed to him the Bassett estates. The male heir in blood was her uncle, William Bassett; and there was a third brother, Thomas, ancestor, according to the pedigrees, of the Llantrithyd and Bonvileston branches, by Jenet, already described as heiress of Llantrithyd Place.

It is remarkable that the inquisition is silent as to Beauprè, the Bassett seat, which probably was in trust, or had been conveyed by feoffment to James Bassett on his marriage, which might well have preceded his father's death. The tradition is that the Beauprè estate passed with Ellen to Sir Rice Mansell; and Marcross and Llantrithyd manor, with the moiety of the latter lands, would be likely to share the same fate. It is some confirmation, as Mr. Jones points out, of this tradition, that in the 8th and subsequently in the 14th H. VIII, William Bassett, described of Treguff,—and, no doubt, next brother of James, and heir-at-law to him and his daughter Ellen,—sold the Eglwys Brewis lands mentioned in the inquisition, and which, therefore, had escaped Sir Rice. This identity is strengthened by the *Golden Grove Book*, which deduces the main line from Jenkin or John Bassett, through two Williamsses, to Richard, the builder of Beauprè porch, whose younger brother, Arnold, is there described as of Treguff. Also, 15 Elizabeth, William Bassett, of course the younger, appointed Roger Seys his steward for the manors of St. Hillary, Tregowe, Llantrithyd, and Penon.

Sir Rice Mansell had no children by Ellen Bassett; but as two of his children married Bassetts, he might well be willing to waive his possession of their lands. We may therefore suppose that, with his daughter Katherine he gave Beauprè and the manor of Llant-

rithyd to William, son of William Bassett of Treguff, the heir male of the house of Bassett; while to his own son, Anthony, he gave Marcross manor and half the Llantrithyd lands, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John, and granddaughter of Thomas Bassett, by Jenet, the heiress of Llewelyn Ychan; and whom her father, to the exclusion of his son, constituted, as will be seen, the owner of the other moiety.

There is a statement in some of the Welsh pedigrees that Richard, son of William Bassett and Katherine Mansell, sold the manor of Llantrithyd to Sir Thomas Awbrey for £1,400, in a fit of anger, because his son, Edward Basset of Fishwear, refused to marry Catherine Vaughan of Dunraven, afterwards the second wife of Richard himself. Whether in this way, or by Sir Rice's gift, so it is that the Aubreys do hold both the estate and the manor. It would, therefore, appear that as early as 1320 the manor and half the estate of Llantrithyd were in the Bassetts of Beauprè, and the other half in Llewelyn Ychan or his descendants. The half estate descended through Jenet to the cadet Bassetts, Thomas, John, and Elizabeth; and the other half and the manor, after descending in the main line of Bassetts to Ellen, from her either passed by entail or gift back to the head of her family, and was sold by his son, or was settled by Sir Rice upon his son Anthony, on his marriage with the above Elizabeth.

This necessarily complex narrative now returns to John Thomas Bassett and his children by his two wives. The *Inquisitio post Mortem* upon John Thomas Basset is not preserved; but there is extant a schedule which probably accompanied the return, and which sets forth, firstly, his death, 20th July, 5 Ed. VI (1551); secondly, that Thomas Basset, his son and next heir, was nineteen years old on St. Mark's day (25 April) in that year; and thirdly, the details of the family estate. The inquest by which these facts were established was held 15 Dec. 1551:

".....theare yearly value of all the manors [tenements] and hereditaments late John Thomas Basset Esquier deceased the xx<sup>th</sup> daye of July anno v. Ed. VI [1551], and descended in possession and reversion to Thomas Basset his son and next heyre, being of the age of xix yeres of the feast of Seint Mark in the said year, as by the office found, in the county of Glamorgan, xv die Decembris anno v<sup>to</sup> E. VI, &c.:

"COMITATUS GLAMORGAN.

Mannor of PETERSTON with the appurtenances in Peterston holden of the King in chief. Per annum £xx.

Certen lands and hereditaments in LLANTRYTHED holden of the Erle of Pembroke by knight's service as of his Castle of Cardiff, £x.

Certen lands and tenements in Pendoloyon holden of the mannor of Tallavan in socage £v. xixs. i<sup>id</sup>.

One tenement in Pendoloyon in the holding of Richard ap Jenkin, holden of the mannor of Kaerwige xd.

Total £xxxvi."

*Original marginal entry on the above :*

[....."by the deed of the said John Thomas Basset, dated 29th May, 2 Ed. VI., 1548, to George Herbert and George Norton, Knights, and to their heires on this condition, that they shulde graunte the same to the said John Thomas Basset and Elizabeth his wife and the heyres of the same begotten of her body, and for lack of such yssue to the heyres of the same John by any other wyfe to be begotten, and for lack of such yssue to the Erle of Pembroke and his heyres for ever."]

*Schedule continued :*

"Manours of BOLSTON cum pertinentiis holden of the King in chief, £xvi. vis. viii<sup>d</sup>.

"A watermill cum pertinentiis in Mylton, called the Grete Myll, holden as aforesaid £0. liiis. iii<sup>id</sup>.

"Total £xix. 0s. 0d."

*Marginal entry on the above :*

"[Whereof £vi. vis. viii<sup>d</sup>. being a third part, is left to descend to the said heyres, and the residue, being two parts, is demised by the will of the said John Thomas Basset to John Williams and Jims ap Williams, to the use of Elizabeth daughter of the said John T. Basset, and to her heyres, etc."]

*Schedule continued :*

" Mannor of Mylton holden of the King in chief by knight's service, per annum £0 xs. 0d."

*Marginal :*

" [By entry (?) by deed dated 21 Sept. 4 Ed. VI, 1550, to Jims ap Howell and to the heyres of his body, lawfully begotten, with divers and sundry other remainders in tayl to other sundry persons, yielding yearly to the said J. T. Basset the rent of 10s.]"

*Schedule :*

" Certen lands and tenements in Bolston, parcell of the manor of Mylton holden of the King by knight's service in chief. Pr<sup>a</sup> £0 viiis. 0d.

" Certain burgage in the town of Cardif, holden of the manor of Rothe in socage £v. 0s. xviid.

" Total £v. ix. 0d.

" Summa totalis £lx. xixs. vd."

*Marginal on the last two items :*

" [Descended and sold with the mannor.]"

*Summary :*

" Descended £v. ix. vd. And geven in sundry graunts and states £lv. xs. 0d. Total £lx. xixs., whereof £xx. vis. vid. for the Kings Majesties third part."

*Marginal :*

" [Whereof £xiv. xviii. id. to make up the full somme of £xx. vis. vid for the King's third part, and the residue geven from the heyres.]"

This document shews the nature, value, and disposition of the property of John (the son of) Thomas Basset. The deed of 1548 settles Peterston, lands in Llantrithyd, lands in Pendoylon (Talavan), and lands in Pendoylon (Caerwigga), on the heirs of his body by Elizabeth or any future wife ; but is silent as to issue by any previous wife, whose reversion is cut off in favour of the Earl of Pembroke. It then seems to recite that J. T. Basset by will left one third of Bolston manor and mill to descend to his said heir, that is evidently to Thomas Basset his heir-at-law ; and two thirds to his daughter

Elizabeth. Milton manor had, no doubt, been already alienated to Jevan ap Howell, reserving only a rent of 10s., which rent is all that is dealt with. Milton is probably the Cottrel estate; and the mill, that now held by the devisees of Sir George Tyler, close to Peterston Railway Station. Bolston manor is probably the remainder of Bonvileston parish, not in Caerwiggia. If, however, Milton be Cottrell, how did Rees Meyric, so well known as its possessor, acquire it?

The originals of these documents, establishing conclusively the fact that Thomas Bassett was the eldest son of John Thomas Bassett, and the heir-at-law to the Llantrithyd estate, are in possession of his descendant and representative, Richard Basset of Bonvileston, whose ancestor was a ward of the crown on the ground of the lands held *in capite*. Probably the disinherison was connected with the second marriage, and stipulated for by the Nortons, who were considerable people. Be this as it may, Elizabeth had Llantrithyd and Talavan, and was very rich, her brother being poor. She married Anthony, second son of Sir Rice Mansell of Margam, and had two daughters, coheirs, besides three sons who died young. Of the daughters, Mary (Catherine) married, 1585, Sir Thomas Aubrey; and Cecilia married, at Llantrithyd, "16th April, 1607, Sir Rawley Bussi." Lady Bussy probably had no children, since the Aubreys had all the property.

Anthony Mansell was lessee of the tithes of Llanblethian for many years, then yet for to come, from the abbot and convent of Tewkesbury, as appears from a recital in a lease made by him to a certain Dr. — of London in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth. These great tithes, as well as those of Llantwit Major, Penmark, Llancarvan, and Llantrissant, are now held by a lease granted by the Chapter of Gloucester, the representatives, till their estates passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the considerable possessions of the great abbeys of Gloucester and Tewkesbury in this county. The Aubreys, who inherited Anthony Mansell's

estates, are said to have exchanged these tithe leases for the manor of Llanmadoc in Gower, an estate which still belongs to the family.

The proceedings in Chancery (ii, 349) record a suit in which Anthony Maunxell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, were plaintiffs; and Henry Earl of Pembroke, Roger Williams, David Baghe, John Llewellyn, William Gibbons, and Thomas Lewis, defendants. The claim was to recover a deed of gift and other title-deeds of the manor or lordship of Tallavan *alias* Tyre-Seaward, late the estates of John Coke, Esq., deceased, and by him conveyed and settled to the use of the plaintiff Elizabeth, and her issue in tail. Also, in p. 290, is a note of a suit by William Oettie, plaintiff; Lewis Gythe, Llewellyn ap Howell, Richard Thomas, and Margaret verch Johan, defendants, claiming leaseholds in Pendylen, the inheritance of Anthony Maunsell, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, in her right.

Sir Thomas Aubrey was second son of William Aubrey of Cantreff, an eminent civilian in the reign of Elizabeth. Their son was Sir John of Llantrithyd, mentioned in Symonds' *Diary*, in 1645, as having £1,000 per ann. He married, 1, Margaret Lowther, from whom the Aubreys descend; and 2, Mary Lewis of Boarstal and Brill, a niece of Lewis of Van, and a considerable heiress in Oxford and Bucks. Dying childless, she settled her estates on the descendants of Sir John Aubrey, the first of her four husbands. The aggrandisement was fatal to Llantrithyd, which, though not actually deserted, was much neglected for the English property.

The following PARTICULAR (see next page) of the Llantrithyd estate was drawn up in Nov. 1699.

There is due, according to the custom of the said manor, on the death or exchange of every freeholder, a relief or alienation of double the rent. There are also heriots of the best, due on the decease of every lease and copyholder respectively; and there are reserved, and yearly due, from every lease and copyholder respect-

Llantrithyd Manor.	Acres.	Lives in being	Annual Rents.			Improved Value.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manor House and demesnes beneath the Portway in Llantrithyd & Llanarvan parishes	459	—	305	15	4			
Water grist mill of Llantrithyd	—	—	12	0	0			
<i>Leaseholders:</i>								
Mr. Matthew Gibbon, 1 mess., 2 tenemts. - - - -	106	3	5	1	10	70	0	0
Thos. Jenkins, jur. uxoris, 1 mess., 1 tenemt. - - -	60	1	2			22		
Thos. Rosser, 1 m., 1 ten. -	8	2		6	8	7		
Ben. Langton, 1 m., 1 ten. -	20	2	7	6	6	7	5	6
B. — for another ten. -	13	2	5	6	6	5	6	6
John Courtney, 1 m., 1 ten. -	12	3	1			11	6	
Watkin David, 1 m., 1 ten. -	28	2	12			4		
<i>Copyholders:</i>								
Mr. Jenkin Leyson, 1 m., 1 ten. -	19	2		13	3	18	0	3
Mr. Lewis Aubrey, Clerk, j. ux., 1 m., 2 ten. - - -	37	1		17		20		
Jenkin Leyson again, 1 m., 1 ten. -	7	2		9		6		
Christ. Dawkin, 1 m., 1 ten. -	35	3	3			15		
Philip Robert, 1 tenement -	15	3	1	10	0	6	10	
William John, 1 m., 1 ten. -	24	2		1	2	15	8	10
Ben. Langton, j. ux., 1 m., 1 ten. -	25	1	6	9		13		
Anthony Morgan, 1 m., 2 tents. -	12	1		9		7	11	
John Griffith, 1 m., 1 ten. -	12	3		18		8	2	10
James Bassett, 1 m., 2 ten. -	5	2	2	10		2	10	
John Thos. Phillip, 1 m., 1 tent. -	30	3	5			2	10	
Morgan Harry, about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at will - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	—		4	6			
Christ. Dawkins at will - -	1	—		1				
..... lands -	258	—	19	7	10	139	7	2
Cottages by lease, by copy, & at will - - - - -	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	26			35	5	
<i>Freeholders:</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	6	4	18	6	
Edward Mathew, Esq. - - -	—	—		2				
Mrs. Cecil Mathew, spinster -	—	—			7			
Richard Bassett, Gent. - -	—	—			10			
John Thomas, Gen., j. uxoris -	—	—		8	8			
Mr. Cradock Buller, Clerk, j. ux. -	—	—		6	6			
Jenkin Leyson & Cath. Walter, widow - - - - -	—	—		2				
Anne Jenkin - - - - -	—	—		2				
<i>Llantrithyd Manor:</i>								
Freehold rents - - - - -	—	—	1	0	9			
Demesnes - - - - -	459	—	320	15	4			
Purchased lands - - - - -	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		6		35		
Leaseholds - - - - -	247	—	33	1	6	126	12	
Copyholds - - - - -	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	19	7		139	7	2
Cottagers by lease, copy, & at will -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4	6	4	18	6	
Total of this manor - -	1038 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	384	11	9	319	10	2

ively, a day's ploughing with oxen, a day's work for a man in harvest, one couple of fat capons; and from every cottager two pullets yearly, with suit of court and mill. Also the patronage and donation in fee, of the rectory of Llantrithyd, worth per ann. £70.

The same "Particular" includes the other Aubrey estates in Glamorgan. These were—Talavan manor, of 1,362 acres; annual rents, £351:3:5. Peterston manor, of 388½ acres; rents, £108:3:5. Kelligarn manor, of 648 acres; rents, £112:12:0. And Llanmadoc manor in Gower, of 245 acres; rents, £39:1:10. The whole Aubrey estate in 1699, in the county of Glamorgan, was 3,680¼ acres; yielding in actual rents, £1,095:12:5½, and of the improved value of £1148:2:9. Besides duties, heriots, etc., and the patronage of the churches of Llantrithyd, value £70, and St. Mary Hill £40 per ann.

The AUBREYS, de Alberico, whose pedigree has been very carelessly recorded in the books, settled at Abercynfrig, in Brecknock, towards the end of the eleventh century; and, with a pedigree of eleven descents, were represented, in the reign of Henry VII, by HOPKIN Aubrey, whose third son, THOMAS, was of Cantreff, and was father of William, ancestor of the Aubreys of Tredomen, Llantrithyd, and Broad Chalk.

XIII. 3. WILLIAM AUBREY, thirteenth in descent from the founder, was D.C.L., Regius Professor of Law at Oxford, principal official and vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury, judge of the army at St. Quintin, a member of the Council of Wales, and a Master in Chancery and of the Court of Requests. He died 23 July, 1598, and was buried in St. Paul's. He married Williford, or Wilsopphet, daughter of John Williams of Tainton, co. Oxon; and was father of Sir Edward of Tredomen, whose son Thomas was buried at Llantrithyd 12 Jany. 1618, Sir Thomas of Llantrithyd, John of Burwelton, and six daughters, who married in Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales.

XIV. 2. Sir THOMAS AUBREY, second son, married at

Llantrithyd, Monday, 12 Feb. 1585, Mary, daughter and coheir of Anthony Mansel. He was buried 22 Nov. 1641, and she was buried in Nov. 1635, both at Llantrithyd.

26 June, 1637, Sir Thomas gave to his parish church a silver-gilt cup and cover for the communion, with power to exchange it for one of another fashion when desirable:

Their children were,—1, Mansell, christened 18 May, buried 28 July, 1600. 2, John, christened 24 Feb. 1604. 3, Thomas, of Bolston, co. Pembroke, LL.B., chancellor of St. David's church, 21 Ap. 1608; buried 20 Nov. 1673. He married Eleanora (buried 24 Ap. 1642), daughter of Sir Rice Rudd, Bart. They had Maria, christened 3 Nov. 1637; and William, christened 4 Nov. 1640. 4, Blanch, buried 2 Dec. 1588. 5, Cissil, buried 23 Aug. 1591. 6, Willigford, buried 2 July, 1594. 7, Mary, christened 2 Ap. 1602. 8, Elizabeth, married at Llantrithyd, July 1635, Sir Rice Rudd of Aberglasney, Bart. 9, Catherine, married, 24 Jan. 1598-9, Anthony Gwyn of Llansannor. 10, another Cissil, married, 1 Sept. 1614, David Jenkins of Hensol. 11, Jane, married, 6 May, 1613, Robert Button of Duffryn.

xv. Sir JOHN Aubrey, Knt., christened 24 Feb. 1604; created baronet, 13 July, 1660, 12 Charles II; buried 9 Jan. 1679. He married Maria, daughter of Sir Richard South, of London, Knt. She was buried 25 March, 1679, eleven weeks after her husband. Their children were,—1, John. 2, Lewis, christened 11 Aug. 1633; A.M. of C.C., Oxon., 29 Jan. 1683; rector of Llantrithyd in 1685. He married Jenet Howard of Llantrithyd, spinster, 24 June, 1691. He died *s. p.* She survived, and was buried 13 Oct. 1729. 3, Mary, christened 7 Aug. 1631; married Sir William Montagu, L. C. Baron of the Exchequer, a son of Edward Lord Montagu of Boughton. 4, Cecil, buried 19 Sept. 1635. 5, Elizabeth, buried 21 Aug. 1635. 6, Elizabeth, christened 2 July, 1637; married Ralph Freeman of Aspeden, Herts, who died 1714, æt. eighty-eight. She died 16 March, 1720, æt. eighty-three, and is buried at Aspeden. 7, Cecil, christened 22 July, 1638.

xvi. Sir JOHN Aubrey, second baronet, of Llantrithyd, Boarstall, and Brill; M.P. for Brackley, 10 W. III, till his death in Sept. 1700; buried at Llantrithyd, 30 Oct. He married, 1, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, Bart., and by her had, 1, John. He married, 2, Mary, eldest daughter and final heir of William Lewis of the Van and of Boarstall, and by her had, 2, Elizabeth, christened 23 May, 1645 (1685). Dame Mary married, 1st, William Jephson; and 3rd, at Llantrithyd, 30 Dec. 1701, Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mably, Bart. Her fourth husband was William Aubrey, LL.B., of New College, Oxford, gent., grandson of William Aubrey and Willigford Williams. They were married at Boarstall, 10 Aug. 1703.

xvii. Sir JOHN Aubrey, third Bart., who appears as a lessor in leases from 1727-34. He was christened at Llantrithyd 27 May, 1680; M.P. for Cardiff, 4 Anne; died 16th; buried at Boarstall, 23 Ap. 1745. He married, 1, Mary Staley, buried 7 July, 1714, and had,—1, Sir John, fourth baronet, born 2nd, christened 23rd Jany. 1704; ob. coel. 14 Oct. 1767. The estate seems at this time to have been heavily burthened, for in a roll of accounts by William Llewelin, in 1762-3, Thomas Aubrey, Esq., has the rents of what, in 1788, is called the settled estate, and Mr. Jephson and Miss Aubrey were considerable occupiers. 2, Thomas. 3, Margaret, christened 5 May, 1702; buried 3 Nov. 1712. 4, Mary, christened 26 Aug. 1703; buried Dec. 1768. 5, Janet, christened 21 Oct. 1704. 6, Cecil, christened 29 Nov. 1705. 7, Elizabeth, christened 13 Sept. 1712, died Jan. 1734. She married Henry Lintot of Horsham. Sir John married, secondly, Frances Jephson, by whom had, 8, Frances, christened 1 June, 1716; buried 22 Aug. 1775. She married Denham Jephson, M.P. for Mallow. 9, Margaret, christened 25 Oct. 1717; buried 22 Feb. 1793. 10, Penelope, christened 18 Nov. 1718. Sir John married, thirdly, Mrs. Jane Thomas, by whom he had no issue.

xviii. Sir THOMAS Aubrey, fifth Bart., who appears as

a lessor as Thomas Aubrey, Esq., from 1745-50, and as Sir Thomas from 1770-86. He was born 29 May, christened 14 June, 1708; died 4th, buried at Llantrithyd 13 Sept. 1786. He married Martha, elder daughter of Richard Carter of Chilton, Oxon., chief justice of South Wales. She died 5th, and was buried at Llantrithyd 14th, Dec. 1788, æt. seventy-six. They had issue,—1, John. 2, Thomas, M.P. for Wallingford, 1784-90; major in the army; inspector of volunteers. Died 15 Jan. 1814, having married Miss Twining. 3, Richard. 4, Patty Mary, died 13 Sept., buried at Boarstall 19 Sept. 1774, æt. twenty-four.

xix. Sir JOHN Aubrey, Bart., M.P. for Bucks, etc., married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir James Colebrooke of Gatton, Bart.; and had an only son, John, who was accidentally poisoned at about fifty-three years old. Sir John married, secondly, Martha Catherine, daughter and coheir of George R. Carter of Chilton.

xix. 3. RICHARD Aubrey, of Ash Hall, Esq., born 21 May, 1744; of All Souls' College, Oxon; lieutenant-colonel Royal Glamorgan Militia from 1795; died at Tainton, 31 March; buried at Llantrithyd, 9 April 1808. He married Frances, second daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby of Meriden, 26 Feb. 1780. She died 12th, and was buried 20th, Dec. 1782, æt. thirty-one. They had,—1, Thomas. 2, Maria Martha, died Oct. 1781, æt. three months. 3, Julia, married Thomas Cartwright of Aynhoe, M.P. for Northamptonshire, and for many years father of the House of Commons.

xx. Sir THOMAS DIGBY Aubrey, seventh and last baronet, christened privately at Llanblethian, 2 Dec. 1782. "Received into the congregation" at Llantrithyd, 3 June, 1784. He married, 9 Dec. 1813, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wright, who died 27 Nov. 1817. Sir Thomas died, *s. p.*, — 185—. Upon his death the entailed estate vested in

xxi. MARIA MARTHA Aubrey, daughter and heiress of Major Thomas Aubrey. She married Capt. — Ricketts, R.N., and has issue.

## LLANTRITHYD PLACE.

Contiguous to, and on the west side of, the churchyard, are the ruins of Llantrithyd Place, the seat, successively, of the Bassetts, Mansells, and Aubreys, whose designation, when created baronets in 1660, was taken from this estate. The house, a Tudor structure, without traces of anything earlier, is, or very recently was, a very fine example of the dwelling-place of a wealthy Welsh squire during the reign of the house of Tudor. Its plan is a Greek II, composed of a body and two wings, forming three sides of a court open towards the west or principal and entrance front. The wings are single, as is the body; that is, occupied by rooms extending across their breadth, and therefore opening the one from the other; but behind, or east of the body, is a projection containing the staircase and diningroom, and on the first floor a withdrawingroom.

The court is 68 feet deep by 53 broad; and the wings, the depth of the court, are 26 feet broad. The body is 74 feet long by 26 broad, exterior dimensions; and the eastern building is 28 feet broad by 60 feet long. Thus the house proper covers above 7,000 superficial feet.

The approach from the high road, north of the house, lies between a pair of heavy stone piers still standing, and led up the court to a porch of two stories, the door beneath which opened direct into the entrance hall. This was 43 feet by 22, and 14 feet high, having a flat ceiling supported by three very heavy oak beams, of which the lower halves were seen. The walls were plastered, and panelled with oak to the ceiling; but the soffits of the windows were in embossed plaster.

To the north was a grand window of six lights, and 12 feet opening; and on the west side, two windows of 6 feet opening, looking into the court, and placed between the entrance door and a door leading into the lower parlour in the north wing. In the east wall is a large fireplace, of 7 feet opening, between a door, of 6

feet, leading upon the staircase, and a window, of four lights, looking towards the church. In the south wall a door led into the inner hall. This was a chamber 20 feet by 22 feet, having a window of 14 feet opening in its south wall, a four-light window towards the court, and in the east wall a door from the diningroom. These two rooms, the entrance and inner hall, together occupy the whole length and breadth of the body of the house, and above them is the grand gallery.

The parlour, in the north wing, opened from the upper end of the entrance hall. It was 20 feet square, also panelled, and with a flat ceiling, having windows, to the east of 8 feet, and to the north of 6 feet opening; and a semicircular oriel, of 10 feet diameter, with eight lights, projecting into the court. The parlour probably had a fireplace in the west wall, in which is a passage opening to the garden in the north front. The rest of this wing seems to have contained steward's offices and a back stair. It has a door into the court, and another, closed up, in the south gable.

The diningroom and staircase occupy the building on the east side of the hall. The diningroom, 30 feet by 20, has a sub-basement or cellar lighted from the south. Its first floor, opening from the inner hall and the staircase, had a window of 6 feet opening towards the south, and another of 25 feet opening towards the east. The fireplace was probably in the west wall, at the back of the inner hall, and near it was a door connecting the two rooms.

The staircase tower, 20 feet square inside, contained an oak staircase 7 feet broad, with a landing at each angle. Its cellar floor communicated by two arches with the cellar under the dining-room, and was reached by an unseen stair under the main staircase in the north-east angle of the tower. A door of 6 feet opening from the entrance hall, and another nearly as broad, from the dining-room, opened upon the floor at the foot of the stairs. At the second landing a door in the north wall opened upon the high ground outside, and was the pri-

vate way towards the church. The fourth landing was at the level of the gallery, and in front of its principal entrance; but the staircase was continued by three more landings (in all, seven or perhaps eight) to reach the attics. It was lighted from the north and east, its two exterior walls.

The grand gallery was a magnificent apartment, of larger dimensions than that at the Van. It extended from gable to gable, 68 feet, and was 24 feet broad. It had a coved barrel roof, of plaster, rising 10 feet above the springing, which was 14 feet from the floor. At its south end was a window of two tiers of lights, of nearly the full breadth of the room, and at its north end another, also of two tiers, and 12 feet opening. Due west of this a private door led into a mural passage in the north wing. In the west wall three windows, of 6 feet opening, and four lights each, looked into the court, and a small door led into the chamber above the porch. In the wall is also a door leading into the upper parlour.

Besides a door leading into the withdrawing-room, there was in the east wall, between the entrance from the staircase and a window of 6 feet opening, looking towards the church, a large fireplace, the marble casing and ornaments of which have been wrenched away, leaving the iron cramps and broken fragments. The jambs of this fireplace were two large statues, representing Justice and Mercy, in veined marble. Above them was a large marble shield of Aubrey quartering a chevron between three crosses (?), and impaling Mansell and Bassett quarterly; and above this, Aubrey and his crest. There were six tiers of oak panels. Covering the walls, and above them, was a frieze of flowers and a cornice, whence sprung the coved ceiling. This was a flat, four-centred arch in plaster, worked in large flat coffers, with ornamental bosses, each charged with a coat of arms. In the centre of the whole was Aubrey quartering Mansell.

The ends of the vault were gabled, not hipped, and one of them still exhibits its plaster decorations.

The withdrawing-room is above the dining-room. It

is 22 feet by 32 feet, with windows on the south and east. The latter is of great size, and seems to have been continued through the two stories. In the north wall a door led upon the staircase. In the west is another door, towards the gallery; and in this wall seems also to have been a fireplace, now destroyed.

The upper parlour, 22 feet square, has a large window to the north; and the oriel, already described, towards the court. In the west wall a door led to bedrooms; and in the east was a large window, which seems to have been closed, and the wall thickened, exteriorly, from 2 feet 10 inches to 7 feet, to carry a mural gallery, either a wardrobe, or a small stair to the attics.

The south wing appears to have had no direct communication with the body of the house. It is much dilapidated. It, no doubt, contained the kitchen. It has a small door towards the court.

The gallery has no attics. The coved ceiling ascends into the roof, which ends in two gables.

The staircase and dining-room tower had an attic story and cellars. The wings seem to have been subdivided into small chambers; and in parts, towards their west ends, had three regular floors and cellars.

The position of the house, on ground sloping towards the south, was favourable for the construction of terraced gardens, and full advantage seems to have been taken of this. The ground north, falling towards the house, is retained by a wall and terrace towards the west. West, again, of the house, by about a hundred feet, the middle platform is retained by another wall separating it from the paddock.

Southward is the office court, sloping from the house, the south wing forming its north side. It is about 150 feet by 120, and has on the east a wall dividing it from a walled-in garden, on the west a large barn, and on the lower or southern side various buildings, one of which may be rather earlier than the house. It is a long building, occupied as three cottages, with small square-headed windows, and one good Perpendicular door.

Another exterior door opens into a stair in the gable, which ascends to the loft.

Another out-building has been a brew- and bake-house. At one end is a large fireplace with an oven; and at the other a very thick gable wall, in which two large fireplaces stand back to back. On one side is the circular bed of a cauldron, 6 feet diameter; and on the other, a stair ascends from the ground, passes between the two chimneys, and comes out upon the upper floor. One of the chimneys rests upon a fine oak beam, 7 feet long, and 1 foot square.

South, again, of these buildings are walled enclosures covering the bottom of the valley, and containing traces of fish-ponds, orchards, and gardens.

A note to the Iolo MS., p. 368 (8vo., 1848), citing a writing, says: "The place (Llantrithyd Castle when demolished) was never afterwards built castle-fashion, but in form of a Great Place house, as it is seen at this day, 1591."

After the Van, Llantrithyd probably shared with Beauprè and Cefn Mably the reputation of the principal seats on the eastern side of the county. Its accommodations were spacious, its internal fittings rich, its surrounding demesne considerable, and its owners, after the marriage with Mary Lewis, and the acquisition of Boarstal, ranked among the more considerable gentry of the county. The acquisition of the Brill and Boarstal estates, though it added to the consequence of the family, was the ruin of Llantrithyd, which gradually ceased to be their favoured residence, though they seem to have come here part of every year until late in the eighteenth century.

Sir John Awbrey, the penultimate baronet, while resident here, lost his only son under very painful circumstances, and in consequence deserted the place, which was for a time occupied by the Broughton family. Being on bad terms with his brother, Sir John granted long leases of lands about the house to his natural daughter, and thus rendered residence almost imprac-

licable. His nephew and successor cut down the avenue, and dismantled the house, which was for many years used by the tenants as a storehouse of wood and stone. The roof fell in about 1832, and the staircase more recently. The armorial shields of veined marble now in the church were moved from the grand chimney-piece in the saloon; and two caryatid figures from the same place form part of a chimney-piece in Mr. Tyler's house at Ty Vry. The oak panelling is said to have been sent into Cheshire. The aspect of the house, internally and externally, has been preserved in two lithographs from the accurate and skilful pencil of Mrs. Traherne of Coedriglan, one of the lighters of the many services rendered by that lady to the antiquities of her native county.

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#### APPENDIX.

##### "INQUISITIO P. MORTEM" ON JOHN BASSET.

11 July, 1492. (*Fonmon MSS.*)

Inquisitio capta apud Kaerdif undecimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post conquestum septimo, coram Radulpho Bampton Escaetore comitatus Glamorganie et Morganie virtute brevis diem clausit extremum eidem est directe et altera parte hujus inquisitionis per sacramentum Johannis Butler Ricardi Turbervil Ricardi ap Howell ap Thomas Thoma Turbervil Ludowici ap Richard Ricardi Lougher Llewelyni ap John Gwyn Thomæ ap Howel ap Thomas Willielmi ap Jankyn Havard Willielmi Cagan de Wringston Willielmi ap Howel ap Llewelyn et Jevin ap Jankyn ap Adam.

Qui dicunt per eorum sacrosanctum quod Johannes Basset seisisus fuit die quo obiit in duabus partibus dimidii unius feodi militis in Llantrithed et in dimidia parte unius feodi militis in Marcross quæ valent in totam per annum ultimo.....£16:8:4; et tenentur de domino per servicium militare. Ulterius dicunt quod dictus Johannes Basset fuit seisisus die quo obiit de certis terris et tenementis in Eglisprues in libero soccagio de Castleton per unam rosam rubeam annuatim et valent per annum ultimis repreis £40. Et dicunt etiam quod prædictus Johannes Basset non seisisus fuit aliquibus aliis terris et tenementis in comitatu Glamorganie et Morganie predicta die quod obiit. Et quod idem Johannes Basset obiit 24<sup>to</sup> die Maii ultimo presente, et quod Jacobus Basset est filius suus et heres et fuit

ætatis vigesimi sex annorum et amplius die quo dictus Johannes Basset obiit. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni testibus prefatis est qui predicti Juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Datum die anno et loco prædictis.

Written on an indented parchment, twelve inches by three inches, and slit so as upon three slips to carry thirteen seals in red wax. The seals are rude, and not very decipherable. One bears the Carne pelican vulning herself, and another what resembles the trunk of a tree couped and eradicated, with a motto of three short words in Gothic character.

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*Substance of two Deeds of Lease for a Year, and Release, on the Settlement of Marriage between Dame Mary Aubrey and Sir Charles Kemeys. From the originals.*

Lease for a year, 29 Dec. 1701. Three parties,—1, Dame M. Aubrey; 2, Sir C. Kemeys; 3, C. Button and trustees.

Dame Mary grants to Button, for certain uses, the manor of Borestal and house, the advowson, the manor of Brill, the impropriate parsonages of Brill and Oakley, and the advowson of the two vicarages, all in Bucks; also the manor of Piddington-cum-Muswell, in Bucks and Oxon; also certain manors, etc., included in an indenture of the 17th of January last past.

*Deed of Release, 30 Dec., 13 W. III, A.D. 1701.*

Parties,—1, Dame Mary Awbrey, relict of Sir John A. of Llantrythyd, Bt. decd.; 2, Sir Charles Kemeys of Cefn Mably, Bt.; 3, Charles Button of Duffryn, Esq.; Thomas Button of Cottrell, Esq.; Oliver St. John of Penmark, Esq.

Cites, first, an indenture of 3 Jany. 1671, between—1, Edward Lewis of the Van, Esq.; 2, Willm. Jephson of the Middle Temple, Gent.; 3, Richard Lewis of Edington, Esq.; by which Edward L. gave to W. J. £100 per ann. for life, and to Richard L. and his heirs, etc., £100 per ann. from W. J.'s death, for the life of Mary (Awbrey then) Jephson, for her separate use; both charged on lands in Eglwysilan. And this last annuity Dame Mary, in consideration of her approaching marriage, now directs Richard Lewis to include in the new deed.

Cites also another indenture, 19 March, 1671, between—1, Edward Lewis of Van; 2, Wm. Jephson; 3, Dame M. Awbrey (then Jephson), wife of W. J.; by which Edward Lewis, in consideration of £800, gives Mary J. £100 per ann. for life, charged on lands in Llanvabon, Pendoylon, and Llanharry, and on the fourth part of Peterston manor or lordship in the parishes of Peterston and St. Andrew's.

Cites further a third indenture, of 14 March, of lease; and 15 March, 1692, of release, between—1, Sir John Awbrey, Bt., of Llantrithyd, and Dame Mary Awbrey; 2, Hon. William Montague, Esq.; by which Sir J. A. conveys to W. M., Borestal, Brill, etc., as above, and all the manors, etc., which were settled on Sir J. A. and Dame M. A. by indenture, 17 Jany. last, between—1, Sir J. A. and Dame M. A.; 2, John Lloyd, Gent.; 3, Richard Lewis, Esq.; Sir James Butler; Philip Neve, Esq.; and Thomas Bridgeman, Gent.; to the use of Sir J. A. for life, with remainder to Dame Mary for her life.

Then follows the settlement of all Mary Aubrey's property on Sir C. Kemeys for their joint lives, with remainder to her for her life, in case of her survival, and she waives dower. £1000 is reserved for her niece, Frances Jephson, then unmarried; and £1000 for Isabella, another niece, wife of William Sandys of Miserden, co. Gloucester; and Dame Mary has £300 per ann. to her separate use.

Signed Mary Awbrey, Charles Kemeys. Five seals, of which the first is Awbrey, Bt., impaling Lewis. A lion rampant. Witnesses,—Robert Button; Phil. Edwards, Clerk; Edward Powell, Clerk.

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#### THE AUBREY ESTATE.

In "Sir John Aubrey's Survey Book" of 1788, the property is divided into the "settled estate" and the "purchased estate"; and a Mrs. Aubrey, Sir John's "aunt-in-law," held leases at low rents over a large part of the whole.

The survey includes the manor and parish of Llantrithyd, the manor of Llantrissant, two holdings called "The Glyn," in Llantrissant parish; Marcross manor and parish; Peterston manor, which extends into Llanharry parish; lands in Llantrissant manor and Peterston parish; in Llantrissant manor and parish; in St. Fagan's parish and Pencoed manor; in Pendoylon, Ystrad Owen, Llanblethian, and Welsh St. Donat's parishes, in the manor of Talavan; the manor of Llancarvan and Leeds Castle, in Llancarvan and Bonvilston parishes; the manor of Llanmadoc; lands in St. Mary Hill parish and Gelligarn manor; in Penlline parish and Gelligarn manor; in St. Mary Hill Down.

The tenants who held the "parks," and who on that account alone had right of common, were, William Reese, Esq., David John, Wilkin Thomas, William Edwards, John Lewis, and Thomas Williams.

The terms "settled" and "purchased" are erroneously selected. By "settled", Sir John means that of which he is seized in fee simple; by "purchased", that which was settled under the will of his grandfather, Sir John Aubrey, on the then present Sir John for life, with remainders in tail male. In the following schedule, S and P distinguish the two estates.

	A.	R.	P.
In the manor of Llantrithyd . . .	1240	0	13
"    "    Llantrissant (Sir John) . . .	159	1	12
"    "    "    (Mrs. Aubrey) . . .	44	3	9
"    "    Marcross (P.) . . .	287	1	38
"    "    Peterston on Ely (S. & P.) . . .	743	0	39
In parish of Peterston and manor of Llantrissant (S.) . . .	93	2	6
In parish of Llantrissant (P.) . . .	48	1	7
In manor of Pencoed (P.) . . .	244	0	28
In parish of Pendoylon (S. & P.) . . .	654	1	33
"    "    Ystrad Owen (S.) . . .	427	3	10
"    "    Llanblethian (S.) . . .	56	2	24
"    "    W. St. Donat's (S.) . . .	690	0	34
In manor of Llanmadoc (S.) . . .	1050	2	28
"    "    Llancarvan & Leeds Castle (P.) . . .	420	1	16
In parish of Bonvilston and manors of Llan- carvan and L. Castle (P.) . . .	32	2	1
Ditto, ditto (?) . . .	14	0	38
In manor of Gellygarn (S.) . . .	1019	3	0
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	7227	2	16

Valued at £3,859 : 4 : 9 per ann.

It is doubtful, hence, whether Llantrissant manor belonged to the Aubreys or not,—probably not. This seems to assert two manors of Llancarvan; Sir John's is, no doubt, Carn Llwyd. It is also doubtful whether there existed a mesne manor of Llantrissant: if so, it must necessarily have been held of the lordship of Miscin.

1867.

G. T. C.  
R. O. J.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

## CROMLECH AT TREFIGNETH.

THE cromlech, or rather cistvaen, of Trefigneth stands upon a rocky knoll close to the farmhouse of Trefigneth, about a mile and a half from Holyhead. There is a commanding view from it over the port and bay of Holyhead, with the Skerries island and lighthouse, and the opposite coast of Anglesey, in the distance. About seventy or eighty years ago many of the stones, which formed the covered chamber, were wantonly taken for gate-posts and lintels; but the late Lady Stanley of Penrhos preserved it from further destruction at that time, and it remains now as it then was. It presents the appearance of having been a covered chamber, of about 20 feet in length, 4 feet in height inside, and 4 feet wide, composed of a row of upright stones on each side, covered with large flat stones. There is a tradition that, when first exposed, on the removal of the superincumbent mound of earth or stones, that urns and human bones were found inside.

About a quarter of a mile further on, near Trearddur farm, close to the road on the right, there are the traces of a similar cromlech (now nearly obliterated), called Coetan Arthur. Near this spot, in 1837, a vessel containing a great many Roman copper coins was found, of the later emperors. I took them to the British Museum, but there was none peculiar; and I regret that they were purloined in transmission by post to the owner.

Nearer Holyhead, on the same road, there is a fine maenhir on the right, in a field near Ty Mawr farm.

W. O. STANLEY.

Penrhos. March 23, 1867.



ARCH. CAMB VOL XIII.

CROMLECH, TREFIGNETH, HOLYHEAD.





# HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LANDING OF HENRY EARL OF RICHMOND, A.D. 1485, AT MILFORD,

AND OF HIS PROGRESS TO BOSWORTH.

TOWARDS the latter end of the month of July, 1485, ere the summer's heat had abated, and whilst all nature looked promising with the hopes of the year, then fast approaching maturity, great activity and excitement prevailed in and around Milford Haven; and that noble harbour, in general so little appreciated, became all at once a centre of attraction. Sentinels kept continual watch to the north and south, along the coast; the people of the country were gathered together in masses, and messengers and scouts were constantly passing to and fro with matters of secret intelligence. The gentry, with their retainers, seemed to be preparing for some enterprise of weight. Foremost amongst these was Rice ap Thomas, whose power was greater than that of any man in Wales, having three counties under his command. With him were joined Sir Thomas Perrot of Haroldstone near Haverfordwest, Sir John Wogan of Wiston Castle, and the following experienced soldiers, John Savage, Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and John Morgan, besides Rice's two younger brothers, David and John. Henry Earl of Richmond had already set sail from Harfleur, with two thousand troops, which the King of France had supplied to assert and prosecute his pretensions to the crown of England against Richard III, and was expected from day to day to land upon that part of the Welsh coast, and the gentlemen named had made arrangements for receiving him and joining his forces.

After some days of anxiety and expectation, on Thursday the 1st of August, just before the setting sun cast its last flickering gleam of light over field and over flood, intelligence was brought to Rice ap Thomas and

his friends, by his emissaries, that they had descried a small fleet of ships making towards the harbour's mouth at Milford, whereupon he put his men in order, and set off towards the Dale, one of the many bays or roadsteads within that capacious harbour; and there meeting with the Earl of Richmond ready to land, he received him, to whom he made tenders of service both in his own name and in theirs who were present. The Earl of Richmond, encouraged by so auspicious a beginning, spoke thus:

"My dear cozen, and beloved countrymen and fellow soldiers, it is now upwards of fourteen years since my uncle Jasper and myself escaped out of these parts, and hither at length we are returned again. I fled then for my life. I return now for a crown,—a crown my undoubted right. My life and my crown are inseparable. I must either enjoy both or neither. David Thomas, your noble brother, sir, as all men here present, and I, shall ever acknowledge, beyond all hope preserved my life; and you, my dear cozen, with the assistance of these valorous gentlemen under your discreet conduct, may serve as special instruments to help me to my crown, injuriously held from me by a most tyrannical and bloody usurpation. Perform you the latter, sir, which I am confident of, as he had truly accomplished the former, and you leave not the world courtesy equivalent to these to bestow upon me. Oh, the miserable afflictions and heavy calamities we have sustained since last I trod upon this part of the earth! It strikes me with horror to think of them, and the neighbouring nations tremble at the report. What hath that cruel butcher, Richard Duke of Gloucester, left unattempted, that might make way for his outrageous ambition? How many of our nobles and others have perished by his bloody commands, without any legal trial? Five kings and princes of the blood miserably murdered, two virtuous queens basely traduced, and a third, even his own wife, empoysoned; incest likewise proposed; myself forced to live in the state of a pilgrim or banished man; to leave my fortune and my country, and live upon the alms of strangers; a price set upon my head, and wicked ministers suborned to work my confusion: and all to raise a stair to his ungracious promotion. My dear countrymen, you are all assembled here at this time for the same purpose. I read it in your looks. 'Tis your valour and virtue which I principally need. You are the men who add strength to good causes. Here I come, fellow soldiers, more in your

right than my own. What shall I say? Here I stand before you; but what name to give myself I am altogether to seek. A private man I will not be called, seeing I am of the best blood of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom; yea, by all the world besides, that have heard of my just title and pretence, allowed for a prince; and yet a prince you cannot well call me whilst another possesseth my right. Besides, a question may be raised whether you yourselves be traitors or true subjects, till it be decided what manner of man you have amongst you, a true prince or an enemy. What remaineth then but that we jointly use our best endeavours for the clearing up of this point, and shew to all parties, whensoever we come, by an invincible demonstration of prowess, that the Lord of Hosts is patron of our cause, to second us doubt ye not. continue therefore in that height of courage you now are; and let us either in living together procure the peace and welfare of this commonwealth, or by our death conclude our miseries. In both let us have a due care of our ancestry and of our posterity."

The Earl had no sooner finished but all flocked unto him without order, and fell to shouts and acclamations, crying "King Henry! King Henry! Down with the bragging white boar!" When they had thus given vent to their feelings, Rice ap Thomas, commanding every man to his colours, in reply addressed the Earl,—

"My Lord and master, you are here, with the general applause of these my fellow soldiers, saluted king; and our suit now is, you will take us to your protection. We are yet but in a storm, and it much concerns both you and us speedily to provide for each others' safety. While we have you at the helm, we are confident, by God's help and your wise discretion, to arrive ere long at our wished-for port. Let us therefore, if we mean to do well, stick well to the business. We have furniture of arms sufficient, and to spare; and I assure you our hearts are as well furnished within, as our bodies without. God has given you the absolute commandery of both; with us remains only the duty of obedience. Were we, sir, upon some private attempt of our own, we could proceed, stop, go on, and come off, at pleasure. With you, my Lord, who are designed for empire, it is otherwise, there being no middle course to run; a king or a beggar. You are, God be thanked, in a good way to put things out of doubt. Go on then, sir, and lose no time. As for our well-wishes, I hope we have satisfied you in words: action must now be the true touchstone to try us thoroughly;

that will shew us whole unto you, whom for the present you see but in part. Let us then, sir, be adoin<sup>g</sup>. Call, my Lord, for your French forces ashore, and let them take some ease and refreshment; examine what defects they have in their arms, or otherwise; and, according to our means, we shall not be wanting to minister a supply. Then may you dispose of both them and us as shall best suit with your affairs. So God prosper our proceedings."

Rice ap Thomas having ended, the Frenchmen lying aboard all this while, were sent for to land, who, upon their coming, were marvellously well and kindly received by the Welshmen, and treated with all courtesy; each man striving to give them contentment, and cheering them with fresh victuals, or what other way they could devise to increase and continue this new begun acquaintance. The Earl of Richmond then entreated the Earls of Oxford and Pembroke to muster the French, and view their defects, who found they wanted both necessary furniture of arms and other munitions. Besides that, they were very raw and ignorant in shooting, handling their weapons, and discharging the ordinary duties of soldiers: men, as it seemed, raised out of the refuse of the people, and clapped upon the Earl to avoid further importunities; which coming to Rice ap Thomas's ears, he for the present furnished them with all such things as he could spare.

After the Earl had embraced Sir Rice for these services, they both, with the Earls of Oxford and Pembroke, consulted as to the best course for setting forward; and it was settled that the Earl should shape his course by way of Cardigan, and Rice ap Thomas through Caermarthen; that each going their several way, the Welsh and the French might be kept asunder, to prevent such differences as commonly arise between strangers; appointing Shrewsbury as their rendezvous. In the meantime Arnold Butler, Richard Griffith, and John Morgan, were despatched to meet the Earl at different points of the route; to strengthen his party, if occasion offered; to direct and convey him over those uncouth ways and

fastnesses ; to call in such provisions as the country could afford ; and also to inform the people, as they went along, what side Rice ap Thomas meant to take.

After a hospitable entertainment by Rice ap Thomas at his Castle of Carew, the two divisions separated the next morning, and proceeded on their routes ; that of Rice by way of Carmarthen, Llandovery, and Brecon ; at which latter place divers of the Vaughans and Games gave him the meeting,—men of noble families, and very powerful in those countries, and attended by many followers. From Brecon the Welsh proceeded with speed towards Shrewsbury, through Rhayader, Llanidloes, and Newtown ; the forces being full 2,000 horse, well manned at all points. At the same time the Earl of Richmond, with his French force, left Carew Castle for Haverfordwest. Here he was welcomed by the inhabitants, and proceeded to Cardigan. On his march forward he was received at Llwyn Davydd, in the parish of Llandisillio-gogo, Cardiganshire, by its owner, Davydd ap Jeaun, who had the honour of entertaining the Earl and his army for one night, which he did in a style of hospitality suited to the high rank and expectations of his guest. After the hero of Bosworth became Henry VII, his host of Llwyn Davydd was gratified with rich and rare presents from royalty : amongst which, in particular, was a drinking-horn called a “hirlas,” often referred to by the bards, and held in high esteem by them. The horn is tipped with silver, and is mounted on a silver stand, on which are the royal arms with the greyhound of the family of Richmond and the dragon of Cadwalader as supporters. This relic was given by the family of Llwn-davydd to Richard Earl of Carberry, who had command of that district during the civil war, and thus became deposited at Golden Grove, where it is still preserved by Earl Cawdor.

The following day the Earl of Richmond was entertained by Einion ap David Llwyd at Wern Newydd, in the parish of Llanarth, Cardiganshire, who strove to outdo his neighbour in the splendour of his hospitality.

The houses of the Welsh gentry were at this time amply supplied with foreign wines and luxuries ; and we learn that the whole country supplied Richmond with necessities and accommodation on his march.

The next place where we hear positively of the Earl of Richmond is at Mathafarn, beyond Machynlleth, though there must have been more than one intermediate station, as the distance is full forty miles. Mathafarn was then the residence of David Llwyd ap Llewelyn, ancestor of the Pughes of that place. He was an eminent poet, and is said to have been very instrumental, by his writings, in exciting his countrymen to the cause of Richmond, who visited the bard on his route to Bosworth, and stayed a night with him. David Llwyd being consulted in confidence by the Earl as to the issue of his hazardous adventure, hesitated, but promised the Earl an answer on the morrow ; yet, perplexed by the importance of the question, passed a sleepless night. When his wife learned the cause of his perplexity, she remarked,—“ Can you doubt what to reply ? Tell him the event will be successful. If your prediction be verified, you will have honours and rewards ; if he fail, he will never return to reproach you.” Which advice her husband followed. The truth of this tale is attested by a Welsh proverb founded upon this fact, “*Cynghor gwraig heb ei ofyn*” (a wife’s advice without being asked for) ; and is further confirmed by David Llwyd ap Llewelyn having been subsequently created an esquire of the body to King Henry VII.

From Mathafarn the Earl and his forces passed up the vale of the Dovey, in all probability, as far as Mallwyd, and thence by the pass of Bwlchyfedwen, as the next place of resting noticed is in Castle Caereinion parish, where he is said to have slept a night in the old mansion of Dolarddyn, the residence of an ancestor of the Wynnes of that place. On his progress thence he was met by Rice ap Thomas at the head of the Welsh contingent. Tradition alleges that the two portions of the army met again at Mynydd Digoll (or the long

mountain), actually in Montgomeryshire, though on the confines of Shropshire; where also the North Wales chieftains, well affected to his cause, joined him with their forces.

The Earl delayed his advance upon Shrewsbury till he was master of Forton and Montford Bridge, two points of main importance, as he was thus provided with a passage into the midland counties of England, should Shrewsbury shut her gates upon him. Having secured Montford Bridge, his army encamped upon Forton Heath, and thence he despatched messengers to Shrewsbury to demand entrance to that town. When the messengers arrived at the foot of the Welsh bridge they found the place in a posture of defence, the gates shut, the portcullis down, and the bailiffs ready to give their answer. The senior of the magistrates, Thomas Mytton, Esquire, declared that he knew the Earl for no king; but only acknowledged as such King Richard, whose lieutenants he and his fellows were. Much parleying ensued, but Mr. Mytton continuing resolute, the messengers returned to Forton, where it is known the Earl passed the night in the house of one Hugh of Forton. On the following morning the negotiation with the bailiffs of Shrewsbury was renewed, and the Earl personally assured the magistrates that he did not mean to hurt the town or the inhabitants, but only desired to pass on to try his pretensions to the crown. Mr. Mytton began to yield to these suggestions, and in the end the portcullis was drawn up, and the Earl and his retinue admitted within the gates. The corporation received him with all respect, and assisted in procuring certain soldiers to accompany him. Sir Richard Corbet of Moreton Corbet, who had been a stout Lancastrian, joined him immediately upon his arrival at Shrewsbury, and even went the length of taking the oath of allegiance to him, as if he were already invested with the royal dignity, and collected a body of eight hundred gentlemen and yeomen, with whom he accompanied the Earl to Bosworth.

From Shrewsbury the Earl and his forces marched to Newport, where the example of Sir Richard was followed by other gentlemen of Shropshire ; in particular by Humphrey Cotes, Esq., of Woodcote, who fell on the Earl's side at Bosworth ; and by Sir Gilbert Talbot, who joined him with two thousand tall men, vassals or dependants of his nephew, the Earl of Shrewsbury, then a minor. Thence they advanced to Stafford, next to Lichfield, where the Earl heard King Richard had advanced from Nottingham to Leicester, with an army hastily gathered, to intercept his farther advance upon London. Whereupon the Earl marched to Tamworth to meet him, where he took up his quarters in the Castle. The two armies left the towns of Leicester and Tamworth at the same time precisely, and then encamped during the night preceding the battle, Richard near Bosworth, and Richmond at Atherstone. The two armies met on a plain called Redmore Common or Heath, on the morning of Saturday the 22nd of August, 1485, little more than three weeks after Richmond's debarkation at Milford. When Richard saw the Earl's van had arrived near a morass that lay between the armies, he commanded his men with all haste to set upon them, and the king's archers let fly their arrows. The Earl's men stood not still, but paid them home again. The morass passed, the two armies joined and came to blows, where neither sword nor bill was spared. At which encounter the Lord Stanley, who headed one of three divisions of Richard's army, joined with the Earl, having three thousand men with him. Norfolk, however, made a gallant attack on the Earl's van. The struggle lasted nearly two hours. Richard's doom seemed certain, when he was told that the Earl of Richmond, with a small number of men-at-arms, was not far off ; separated, it would appear, from the main body of his forces ; and as Richard drew nearer, he recognized his competitor by "certain demonstrations and tokens" which he had learnt from others. On a sudden he spurred outside his own range of battle, leaving the avant-guards fighting,

and, spear in rest, careered towards Richmond. His attack was made with resistless might. Sir William Brandon, the Earl's standard-bearer, was instantly slain, and his standard thrown down. Sir John Cheney, a man of great might, next met Richard hand to hand, and was overthrown; and others, who tried to stop his way towards Richmond, shared the same fate. Before the guards of Richmond perceived the danger of their chief, the King and the Earl met; and the latter, though he received the shock of assault most bravely, was at last giving way before the deadly thrusts of Richard, when tidings came that Sir William Stanley, who, like his brother, had the command of three thousand of Richard's men, had suddenly destroyed the last chance and hope of the King by turning upon him. Then, and not till then, fell Richard III manfully fighting.

It is said the position of the respective encampments, near Redmore Field, may yet be distinctly traced; and there have been dug up, at various times, shields, cross-bows, and arrow-heads, halberds, armour, and skeletons, on the field of battle, about three miles from Market Bosworth, and between the villages of Sutton and Dadlington.

Historians differ as to the day of the Earl of Richmond's arrival on the Welsh coast. *The Chronicle of Croyland* expressly states the 1st of August, 1485.<sup>1</sup> Hall says that he sailed from Harflet in the calends of August, and the seventh day after his departure arrived at Milford Haven in the evening. Later historians have read Hall as if he had stated *on* the calends of August (*i.e.*, the first day of that month), and therefore fix Henry's landing, Rapin on the 6th and Carte on the 7th of that month. But the calends of August commence on the 17th of July, and calculating according to that computation, it is plain that the Earl must have set sail from

<sup>1</sup> P. 673,—“Primo die Augusti in nominotissimo illo portu Milford juxta Pembrochiam prospero flatu nullâ inventâ resistantiâ applicuerunt.” Buck, in his history too, says that he loosed from Harfleur in the month of July.

Normandy on the 15th of July, and landed at Milford on the 1st of August; as it appears that on no other data would he have had time to traverse the extent of Wales from south to north, and arrive in the midland district of England by the 22nd of August. Subjoined is an *iter* founded upon such supposition, which leaves little or no spare time for the expedition:

Carew Castle, August 1st; Haverfordwest, 2nd; in camp, 3rd; Cardigan, 4th; Llwyn Davydd, 5th; Wern Newydd, 6th; in camp, 7th and 8th; Mathafarn, 9th; Dolarddyn, 10th; Mynydd, Digoll, 11th; Montford Bridge, 12th; Forton Heath, 13th; Shrewsbury, 14th; ditto, 15th; Newport, 16th; Stafford, 17th; Lichfield, 18th; Tamworth Castle, 19th; Atherstone, 20th; Bosworth, 21st.

THOMAS O. MORGAN.

#### NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF LLANGURIG, IN ARWYSTLI, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 1867.

THE parish of Llangurig, which contains fifty thousand acres, is divided into the six townships of Llanywared, Llanyfynu, Cefn-yr-Hafodau, Glyngynwydd, Glynbrochan, and Glynhafren. It lies in the division, or ancient comot, of Uwchcoed, in the lordship of Arwystli and county of Montgomery. In former times this lordship formed part of the province of Meirion, and was divided into three comots, Uwchcoed, Iscoed, and Gwarthreinion<sup>1</sup> or Gwortheyrnion (from Gwortheyrn or Vortigern, its ancient lord; but when Henry VIII, at the suggestion of Rowland Leigh, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, divided Wales into shires, he gave Uwchcoed and Iscoed to his new county of Montgomery, and Gwarthreinion to that of Radnor.

<sup>1</sup> Gwarthreinion comprises the parishes of Nant-y-Mêl, Llanfihangel Fach, Llanfair-yn-Rhôs, Rhaiadr-Gwy, and Llanarmon or Saint Harmons.

"This Rowland Leigh was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1535, in whose time the principality and country of Wales," says Dr. Powel, "was by Parliament incorporated and united into the kingdom of England"; and Goodwin, speaking of Leigh, says:—"Matrimonium is ausus est celebrare inter Henricum VIII, Regem, et Annam Bollinam, Elizabethæ Reginæ matrem, Catherina, Hispaniæ vivente (prima uxore) cum divortium ejus a rege pontifex non probasset. Sed et hanc ob rem nomen ejus (apud nostros præcipue Wallos) celebre est, quod sub ei Præsede, et illius fortasse magna ex parte opera, Wallia in eandem corporis compaginem cum Anglia coaluit, iisdem legibus gubernare cœpta, eorundemque jurium usque quaque facta participes auctoritate parliamentaria; quo vix quicquam fecilius huic genti contigisse confitemur. Wallia adhuc Præses, decessit 1543, et Salopia tumulatus est."

He was the eldest son of William Leigh of Morpeth, treasurer of Berwick, by Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Trollope, Knt. He had one brother, George Leigh, the last Dean of St. Chadds in Shrewsbury; and one sister, Isabella, wife of Roger Fowler, of Broom Hill, co. Stafford, Esq., ancestor of the Fowlers of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, and the Fowlers of Abbey Cwmhir, co. Radnor; which last family is now represented by Mary Jane Youde and J. Youde Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen in this parish.

The church of Llangurig, which consists of a nave and north aisle, was founded by, and is dedicated to, St. Curig or Curig Lwyd (the blessed), bishop of Llanbadarn Fawr in Cardiganshire, about the commencement of the seventh century. In some genealogies of the saint he is said to have been the son of Urien Reged,<sup>1</sup> a prince of the northern Britons in Morayshire, who was driven from his territories by the Picts and Scots, and had a certain territory given to him in Morganwg, or Glamorganshire.

<sup>1</sup> The arms of Urien Rheged were, *argent*, a chev. *sable* inter three ravens proper.

St. Curig was greatly beloved and venerated on account of his holy life and his great learning. He likewise founded Porth Curig, in Glamorganshire, for the benefit of the souls of the sailors, as well as for a harbour for their shipping. (Iolo MSS.) Two other places in this parish still bear his name,—Eisteddfa Gurig, which is situate in a mountain pass on the confines of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, near the source of the river Taranog, where the holy bishop used to rest on his journeys from Llanbadarn to Llangurig and back; and Foel Gurig, which is the name of a farm, and a high conical hill on the Clochfaen estate. The festival of St. Curig is kept on June 16th.

The staff of St. Curig was for a long while preserved in the church of the adjoining parish of Llancarvan, or St. Harmon's in Gwarthreiniawn. Giraldus Cambrensis, who saw it there, thus describes it: "In the church of St. Germanus there is the staff of St. Curig, covered on all sides with gold and silver, and resembling in its upper part the form of a cross. Its efficacy has been proved in many cases, but particularly in the removal of glandular and strumous swellings; insomuch that all persons afflicted with those complaints, on a devout application of the staff, with the oblation of one penny, are instantly restored to health. But it happened in these our days, that a strumous patient, on presenting one halfpenny to the staff, the tumour subsided only in the middle; but when the oblation was completed by the other halfpenny, a certain cure was accomplished. Another person also coming to the staff, with the promise of a penny, was cured; but not fulfilling his engagement on the day appointed, he relapsed into his former disorder. In order, however, to obtain pardon for his offence, he tripled the offering by presenting three pence, and thus obtained a complete cure."

The church of St. Harmon is built upon the spot where St. Germanus, on his second visit to this country, held a synod, at which he was insulted by King Vortigern. To make amends for their father's conduct, his

sons, Gwortimer and Cyndeirn, gave the land on which the synod was held to St. Germanus; and the church was built there, and placed under his invocation. This incident, according to Nennius, was the cause why the district received the name of Gwarthreiniawn, which means "the insult or disgrace rectified"; and was the cause of St. Germanus blessing the sons of Vortigern, who have ever since been called Gwortimer. Fendigaid and Cyndeirn Fendigaid, of whose descendants, in the parish of Llangwrig, we shall give an account presently.

Llangurig is the mother church of the other parishes in Arwystli, which are Llanidloes, Llandinam, Trefeglwys, Carno, Llanwynog (church of St. Gwynog), and Penystrawad. Previous to the commutation of tithes, they paid a certain portion of their tithes, by way of acknowledgment, to the vicar of Llangurig. The great tithes formerly belonged to the Abbey of Strata Florida, but passed, at the time of the confiscation of church property, into the possession of the Steadman family, who at that time got possession of the Abbey; and from them they passed, by marriage, to the Powells of Nanteos, who still hold the Abbey; but the tithes of Llangurig were sold by the late Dr. Powell of Nanteos to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and they are now held by the present Baronet of Wynnstay. Llangurig was served from Strata Florida till A.D. 1535.

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THE LORDS OF LLANGURIG AND THE CLOCHFAEN  
FAMILY.

*Harl. MSS.* 4181, 1973, 2288; *Add. MSS.* 9864-9865.

The parish of Llangurig, as also the lordship of Arwystli, which formerly formed part of the territory of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis, the country between the Wye and the Hafren, or Severn, rivers, came into

the possession of the Princes of Powys by the marriage of Gruffydd, second son of Meredydd ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, with Gwerfyl, daughter and heiress of Gwrgeneu ap Howel ap Jeuaf, lord of Arwystli, son of Cadwgan ap Elystan, Prince of Fferlis. Howel ap Jeuaf bore *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*. He died A.D. 1186, and was buried at Strata Florida. Gruffydd



ap Meredydd, who, in right of his wife, was lord of Arwystli, submitted himself to Henry I, by whom he was created Lord Powys. He died A.D. 1128, in the lifetime of his father. He left one son, Owain Cyfeiliog, who succeeded his grandfather, Meredydd ap Bleddyn, as sovereign prince of Powys in A.D. 1133. In A.D. 1170 he founded the Cistercian Abbey of Strata Marcella, in the township of Gyngrog Fawr, in the comot of Ystrad Marchell. Geraldus de Barry thus speaks of him:—“Three princes distinguished for their justice, wisdom, and princely moderation, ruled in our time over the three provinces of Wales: Owain ap Gruffydd in Venedotia; Meredydd ap Gruffydd, his grandson, who died early in life, in South Wales; and Owain de Cyfeiliog in Powys. He was a brave warrior and an excellent poet: many of his compositions are extant at the present day. Wearied, as he grew old, with the cares and turmoil of the world, and anxious to secure an eternal

crown, which he valued more than his earthly one, he embraced a religious life, and joined the Cistercian order at Strata Marcella, where he died, at a great age, A.D. 1197, and was buried in the church of that monastery. By his wife, Gwenllian, daughter of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, he had one son, Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded him; and two daughters, Gwerfyl, wife of Howel ap Iorwerth, lord of Caerlleon; and Methefys, wife of Goronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt, lord of Mathafarn in Cyfeiliog.

Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father in A.D. 1197, made Castell Goch, or Powys Castle, his place of residence. He was constantly engaged in war throughout his whole reign. In A.D. 1212 he joined his forces with those of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and totally defeated John, King of England, and drove him out of Wales. Gwenwynwyn had a brave commanding officer in his army, called Madog Danwr, to whom he gave the whole parish of Llangurig (and a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent*, as an



augmentation to his arms) as a reward for his faithful services on the field of battle; and the greater part of this parish is still in the possession of his descendant, J. Youde Wm. Hinde, Esq., of Clochfaen.

Gwenwynwyn married Margaret, daughter of the

Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. He died before the year 1219.<sup>1</sup> In A.D. 1223, Henry III, King of England, confirmed the possession of the manor of Ashford, in Derbyshire, to Margaret, the widow of Gwenwynwyn.

We shall now proceed to give an account of the ancestry and descendants of Madog Danwr, and find that the blood of Gwenwynwyn again came into possession of that part of the parish of Llangurig which belongs to the Clochfaen estate, by the marriage of Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog.

The chief houses of the descendants of Madog Danwr, in this parish, are Clochfaen, Cefn yr Hafodau, Pont y Rhydgaled, Crûgnant, Glâs Crûg, and Esgairraig.

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#### CLOCHFAEN.

“Hên ben haeddol boneddig  
Y brig i Gurig y gyd.”

(Welsh poem, 1650.)

Ynyr, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg, and Maelor Saesnaeg, in Powysland, was the son of Cadfarch ap Gwrgeneu ap Gwaeddgar ap Bywyn ap Iorddwyfyn ap Gwriawn ap Gwylawg ap Gwynan ap Gwynfiw Frych ap Cadell Deyrnllûg, king of Powys, son of Pasgen ap Rhydwf ap Rhuddfedel Frych, son of Cyndeyrn Fendigaid (or the blessed), who was the second son of Gwortheyrn Gwortheneu, prince of Erging, Ewias, and Gloucester, who was elected king of Britain by the army after the assassination of King Constans, A.D. 425.

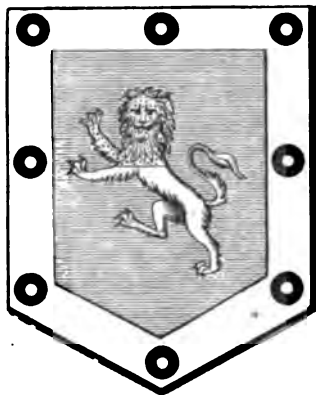
<sup>1</sup> In A.D. 1200 Gwenwynwyn gave, for the good of his soul, certain pasture lands in Y Fernwy; in A.D. 1201, all the pasturage in Cyfeiliog; and in A.D. 1204, a great portion of Mochnant to God, the glorious Virgin, his mother, and the monks of Ystrad Marchell.

Vortigern, who perished in the destruction of his fortress of Caer Gwortheyrn, A.D. 448, was the son of Gwydodol, son of Gwydolin, son of Glouiw Gwladlydan, the founder of the city of Caerlouiwi, or Gloucester. From the inscription on the cross erected by King Cyn-gen II to the memory of his great-grandfather, King Eliseg, who was contemporary with Offa, king of Mercia, we find that Vortigern married Seveira, daughter of Maximus, sixth emperor of Rome, who slew the Emperor Gratian. Maximus, who was put to death by Theodosius near Aquileia, A.D. 388, married Helen Lluyddawg, only child of Eudaf, or Octavius, Duke of Cornwall, who was made governor of Venedotia (Gwynedd) by the Emperor Constantine the Great. Eudaf kept his court at Segontium, where he died A.D. 385; and at this place his daughter, Helen, was born. There is a place near the town of Segontium (Caernarvon) still called Coed Helen. It is the residence of the ancient family of Thomas of that place and Trefor Hall.

In A.D. 870, Ynyr ap Cadfarch built the Castle of Whittington, which continued to be the chief residence of his descendants till the time of Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knt., lord of Whittington, who was defeated and slain by Sir Fulke Fitz-Warren, a lord marcher, son and heir of Sir Warren de Weaux, a nobleman of Lorraine, who took possession of the castle and lordship of Whittington, otherwise called Drewen and Blancheville, and had it confirmed to him by Henry III, king of England. Sir Meurig Llwyd was the son and heir of Sir Roger de Powys, Knt., lord of Whittington (who bore *vert*, a boar *or*); son of Goronwy, lord of Whittington; second son of Tudor ap Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, and Maelor Saesnaeg.

By his wife, Rhiengar, daughter and heiress of Lludd-occaf ap Caradoc ap Ceiliog Mwyngrydd, Earl of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, and Ewias (who bore *azure*, a lion rampant party per fess *or* and *argent* in a border of the third charged with eight annulets *sable*), Ynyr had issue, two sons,—Tudor Trefor, his successor, and Ynyr

Frych, abbot of Abbey d'Or in the Golden Vale in Herefordshire.



Tudor Trefor, Earl of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, Ewias, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield, and Maelor Saesnaeg, and Chief of the Noble Tribe of the Marches of Powysland, and one of the royal lineages of Powys, which was the name given to the barons of Powys on account of their descent from Cadell Deyrnllŷg and Brochwel Ysgythrog, kings of Powys; while the barons of Gwynedd were styled the Fifteen Noble Tribes of that principality. He bore party per bend sinister *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*, and died A.D. 948. By his wife, Angharad, daughter of Howel Dhâ, king of Wales, he had issue, three sons,—1, Goronwy, Earl of Hereford, Gloucester, Erging, and Ewias; 2, Lluddoccaf, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, and Maelor Saesnaeg, ancestor of the Mostyns, the Trefors, the Pennants, Wynns of Eyarth, Lloyds of Leaton Knolls, Youngs of Brynyorkyn, Edwardses of Sansaw Hall, Eyton (late of Park Eyton in the parish of Bangor-is-y-Coed), Vaughan of Burlton Hall, Lloyd of Rhagad, and Dymoke of Penley Hall.

The third son of Tudor Trefor was Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield. He married Cecilia,

daughter of Severus ap Cadifor Wynwyn, lord of Buallt, who bore *azure*, three open crowns in *pale or*, and had issue,—

Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield. He was slain A.D. 1074, during an incursion of the Danes into Maelor, and was buried in Wrexham church. The stone lid of his coffin, on which he was represented recumbent, in armour, with a lion rampant sculptured on his shield, and round the verge of the stone the inscription, HIC IACET CYNVRIG AP RHIWALLON, was seen by John Erddig, of Erddig, Esq., affixed to the wall of the churchyard, in 1660. He bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. From



him the township of Christionydd Cynwrig takes its name. By his first wife, Judith, daughter of Ifor Hên, lord of Rhôs (who bore *argent*, a rose *gules*), he had five sons. Niniaf, the eldest, was ancestor of the Jones-Parrys, of Madryn Park, and Llwyn Onn; and the present head of this family, Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry, of Madryn, Esq., is the chief of the descendants of Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon. When the old church at Wrexham was destroyed by fire, and the Pope gave instructions to have it rebuilt as it now stands, the Llwyn Onn family were the first to respond to the injunctions of the Holy Father: their teams carried the first loads of

stone for the beautiful edifice which we now see ; and it is a very curious fact that this family alone, of all the once numerous descendants of Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, possess their lands by an unbroken male descent from Cadell Deyrnllŷg,—“ they who honour me I will honour, saith the Lord.” The other families who descend from Niniaf are the Lloyds of Llwyn y Cnotie, Roberts of Hafod y Bwch, Jones of Croes Foel, Edward Jones of Plâs Cadwgan, who was attainted, and deprived of his estate, A.D. 1580, for his adherence to Mary Queen of Scots ; he left an only daughter and heiress, Dorothy, who was married to Humphrey Ellis, of Alrhey, Esq. ; Edwards of Sealyham, and Lord Kensington ; Erddig of Erddig ; Traffords of Esclusham ; Goronwy ap Hwfa, of Hafod y Wern, now represented by Philip Davies Coke, of Hafod y Wern and Owston, Esq. ; Madog yr Athro ap Hwfa of Plâs Madog and Erbistog ; Bershams of Bersham, Wynns of Gerwynfawr, Eytous of Eyton Uchaf, Sontleys of Sontley. Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Sontley of Sontley Hall, Burton Hall in Gresford, and Plâs Uchaf in Rhuabon, was the second wife of John Hill, of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, Esq. ; by whom she had a son and heir, Thomas Hill, of Sontley, Esq. ; who, by Matilda his wife, daughter of Charles Elstob, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, had issue, two sons, John and Charles. John died, unmarried, in 1755 ; and Charles died, unmarried, in 1780. The estates of Sontley, Burton, and Plâs Uchaf, then reverted to their mother, who lived in Kent ; and at her death the Sontley estates were all sold. The Badies of Rhuabon, now extinct, likewise descend from Niniaf.

Awr ap Jeuaf ap Niniaf was the ancestor of the Jefe-rieses of Acton, and also of the Lloyds of Plâs Madog in the parish of Rhuabon, who are now represented by J. Youde Wm. Hinde of Clochfaen. The crest of these two families is a demi-lion rampant *sable*, holding in its paws a wreath of laurel ppr. Some heralds, however, say that this Awr was the son of Jeuaf ap Cyhelyn of Trefor.

Ednyfed, second son of Cynurig ap Rhiwallon, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant guardant *gules*, was ancestor of the Broughtons of Broughton and Marchwial, Powells of Alrhey, and the Ellises of Alrhey and Wyddial Hall in Hertfordshire.

Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon married, secondly, Agnes or Annesta, daughter of Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrook, who bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr. on a chief *azure*, a boar's head coupé *argent*; by whom he had a sixth son, David of Maelor, who was father of Meredydd, father of Madog, whose son, Ieuan, was father of

Madog Danwr ("Ignifer"), or, as he is called in some MSS., Madog Danwy Trefor, lord of Llangurig. He was a brave soldier, and a faithful servant of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and a commanding officer in his army in the wars in which that prince was generally engaged. His royal master, therefore, in acknowledgment of his services, gave him the whole parish of Llangurig, and a border *gules* charged with eight mullets *argent*, as an augmentation to his arms. He married a daughter of Idnerth ap Meredydd Hên, lord of Bualt, who bore *gules* a lion rampant regardant *or*; by whom he had three sons, Meredydd, his successor, Idnerth, and Gruffydd of Cefn-yr-Hafodau.

Meredydd, lord of Llangurig Aberhafesp and Dol-fachwen. He married Arddûn, daughter of Llewelyn ap Einion ap Llewelyn ap Meilir Grûg, lord of Tregynon and Westbury, descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog, king of Powys (quarterly, first and fourth, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*, Brochwel Ysgythrog; second and third, party per pale *or* and *gules*, two lions rampant addorsed counterchanged for Brochwel ap Aeddan of Llanerchbrochwel, lord of Cegidfa (Guilsfield), Broniarth, and Deuddwr); by whom he had issue, four sons: 1, Iorwerth; 2, Llewelyn of Clochfaen; 3, Gruffydd; and 4, Philip. Iorwerth was ancestor of David Lloyd of Berthlloyd in the parish of Llanidloes, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules*, charged

with eight bezants. He had an only daughter and heiress, Gwenhwyfar, married to Philip ap Ieuan Bwl ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Madog ap Ieuan ap Gwyon ap Trahaiarn ap Iorwerth, lord of Garthmul (who bore *argent*, three lions passant in *pale gules*); by whom she had a son, Ieuan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Berthlloyd, now extinct. Iorwerth was likewise the ancestor of Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch, and wife of Ieuan ap Gruffydd of Clochfaen.

Llewelyn, the second son of Meredydd, was of Clochfaen in this parish, and was father of Howel Lloyd of Clochfaen, whose son, Gruffydd of Clochfaen, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Rhys ap Meredydd ap Owain, lord of the Towyn in Cardiganshire (who bore *gules*, a chev. inter two fleur-de-lys in chief, and a lion rampant in base *or*), had issue, two sons,—Ieuan, his successor; and Rhys Dhû of Pont-y-Rhydgaled, ancestor of the Richardses of Llangurig.

Ieuan ap Gruffydd, of Clochfaen, married first Gwenllian, daughter and coheiress of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch ap Philip ap Iorwerth ap Meredydd ap Madog Danwr, by whom he had issue, two sons, Jenkyn Goch, his successor, and Llewelyn of Llangurig. Ieuan ap Gruffydd married, secondly, Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap David ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, by whom he had one daughter, Goleubryd, wife of David ap Rhys ap Adda ap Howel, of Henfaes in Kerry, Esq. Descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*).

Jenkin Goch of Clochfaen. He bore *ermine* a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules* charged with eight annulets *or*. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice Fychan ap Maurice ap Madog ap Einion of Kerry, Esq. Descended from Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis; founder of the Fourth Royal Tribe of the Cymru. Quarterly, first and fourth *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*; second and third, *argent*, three boars' heads couped *sable*. (*Vide* Lewys Dwn, Pryce of Newtown Hall). By whom he had issue, Maurice, his successor, and four daughters—1, Catherine, wife of Ieuan

Wynn ap Jenkyn of Cefn-yr-Hafodau, descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel and Gilfachwen ; 2, Angharad, wife of Llewelyn Lloyd, of Llanid-



loes, Esq., descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn, who bore *azure* a lion passant *argent*, and ancestor of the Gwynns of Llanidloes (*vide* Lewys Dwn) ; 3, Deilu, wife of Ieuan Goch ap Maurice ap Rhys, descended from Cadwgan ap Y Moelwyn Mawr, lord of Buallt, who bore *gules* a lion rampant regardant *or* ; 4, Annie, wife of Morgan ap Ieuan ap Dio ap David of Creuddyn, descended from Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*.

Maurice of Clochfaen married Margaret, daughter of Llewelyn ap Rhys Lloyd of Creuddyn, ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Iorwerth ap Cadifor ap Gwaethfoed, lord of Cardigan, who bore *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable* ; by whom he had issue, four sons,—1, Jenkyn, his successor ; 2, William, died unmarried ; 3, Owain, who married Tangwystl, daughter of Morgan ap Maurice ap Thomas ; 4, Evan of Crûgnant, of whom presently ; and four daughters,—1, Elen, wife of Llewelyn ap Maurice ap Rhys of Llangurig, descended from Einion ap Cynfelyn ; 2, Goleubryd ; 3, Margaret, second wife of Thomas ap David Dêg of Carno, descended from Einion ap Seisyllt,

lord of Mathafarn (*vide* Lewys Dwn); and 4, Tangwystl.

Jenkyn of Clochfaen. He married Catherine, daughter of Morgan ap Rhys ap Howel, of Llangurig, ap David ap Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen, co. Cardigan, Esq.; descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel, Gilfachwen, and Pant Streimon; by whom he had two sons, David Lloyd, his successor; and Evan of Clochfaen Issaf, who married, and had one son, Edward Evans of Clochfaen Issaf; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of Owain Gwynn ap Morgan Gwynn of Llanidloes, Esq. (*Vide* Lewys Dwn.)

David Lloyd of Clochfaen married Catherine, daughter of Evan ap David ap Ieuan ap Gutto ap Gruffydd of Creuddyn, ap Meredydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*. Her mother was Tangwystl, daughter of Evan Wynn of Dolbachog, Esq., descended from Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel. By this marriage David Lloyd had issue, two sons, Evan, his successor; and Jenkyn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Owain Blaeney ap Howel Blaeney of Ystymgwen; and one daughter, Elen, wife of Jenkyn ap Maurice ap Rhys of Llangurig, descended from Madog Danwr.

Evan ap David of Clochfaen. He married Mallt, or, according to others, Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd Blaney of Grŵgynog, in the lordship of Cydewain, Esq.; and Mary, his second wife, daughter of Richard Maurice Owen of Rhiwsaeson, in Llanbryn-mair, Esq. The arms of the Blaney family were, first and fourth, *sable*, a chev. inter three horses' heads erased *argent*, for Blaney; second and third, Brochwel ap Aeddan, lord of Cegidfa. By this marriage Evan had issue, Rhys Lloyd, his successor; 2, David Lloyd, and Gwenefar, wife of John Glynn, second son of Morgan Glynn of Glynclywedog, Esq., descended from Aleth, king of Dyfed, who bore *azure*, three cocks *argent*, crested and wattled *or*.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen. He was a staunch royalist, and was forced to compound for his estate with the Par-

liament, as appears by a book in the library of the College of St. Beuno at Tremeirchion, which contains a list of the nobility and gentry who had to compound with the rebels for their estates. He married, A.D. 1626, Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Esq., steward, under King James I and King Charles I, of the lordship of Arwystli; and Dorothy, his first wife, daughter of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, Esq., chief justice of South Wales. In Ludlow church there is a handsome altar-tomb of white marble, on which lie the recumbent effigies of the chief justice and his lady, with the following inscription: "Here lie the bodies of Edmund Walter, of Ludlow, Esq., chief justice of three shires in South Wales, and one of Her Majesty's Council for the Court of the Marches of Wales; and Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Hackluit, of Eyton, Esquire, who had issue, three sons, James, John, and Edward; and two daughters, Mary and Dorothy. He was buried the 29th Jan., A.D. 1592." Arms, *sable*, a fess indented inter three eagles displayed *argent*, membered *gules*; impaling *argent* on a bend cottised *gules*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*.

Of these children, the second son was Sir John Walter of Sarsden, co. Oxon., Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Mary, the eldest daughter of the chief justice, married Sir Edward Littleton of Henley, co. Salop, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, who died in 1621, and was buried at Llanfair in Denbighshire; by whom she had issue, seven sons, two of whom were Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford; but all died without issue, with the exception of the eldest, Sir Edward Littleton, Knt., lord keeper of the great seal of England, who was created Lord Littleton of Mounslow by King Charles I in 1635. Dorothy, the second daughter of the chief justice, married Jenkyn Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Esq., who died A.D. 1627, by whom she had four sons and eight daughters. The eldest of these sons, Sir Edward Lloyd, of Berthlloyd, Knt., by his wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir Henry Salusbury, of Leweni,

Knt. and Baronet, was great-grandfather of the last Edward Lloyd of Berthlloyd, who was living in 1724. This gentleman had one son and three daughters. The son, who lived in London, married a lady whom his father disapproved of, and the father determined never to see him again. One night, when he was in bed, his servant came and told him that some men were at the door, who had come from Wales with a message for him. Thinking it might be a message of forgiveness from home, he rushed instantly down to the men, and was never heard of afterwards. His three sisters, one of whom married the last Mr. Clunn of Clunn, on the death of their father, came into the possession of the Berthlloyd estate, which they sold to the late Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, Bart., of Pengwern. All three died without issue, and the family is now extinct. The arms were, 1st, *argent*, three lions passant in pale *gules* (Trahaiarn ap Iorwerth, lord of Garthmul); 2, *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules* charged with eight bezants. Rhys Lloyd had issue by his wife, Margaret, several children. Edward, the eldest, died without issue. The second son was

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, who succeeded his father, and married Maltt, daughter of Morgan ap David of Caelan in the parish of Llanbrynmair (*gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*), by Bridget, daughter of Gruffydd Pugh, of Dolyfondû in the parish of Penegoes, Esq., by whom he had issue, eight sons,—1, Rhys, his successor; 2, Morgan, who married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Richard Morgan of Caelan in Llanbrynmair, descended from Ednowain ap Peradwen, lord of Dolgellau (*gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*); by whom he had issue, one son, Littleton Lloyd of Caelan, a clergyman of the Established Church, who died without issue; and one daughter, Sarah, wife of Edward Pritchard of Ceniarth; 3, John of St. Harmon's; 4, David of Darowen; 5, Jenkyn; 6, Evan; 7, Kyffyn; and 8, Richard. Of the daughters, Mabel was wife of Humphrey Williams, of Pentre Cynnddelw in the parish of Llanbrynmair, descended from Elystan Gloduredd.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, who died A.D. 1699, married Mary, daughter of John Thomas of Llanlloddian in Llanfair Caereinion, Esq., and sister of Evan Jones of Llanlloddian, whose eldest son married Miss Cupper, heiress of Llandysilio Hall. First and fourth, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*; second and third, Brochwel ap Aeddan. Rhys Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest son,

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, Esq., who was born A.D. 1681, was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in A.D. 1713; and married, at Llangurig, 21st of Feb. 1698, Rachel, sister and coheiress of Edward Fowler, of Abbeycwmhir in the county of Radnor, Esq.; and daughter of John Fowler, of Dyfanor Park and Abbeycwmhir, Esq.; high sheriff for Radnorshire, 1690; younger son of William Fowler, eldest son of Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq., by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knt., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Devereux, Knt., youngest son of Walter Lord Viscount Hereford, K.G., who died A.D. 1558. John Fowler made an immense fortune as a merchant, and purchased Abbeycwmhir and several other large estates. He died A.D. 1696, and was buried at Llanbistair. By his will, which was proved the following year at Doctors' Commons, he left all his lordships, manors, estates, and hereditaments, in the several counties of Radnor, Hereford, Salop, and Montgomery, to his three children, Edward, Rachel, and Jane. Edward died unmarried in 1722, and was buried at Llanbistair, and entailed the Abbeycwmhir estate upon his sisters and their heirs, appointing his cousin, Sir Richard Fowler of Harnage Grange, Bart., to be trustee. In the Llanbistair book of registers of burial, the names of John Fowler and Edward Fowler, with the dates of the interments, have been nearly erased, and the names of Sir Richard Fowler and Sir William Fowler written over them on the erasure. Jane, the second daughter of John Fowler, married George Robinson of Brithdir,

co. Montgomery, Esq., of the family of Nicholas Robinson, bishop of Bangor, and died without issue. The arms of the Fowler family are, 1, *azure*, on a chev. inter three lions passant gardant *or*, three crosses moline *sable*; 2, barry of six *gules* and *argent*, on a chief *or*, a lion passant *azure* (Englefield of Rycote and Llanynnton Gernon, co. Oxon.); 3, *azure*, two bars *argent*, over all a bend compond *or* and *gules* (Leigh of Morpeth).

Jenkin Lloyd died in 1722, and was buried at Llangurig, and had issue, Rhys, his successor. John, who died *s. p.* in 1766, had Llwynguryn, in Llangurig, which he left to his sister Jane, and Edward, who died an infant. Anne, born 1701, wife of Charles Richards of Penglais, co. Cardigan, Esq., whose family is now represented by George Griffiths Williams of Rhoscellan, co. Cardigan, Esq. Jane, born 1702, wife of the Rev. Richard Ingram, rector of Cemaes (*ermine*, on a fess *gules* three escallops *or*); by whom she had a daughter, Mary Ingram, heiress of Llwyngwyn, who married David Owen of Glyngynwyd, who persuaded his son, Evan Owen, when he came of age, to cut the deed of entail; and the estate of Llwynguryn passed by mortgage to their relative, Sir Arthur Owen of Glansevern, co. Montgomery, Knt. The third daughter was Mary, born A.D. 1707. She married, first, Llangurig Owen of Bettws Hall, co. Montgomery, Esq. (*argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*); and secondly, John Gethyn, of Vaynor, Esq. (*or*, a cross moline inter four lozenges *azure*), which family is now represented by Sarah, only surviving daughter of Robert Griffiths of Welshpool, Esq., and relict of the late George Devereux Harrison, Esq., brother of Major Harrison of Caer Howel and Llandysilio Hall.

Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, baptized at Llangurig 10th March, 1699. The Abbeycwmhir estates were the property of his mother, who was living in 1760, but imbecile; and on that account the trustee, Sir Richard Fowler, had the management of the property; and at his death his son, Sir William, succeeded him. Rhys Lloyd married, in 1723, Sarah, only daughter and heiress of

William Platt of Rhydonen, in Llanynys, co. Denbigh, by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and coheirress of Thomas Hughes of Penynant in the parish of Rhuabon, descended from Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch, lord of Rhôs (*azure*, on a chev. inter three escallops *argent*, three leopards' faces *gules*, Platt; 2, *or*, a griffon segreant *gules*, Hughes). Rhys Lloyd was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1743 and 1747, and dying in 1748, was buried at Llangurig. He left issue, three daughters,—Mary, who died *s. p.*; Rachel died *s. p.* 1793; Sarah, born 1728, wife of John Jones of Dol y Myneich, co. Radnor; and one son,

Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, and, *jure uxoris*, of Plâs Madog, co. Denbigh, Esq., high sheriff for Montgomeryshire A.D. 1755. He was born A.D. 1729, and married, at Erbistog, 1743, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog, Esq., lineally descended from Tudor Trefor, Earl of Hereford; and by heirs female from Margaret, eldest daughter and coheirress of David, lord of Pentyrch, Cellicaswallon, Penarch, and Rhiwarch, in Caereinion; fifth son of Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn, the last sovereign prince of Powys, who died A.D. 1289, and was buried in the church of the Franciscan monastery, or Grey Friars, in Shrewsbury. The representative of Mary, the other daughter and coheirress of David, is the right heir of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, seventh baronet, of Newtown Hall in the county of Montgomery, who died without legitimate issue in 1791. Jenkyn Lloyd, soon after the death of his grandmother, Rachel Fowler, commenced a law-suit to recover the Abbeycwmhir estates, which were then kept by Sir William Fowler. To meet the expenses, Mr. Lloyd had to sell a large portion of the Clochfaen estate. The law-suits were stopped by the sudden death of Mr. Lloyd, from the effect of poison, on the 6th of January, 1766. Soon afterwards Sir William Fowler went in an East Indiaman, with the intention of going to Calcutta; but the vessel foundered at sea, and all on board perished. He left one son, Sir

William, who left England, and went to reside in Holland, and died, unmarried, at the Hague; and three daughters, who married, and had children; but none claimed the Abbey, which remained without an owner for twenty years, till, on the death of the last Sir William, his uncle, Sir Hans, who had been serving in the army of King Frederick the Great of Prussia, upon his succeeding to the title, returned to England, and took up his residence at Abbeycwmhir. He first began to sell the various portions of the estate, till he reduced it to the comparatively small property now belonging to the Abbey. He died, without issue, in 1771, and was succeeded by his sister Sarah, who married Colonel Hodges of the Guards. At her death, her son, Thomas Hodges Fowler, succeeded; and died in 1820, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Sarah Georgiana, wife of the Rev. Durant Baker of Christ's College, Cambridge, son of Thomas Baker, Esq., of Ashurst Lodge in Kent. On Mr. Fowler's death, however, the Abbey became the property of the late Mr. Fauntleroy, who was hung for forgery. His agent, Mr. Wilson, was the next possessor of the Abbey. He went to Botany Bay, where he died, and his creditors sold the estate to the late Mr. Phillips of Manchester, whose son is the present possessor.

Such, then, has been the miserable history of those who have taken into their own possession the Cistercian monastery of Abbeycwmhir. Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen died, as before stated, endeavouring to recover possession of it in January 1766. He was buried at Rhuanabon, leaving an only daughter,

Sarah, heiress of Clochfaen and Plâs Madog. In her the blood of Gwenwynwyn again came into possession of the greater part of the parish of Llangurig. She married, first, John Edwards of Glyn-ceiriog, and Gallt y Celyn and Hendre Brys in Yspytty-Ieuan, Esq., lord of the manor of Yspytty-Ieuan, and descended from Edwyn Prince of Tegeingl. By this gentleman, who died in 1771, she had no issue. She married, secondly, in 1773, the Rev. Thomas Youde of Brasenose College,

Oxford, and eldest son of Thomas Youde of Ruthin, son of Francis Heude (or Youde, as it is now spelt), a French gentleman, who was sent by the court at St. Germain on a political errand to Sir Gruffydd Jeffreys of Acton, near Wrexham, in 1711. Here he married a lady, a ward of Judge Jeffreys, Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of John Hill, Esq., of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, by his first wife, Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Seth Rowley of Rowley's Mansion, and great-grandson of Roger Rowley, of Rowley in the parish of Worfield, co. Salop, Esq. (*argent*, on a bend *sable*, inter two Cornish choughs ppr. three escallops of the field.) Mr. Hill, who was a staunch Whig, refused his consent to the marriage, and never forgave his daughter. He died in 1731, and was buried with his second wife, the heiress of Sontley, who died in 1693, in the churchyard of Old St. Chadds in Shrewsbury. His daughter and her husband, hoping to avert the effect of his anger, did open penance, in white sheets, in that church.

The Rev. Thomas Youde died in 1806, and was buried at Rhuabon. His mother was Dorothy, daughter and heiress of John Jones, Esq., of Ruthin, who had a considerable property in the parishes of Evenechtyd, Gyffylliog, Clocaenog, and Llanrhûdd; and Mary, his wife, sister of Eubule Thelwall of Jesus College, Oxford, and daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall, who was living at Ruthin in 1688. The arms of the Youde family are, *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, the shoulder charged with a fleur de lys *or*; quartering *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired *or*, for Jones. This property was all sold by Mr. Youde's trustees.<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Sarah Youde died in 1839, and was buried at Rhuabon. She had issue, Thomas Watkin, who succeeded to the Clochfaen and Plâs Madog estate on the death of his father in 1806. He died, unmarried, in 1820. Edward, who succeeded to the property on the death of his mother, sold Rowley's Mansion, and died

<sup>1</sup> Judge Lloyd of Berth, and Mr. Wynne of Plâs Newydd, now Plâs Heaton, in Henllan parish.

at Ostend in 1846. He married Mary, sister and heiress of Charles Greenaway of Barrington, co. Oxon., Esq., and late M.P. for Leominster; by whom he had one daughter, Mary Jane, heiress of Barrington. Mrs. Sarah Youde had also two daughters, who survived her: 1, Julia, who succeeded to the Clochfaen and Plâs Madog estates on the death of her brother Edward, and died, unmarried, in 1857, and was buried at Llangurig; and 2, Harriet, married to Jacob William Hinde, Esq., late of the 15th Hussars, deputy lieutenant for Middlesex; son of Charles Hinde, Esq., late of Langham Hall, co. Essex, and deputy lieutenant for the counties of Essex and Middlesex. She died 24th Oct. 1856, and was buried at Llangurig. She had issue, three sons and three daughters: 1, Jacob Youde William, of Clochfaen and Plas Madog, who is to take the name and arms of Lloyd of Clochfaen. The Plas Madog estate, with the tithes of Christionydd, Cynwrig, and Bodylltyn, in the parish of Rhuabon,<sup>1</sup> which once belonged to the Cistercian monastery of Valle Crucis, passed, in 1857, into the hands of the mortgagee, G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P. for Peterborough. The second son, Charles Thomas Edward, a colonel in the army, married Harriette Georgina, only daughter of the late Captain Souther, by whom he had issue, one daughter, Harriet Julia Morforwyn, married, in 1866, to George Hope Verney, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade, second son of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., of Claydon, co. Bucks, by his first wife, Eliza, daughter and heiress of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B.; and 3, Edward Lloyd, who died an infant; and three daughters,—1, Harriet Esther Julia, married to Daniel Todd, Esq., of Buncrana Castle, co. Donegal, J.P. and deputy lieutenant for that county:

<sup>1</sup> The parish of Rhuabon, or Rhiwfabon, is in the lordship of Bromfield, or Maelor Gymraeg, which contains the parishes of Rhiwfabon, Erbistog, Marchwiall, Wrexham or Grûgsham (Tref y Grûg), Y Groesfford (now Gresford), Holt, or Villa Leonum, and Capel-Ffyanon-fair. The lordship of Chirk comprises the parishes of Llangollen, Llanfair, or Waun Issaf, Llansaint Ffraid-Glynceiriog, Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, Llan Rhaadr in Mochnant, Llangedwyn, Llansilin-Cynllaeth, and Llangadwaladr.

she died without issue in 1864; 2, Julia Sarah, died 1843; and 3, Mary Charlotte.

The old mansion of Clochfaen was burnt down in 1760, and was never afterwards rebuilt. A farmhouse now occupies its site. Close to it is a holly tree of great size, supposed to be more than five hundred years old. It measures 28 feet 6 inches round the trunk.

About two miles and a half from the house, on the summit of the western extremity of a long, narrow ridge of hill called Esgair Glochfaen, are two large tumuli of stone: one, the larger of the two, is oblong; the other one is round. The place is called Cistfaen. A road, paved with stone, runs by this spot, through the peat bogs, from Strata Florida to Llangurig; and the tradition in the neighbourhood is, that it was made by the monks, for they used to come along it from the Abbey to serve the church at Llangurig till A.D. 1535.

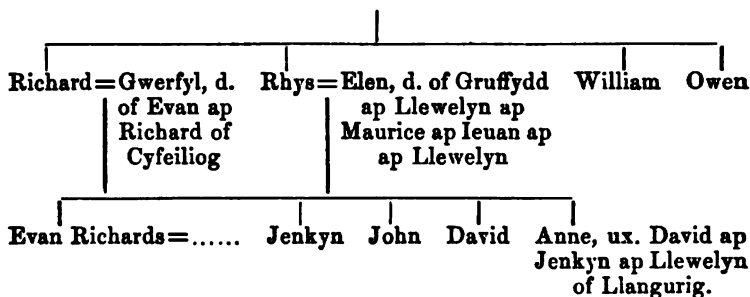
In a narrow valley on the banks of the Bidno, which falls into the Wye about a mile above the village, is a small farmhouse called Mynachlog, of which all the history appears to be lost.

#### TOWNSHIP OF LLANYFYNU, PONT-Y-RHYDGALED.

ADD. MSS. 9865.

<p>RHYS DHU of Pontyrhydgaled, = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ap Rhys second son of Gruffydd ap Howel Lloyd. <i>Ermine</i>, a lion rampant <i>sable</i>, in a border <i>gules</i> charged with eight mullets <i>argent</i></p>	<p>Gethyn of Creuddyn, ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap Llowddyn, lord of Uwch-Aeron. <i>Gules</i>, a griffin segreant <i>or</i></p>
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<p>Thomas of Pontyrhydgaled = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ap Gwilym ap Goronwy Gethyn</p>		
<p>Ieuan of Pontyrhydgaled = Dyddyn, d. of Ieuan ap Dio ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan</p>	<p>Gwenllian, ux. Ieuan Wynn of Dolbachog</p>	<p>Goleubryd, ux. Llewelyn ap Maurice ap Rhys of Llangurig</p>
<p>James of Pontyrhydgaled = Goleubryd, d. of Morgan ap Llewelyn ap David ap Richard</p>		

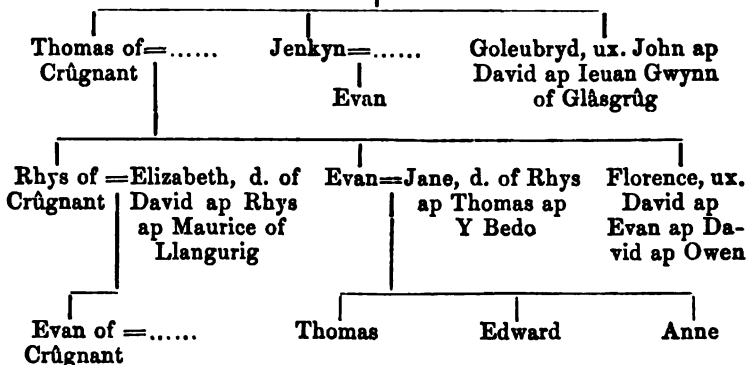


The present representative of this family is Mr. William Richards, who is now tenant of Clochfaen. The Richards family have been tenants of Tan yr Allt, on the Clochfaen estate, for the last two hundred and fifty years. Pontyrhydgaed is now divided into two farms: the upper one belongs to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., and the lower one to the widow of the late Mr. Richard Lewis of Pontdulas in this parish.

#### TOWNSHIP OF LLANYWARD, CRUGNANT.

ADD. MS. 9865.

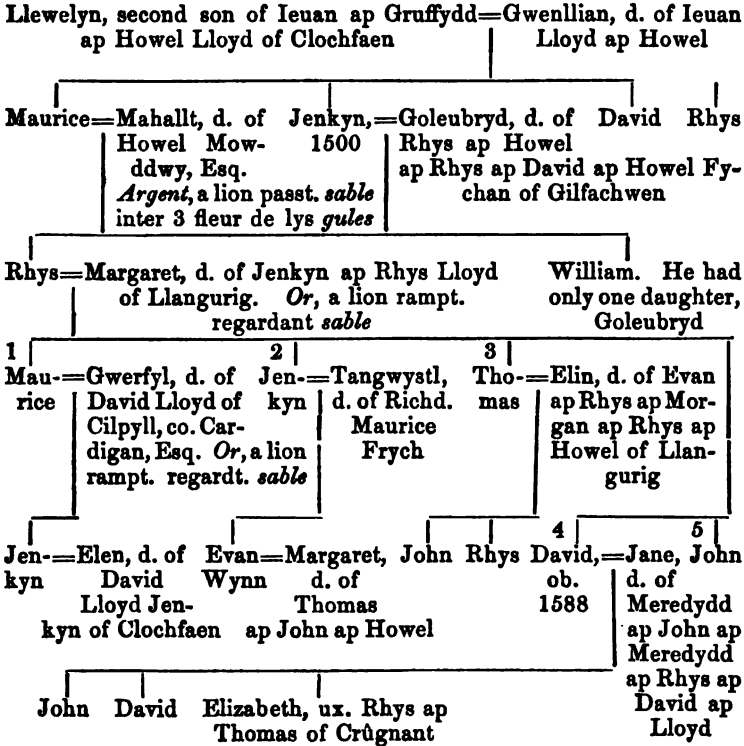
Ieuan of Crugnant, fourth son of =Elen, d. of Thomas Lloyd, third Maurice ap Jenkyn of Clochfaen. son of Rhys Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd of Rhôs Fferriog, co. Radnor, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *gules*, charged with eight annulets or *Gules*, a lion rampant regardant or



Crùgnant was purchased by Edward Fowler, of Abbeycwmhir, Esq.; and at his death, in 1722, he left it to his niece, Anne, daughter of Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen, and wife of Charles Richards of Penglais, co. Cardigan, Esq.; from whom it was bought by Rhys Lloyd of Clochfaen, Esq., and subsequently, with Cilgwrgran Fawr, passed by mortgage to Mr. Pryse of Pantdrain, a respectable freeholder in the parish, whose family came originally from Radnorshire.

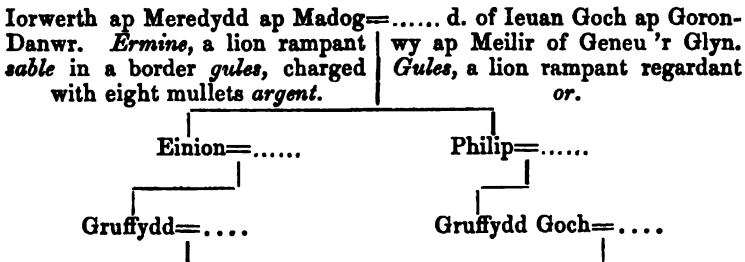
LLANGURIG.

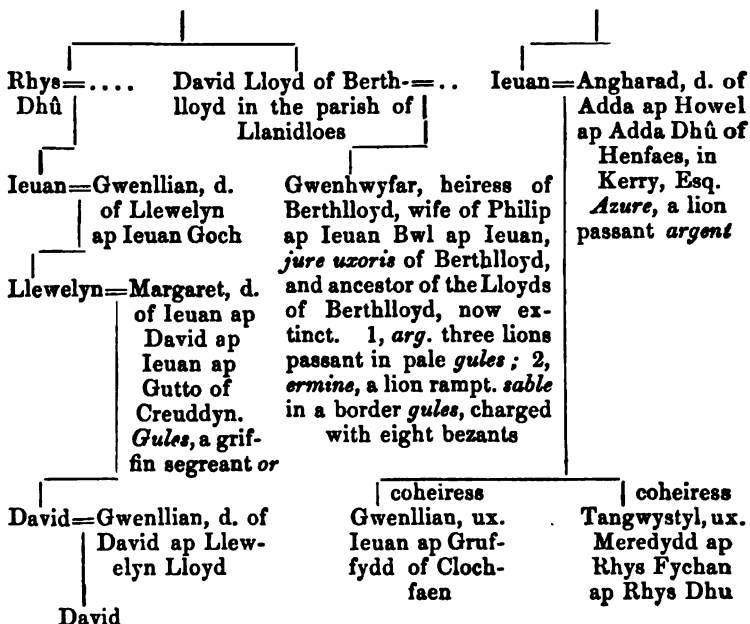
ADD. MS. 9865, VOL. II.



LLANGURIG.

HARL. MS. 4181.

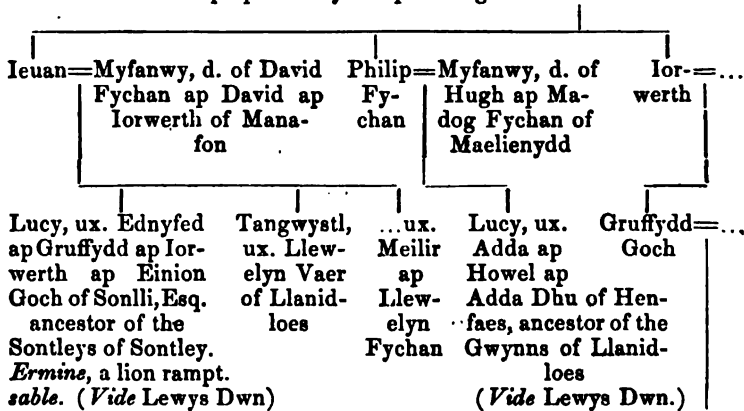


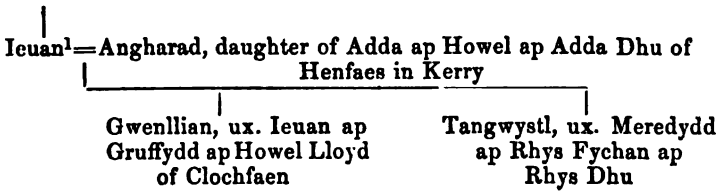


## LLANGURIG.

HARL. MSS. 1969, 2299, 1949.

Philip ap Meredydd ap Madog Danwr=

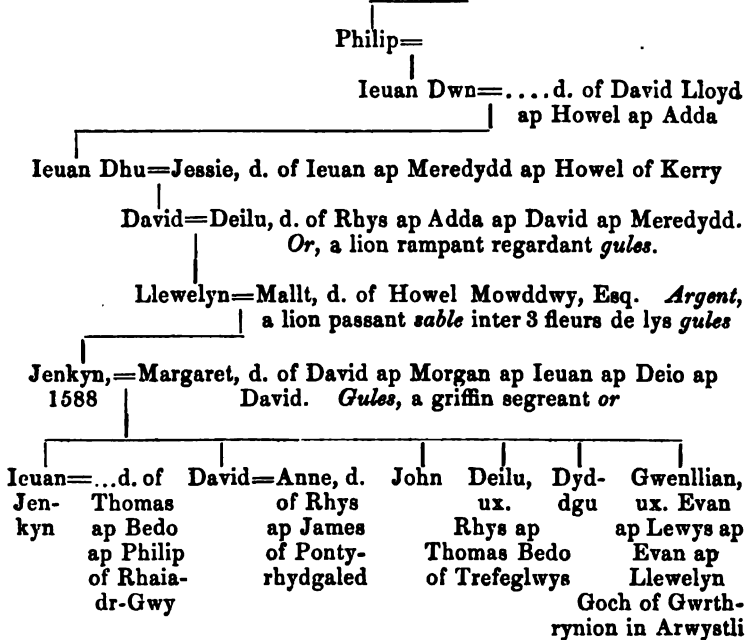




TOWNSHIP OF LLANYWARED, ESGAIRGRAIG.

HARL. MSS. 4181, 2299.

Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Madog=Annesta, d. of Meredydd  
Danwr. *Ermine, a lion rampant sable in a* | ap Ieuan ap Madog of  
border *gules charged with eight mullets arg.* | Manafon



The estate of Esgairgraig subsequently became, by purchase, a part of the Clochfaen property; but in 1781, on the death of Sarah, widow of Rhys Lloyd, Esq., it passed by mortgage to Mr. Evans of Llwynbarriad in Radnorshire; and the sheepwalk of Esgairgraig became the property of Mr. Pryse of Pantdrain.

<sup>1</sup> This descent of Ieuan ap Gruffydd Goch from Philip ap Meredydd must be wrong, as it makes him out to be a second cousin to his wife, Angharad. Such a marriage would not have been allowed at that time. His descent in the previous pedigree is, therefore, the correct one.

## CEFN YR HAFODAU.

HARL. MSS. 1973, 1969; ADD. MS. 9864.

Llewelyn ap Howel ap Rhys ap David ap Howel Fychan of Gilyfachwen, co. Cardigan. <i>Sable</i> , a spear's head imbrued inter 3 scaling ladders <i>argent</i> , on a chief <i>gules</i> a castle triple turreted of the third	=	Angharad, d. and heiress of Llewelyn ap Philip of Cefn yr Hafodau ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Madog Danwr. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i> in a border <i>gules</i> charged with eight mullets <i>argent</i>	=	Rhys ap Llewelyn ap David Chwith of Cynwyl Gaio
				Angharad, heiress, wife of Evan ap Rhys ap Adda, ancestor of the Gwynns of Llanidloes. ( <i>Vide</i> Lewys Dwnn.)

1   Ieuan of Neuadd Glyn Hafren, ancestor of the Wynns of Dolbachog. ( <i>Vide</i> Lewys Dwnn.)	2   Jenkyn of Cefn yr Hafodau	=	Angharad, d. of Gruffydd Goch ap Meredydd ap David ap Gruffydd ap Meredydd Dhu. <i>Azure</i> , a lion passant <i>argent</i>	=	Catherine, d. of Jenkyn ap David ap Rhys ap Ieuan
	Ieuan Wynn	=	Catherine, d. of Jenkyn Goch of Clochfaen		Thomas, ancestor of Edward Owen of Dol-y-llys, Esq., living 1704. ( <i>See</i> Lewys Dwnn.)
			David of Glasrug in Cefn yr Hafodau	=	Margaret, d. of David ap Llewelyn ap Ieuan Gethyn

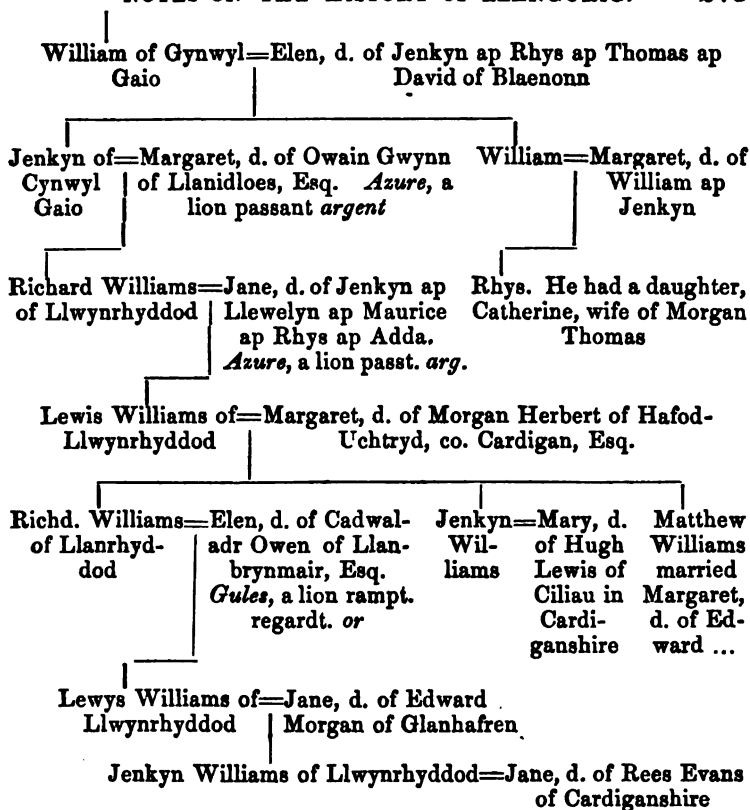
1   Owen = Margaret, d. of Ieuan Wynn ap Gwilym ap Rhys	2   Rhys = Lowry, d. of David ap Rhys ap Gutto ap Meredydd	3   Morgan	4   Lewis	5   John = Goleu, d. of Ieuan ap Maurice of Crugnant
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The Cefn yr Hafodau estate became the property of the Lloyds of Clochfaen by purchase, and was sold in 1781. The farms of Cefn yr Hafodau and Glasrug were purchased by the late Thomas Evans, of Maenol, Esq.

## TOWNSHIP OF LLANYFYNU, LLWYNRHYDDOD.

ADD. MS. 9865.

Jenkyn ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap David ap Madog = . . . . ap Gruffydd ap Meurig Goch of Caio, ap Gruffydd ap Cadifor ap Selyf, king of Dyfed, who bore <i>ermine</i> , a chevron <i>or</i> , on a chief <i>argent</i> a lion passant <i>gules</i>
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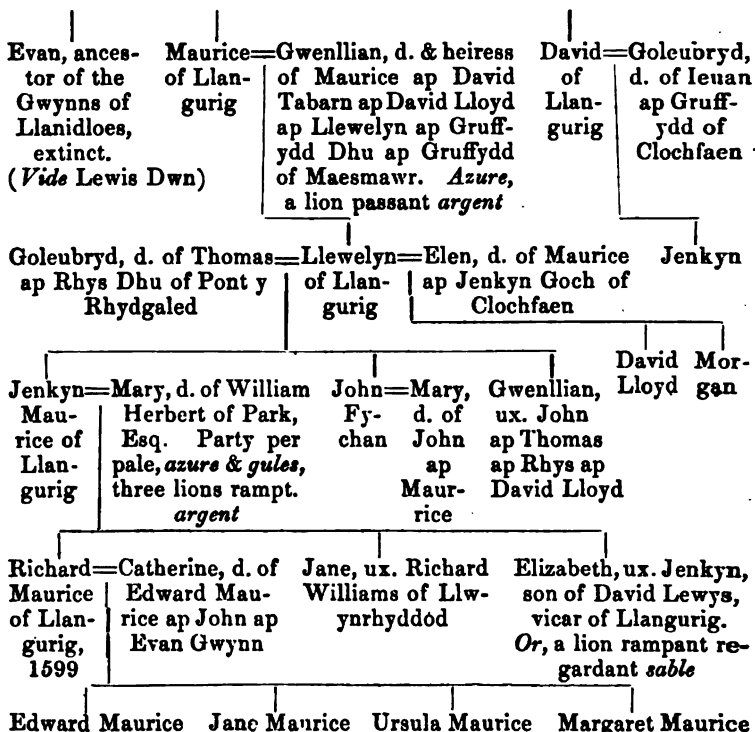


The farm of Llwynrhyddod now belongs to the daughter of the late Mr. Lloyd of Abercwmddolau in Cardiganshire.

# LLANGURIG.

HARL. MS. 1973; ADD. MS. 9865.

<p>Rhys ap Adda ap Howel, of Henfaes in Kerry, Esq., ap Adda Dhu ap Gruffydd of Maesmawr, ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Cynfelyn ap Dolphyn ap Rhiwallon ap Madog ap Cadwgan, lord of Nannau, who bore <i>or</i>, a lion rampant <i>azure</i>. Einion ap Cynfelyn bore <i>azure</i>, a lion passant <i>argent</i></p>	<p>=Isabel, d. of David Lloyd ap David ap Howel Dhu of Arwystli. <i>Azure</i> three cocks <i>argent</i>, crested &amp; wattled <i>or</i></p>
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## TOWNSHIP OF CEFN-YR-HAFODAU.

## CWM YR ONN.

David, third son of Ieuan Lloyd, of Mathafarn in=....  
 Cyfeiliog, Esq., ap Llewelyn ap Tudor ap Goronwy ap Einion ap Seisyllt, lord of Mathafarn. *Argent, a lion passant sable inter three fleurs de lys gules*

Llewelyn=Elen, d. of Howel ap Ieuan Blaeney, of Ystymgwen, Esq. *Sable, a chev. inter three horses' heads erased argent*

Gruffydd Mowddwy=Eva, d. of Meredydd ap Rhys ap Ieuan ap David Goch, of Caclan in Llanbrynmair, Esq. *Gules, three snakes ennowed in triangle argent*

Howel Mowddwy=Gwenllian, d. of Rhys ap Ieuan ap Rhys ap David  
ap Howel Fychan of Gilfachwen, co. Cardigan,  
Esq. Arms as before

Lewis of Cwm yr Onn=Elen, d. of Ieuan ap David ap  
Llewelyn Goch

Rhys of Cwm yr Onn= David

Dyddgu, ux. David ap John ap David of Llanidloes, ap Owen ap  
Maurice ap David ap Gruffydd. Descended from Meredydd  
Benwyn.

Cwm yr Onn is now the property of George Mears, Esq., of Doly  
Llys in the parish of Llanidloes.

### LLANGURIG.

Rhys ap Howel ap Rhys ap David of Gilfachwen,=  
co. Cardigan, Esq., ap Hywel Fychan ap Hywel  
Fawr ap Rhys Foel, ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap  
Cadifor ap Dyfnwal, lord of Castle Howel, Gilfach-  
wen, and Pant Streimon. *Sable*, a spear's head  
imbrued inter three scaling ladders *argent*, on a  
chief *gules* a castle triple turreted *argent*

Morgan of Llangurig= Goleubryd, ux. Jenkyn ap Llewelyn ap  
Ieuan ap Gruffydd of Clochfaen

Rhys of Llangurig= Catherine, ux. Jenkyn ap Maurice  
of Clochfaen

Ieuan of=Llewys, d. of Lewys Angharad, ux. Maurice Herbert,  
Llan- ap Ieuan ap Lewys of second son of William Herbert of  
gurig Abermayde, co. Cardi- Park, ap Sir Richard Herbert,  
gan. *Gules*, a griffin Knt. Party per pale *azure* and  
segreant *or* *gules*, three lions rampant *or*.

Jenkyn of=Elen, ux. Thomas ap Rhys ap Maurice ap  
Llangurig Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd of Llangurig

Evan of Llangurig,=Elen, d. of Morgan Herbert of Hafod Uchtryd,  
1593 co. Cardigan, Esq.

walls are several large circles, the remains of the dwellings of the occupants of the camp. The majority of them are very judiciously placed under the shelter of the rising ground nearest the strongest artificial defences; so that while there was good protection from the weather, immediate assistance was at hand in case of a sudden attack. The spot marked *ε* contains the remains of a large cairn, which may have been sepulchral, or intended for an outlook; and as there are, outside the camp, two large circles (*ϕ* and *ο*), which undoubtedly mark burial-places, the one at *ε* may have been merely raised to command a fuller view on the east side. But the circumstance which attaches so much interest to this camp, is the extraordinary collection of sharp, pointed stones, fixed upright in the ground on the two most accessible approaches. (See cut 2.) They occur nowhere else in the circuit of the work, and serve as out-works to the two entrances. We are not aware that any similar example of this *chevaux de frise* defence occurs throughout Wales: certainly nothing of the kind is to be found in Cornwall. There has already appeared in the pages of the *Arch. Camb.* (vol. iv, 3rd Series) an interesting and valuable notice, by Professor Babington, of the curious defences in the Isle of Arran, where the same system was carried out, although on a grander scale, from the greater height of the upright but not pointed slabs, between which invaders must have had some difficulty in picking their way. In this Carnarvonshire example, unless the level of the turf has risen a great deal since the first fortifying this hill, the stones were of no height, but make up for that deficiency by the extreme sharpness of the points. Here and there are lines of more elevated stones; but the majority of them are set low in the ground, and probably were thus quite as useful to the defence, as they could not be so easily avoided in the dark. Even in broad daylight, at the present day, it is necessary to take great care how one walks among them; and as both the groups are completely commanded from the walls and higher

ground, an attacking force, while picking its way, must have been awkwardly exposed to the weapons of the defenders. An outer ditch bounds both these curious defences, and it is not improbable but that they were originally continued so as to meet. Water is easily to be procured by digging a moderate depth, and was probably as easily obtained by the occupants of the work.

Two observations may close this brief notice of a camp, which has certainly not received that attention it deserves.

First, we have an undoubted proof that the steep sides on the north and east were considered sufficiently strong of themselves as to require only one strong wall, while all the care of the engineers has been devoted to the protection of the sides in which occur the two entrances.

Secondly, although it is usual to assign all our hill camps, whether of stone or earth, to the "ancient British," or the progenitors of Welshmen proper, yet it may be doubted whether in some instances they should not be assigned to the elder cousin of the Cymry, namely, the Gael. Long after the original expulsion of the latter, frequent invasions from the Irish coast took place, and, according to the author of the Gael in Gwynnedd, it seems clear that isolated bodies of that people held their own against the Cymry, protected probably by the difficulty of attack. Allowing these two facts, and finding the same curious *chevaux de frise* arrangement in Carnarvonshire as exists in the west of Ireland, and not being able (we believe) to find it elsewhere in Wales, we may consider ourselves authorised to suggest that Pen Caer Helen is not the work of the ancient Britons, but of the more ancient Gael, if not of a still older people.

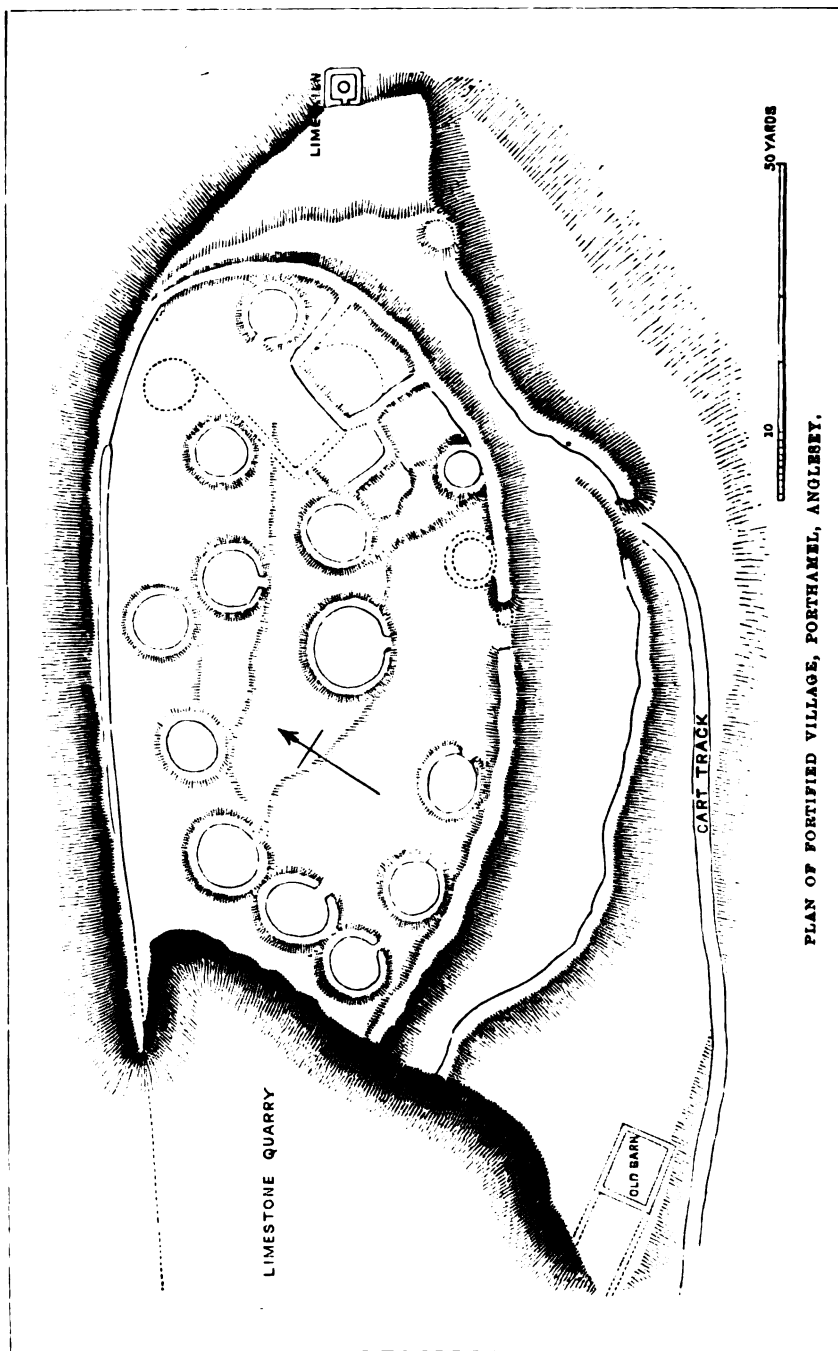
Another reason induces me to consider the work as certainly anterior to the earliest Welsh period, and that is its distinctive name of Helen. It is well known that the same name is given to other objects, especially to

roads, in many parts of Wales, which are either Roman or anterior to their time. This curious assignation to a princess is not confined to Wales. In various parts of France, and especially among our Breton cousins, the same practice obtains, and the very assigning such works to a particular person (who is always of the female sex) is a tolerably safe indication that those works are not the works of those to whom they are generally assigned, but of a race who preceded them.

For these reasons we consider Pencaer Helen should not be termed a British camp or city. If it served as a stronghold after the Cymry invasion and occupation of this part of Wales, we may understand why so much care has been bestowed on the south-western side, independently of the security presented by the greater steepness of the other two. Or, if we suppose a subsequent invasion of the Gael from Ireland, the distance from the river Conway is so trifling that the hill might be easily reached by a chieftain who had found his way up that river. The size and strength of the defences, however, are such, that this latter suggestion will hardly be admitted, for the erection of such a work must have been far beyond the means of any roving band of invaders.

J. T. BLIGHT.





PLAN OF FORTIFIED VILLAGE, FORTHAMEL, ANGLESEY.

## MONA ANTIQUA.

## FORTIFIED BRITISH VILLAGE, PORTHAMEL.

THE fortified village, forming the subject of the present paper, is situated in the parish of Llanedwen, Anglesey; and within a furlong of the house at Porthamel, being separated from the latter by a narrow gully through which flows a small stream. The limestone rock whereon it is placed has a steep declivity to the north-west and north, but to the east and south the land descends gradually towards the Menai Strait, distant about half a mile. The west side of the rock has been extensively quarried. The remains are marked down on the Ordnance map as a "camp", and consist, in their present condition, of a double rampart, which, leaving the natural precipice near its north end, and trending in a somewhat rounded form first to south-east and south, and afterwards with a curve to south-west and west, continued (before the quarry was commenced) so as to rejoin the precipice to the north-west. The inner rampart, composed of earth and small stones, is but little raised above the level of the ground within it, but is steeper on the outer edge, and contains a space about a hundred yards long by sixty yards at its greatest breadth. The entrance facing south-east, now eight feet wide, was, I think, originally not more than half that width, a portion of the mound having been carried away on the right as you enter. The outer defence, nearly levelled in some places, is irregular in shape; the point of entry through it appears to have been where it is now crossed by an old cart-track leading to the lime-kiln. Within the enclosure are foundations of fifteen cyttiau. The largest of these, nearly opposite the entrance, has an internal diameter of about thirty feet; its doorway faces south-east. Three others at the south-west end adjoin each other, having been apparently so placed for mutual support and shelter at the point most exposed to the

violence of the prevailing winds: their doorways face east. One of the two immediately to the right of the entrance is partly embedded in the thickness of the rampart. Many of the circles are almost obliterated and are traceable merely as depressions in the soil. Towards the north-east end there are some squared foundations, but in too confused a state to enable any one to speak with certainty as to their original character. All the stones of any size above the surface of the ground were probably used at a remote period in the construction of an old barn near the edge of the lime-stone quarry. The accompanying plan will, it is hoped, make the whole arrangement clearer than can be done by a written description. Rowlands, speaking of the probable landing-place of the Romans in Anglesey, says (*Mona Antiq.*, p. 100, second edition, 1766), "There are the ruins of two or three small British towns near this place of battle: one near Brynsienky, called Hendre; another on the top of Bryn-gwydryn, called Caer-Idris; and the third on the top of a hill near Porthamel House, whose name is lost which, in all likelihood, were all then demolished". This would, in all probability, be one of the points of defence against the invaders who, according to the traditional and received account landed on the shore below at a place called Pant-yr-Ysgraphian between Pwll-y-fuwch and Llanidan. Rowlands (*ib.*) mentions a "mount or tumulus in one of the fields adjoining, about three bows' shot from the sea", as the place "where the Romans involved the taken and slain Britons in the devouring flames of their own sacrifice". To the left of the drive from Porthamel to Llanidan, about three furlongs to the south-west of the camp, there is a mound, apparently artificial, answering well enough to the distance (three bows' shot) from the Strait; but the point where the slain were buried, as marked on the Ordnance map, is "Bryn-beddau", at the lower end of the field between Porthamel and the shore, where it was thought, by some members of our Association who visited the spot during the Bangor

meeting, that they could make out three longitudinal and parallel trenches which might once have been covered by a tumulus, though this would be less than a bow's shot from the Menai. We may, however, easily suppose that the battle ground extended over the whole space between Porthamel and Trefarthin. On this latter farm, near Brynsiencyn, the Ordnance map places "Maes-hir-gâd" (the long army's field), and Cae-oer-waedd (field of cold or bitter lamentation), supposed to have been so named from circumstances connected with the battle. The field to the left of the drive leading from the Llanidan lodge to the house has great inequality of surface towards the upper end, as though it had, at one time, been covered with buildings of some kind. Here, many years ago, were found the two bronze celts, given in the accompanying engraving. The smaller of the two has a large percentage of copper in its composition. They are now in the possession of Lord Boston. Rowlands has drawings of four such instruments (*Mona Antiq.*, plate II, fig. 2), and says, "a little to the east of that" (Maes-hir-gâd), "just on the shore is a place called Rheidd . . . on which place were taken up from under a stone near the sea-shore a parcel of British weapons" (p. 86). At the back of the Porthamel camp there is another step in the lime-stone rock, on the brink of which there were several cyttiau, removed a few years ago; within them were found portions of several querns. A quern, of a type uncommon in Anglesey, but of which there is an example in the Caernarvon Museum, is built into the wall over a doorway and probably came originally from this ruined village, which appears to have been a kind of suburb to the larger one. A third brass coin of one of the Constantine family was found three or four years ago near the house at Porthamel. I am not aware that anything has hitherto been discovered within the area of the fortified enclosure, but it has all the characteristics of a British work; and, though the inhabitants may have been driven out for a time, was doubtless soon re-occupied,

continuing to be a place of abode during the peaceful times of Roman dominion in this country, and in all probability until a much later date. Of "Hendre", one of the three British towns mentioned by Rowlands, there are now no traces; the other, namely, "Caer Idris", is still nearly perfect, excepting where the road from Bryn-siencyn to the Llanfair station passes through it, but it appears to have been purely a work of defence and to have contained no circular foundations. There were formerly the remains of an extensive village in the Trefarthen field next to Barras where Roman coins and pottery have been frequently met with.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS, JUN.

Menaifron, April, 1867.

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#### ANCIENT ENCAMPMENTS NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

*Read at Machynlleth, 1866.*

IN the limited space bounded by the river Rhydol on the south and the Dovey on the north, is a remarkable group of encampments which show the great military science and practical foresight of the early inhabitants of this district. On reference to the Ordnance map, it is at once apparent that they have been admirably arranged to protect the district from invasion by sea; for if a line is drawn from the encampment of Bwadrain to the Beacon Hill on Carn-wen, we find only one work of any importance, situated more inland as far as the eastern limit of the county, namely, Dinas near Ponterwyd. This fact clearly indicates that the danger to be guarded against was from invaders by sea; and not from the land side, nor for purposes of defence against hostile faction in, or bordering on, the district. Otherwise we should have certainly found encampments along the line of hills, right and left of Plinlimmon; but none such exist, as far as I have been able to ascertain, nearer Plinlimmon than Dinas—not even can a trace of any defensive works be found. But if internal wars were

common among the natives, we must have found the remains at least of their strongholds more inland than as regards the district under consideration is the case. Of their general character, there is no doubt. They have nothing in common with the ordinary Roman camps, and to whomever they are to be assigned it cannot be to that people.

In taking a brief survey of these camps we shall commence with Dinas, the most southernly of the group, and a little to the south of Aberystwith and the Rhydol. The raised defences are composed of loose stones and earth, and assume an oval form, as is also the case with Broncastellan, Pwll-glas, Allt Goch, Lletty Llwyd, Darren, and Bwa Drain, as well as in the two other camps also called Dinas. None of these have any regular masonry or affect a square form; so that, independent of other reasons, they are clearly not Roman. In some instances of the above-mentioned camps there is only one entrance. Two or three of them have two, one alone has three, entrances, but none four, as we might have expected, had they been of Roman origin.

Dinas, which properly means a city, seems to be the principal fortress of the group. It stands 412 feet above the sea and commands a view full thirty miles inland on the north-east and south; it covered the two valleys leading up the Ystwith and Rhydol, and on the west commanded a full view of the sea which formerly washed the base of the hill. The highest point of the hill (now occupied by the Wellington memorial) appears to have been the place whence the alarm fires announced invaders to the occupants of Bwadrain, Broncastellan, Darren, Alltgoch, and to the watchers on the Beacon hill of Carn-wen. The actual encampment lay somewhat lower and about 200 yards to the north, on a flat and oval space, surrounded by a vallum with only one entrance, which led direct to the Beacon hill. Below the rampart is a broad terrace, which may either have been intended for drilling purposes, or for additional accommodation to the garrison in case of the in-

terior of the work being overcrowded with refugees. The other two camps, known by the name of Dinas, have the same level terraces which do not occur in any of the Gaers.

Darren camp was pronounced in June last, by an Indian officer, equal in defensive capability to any of the hill forts of the present time that he had seen in India. In the surrounding rampart there are three entrances, one commanding the valley leading to Peithill on the south-west side, one on the north-east fronting two valleys running towards Caenant and Cwmsymlog. The third and principal entrance is due west and commands the vale leading by Gogerddan to the sea. A little to the south of Darren camp is a large carn, much denuded of the stones, called by some old men of the locality, *Carn Penmorrem*; by others, *Carn Pen Moel Fren*; and, by Lewis Morris, the antiquary, *Bryn Gwyrfyl*.

Taking the two last names, Carn Moel Fren-(in), with Gwyrfyl (morose and surly), we appear to have the grave of some tyrant chief, and commander of the camp. The carn, nearly forty-five feet in diameter, does not appear to have been explored, and certainly seems to deserve a careful examination by competent supervisors. There are indications of a battle having been fought near, as the adjoining dingle is called Pontrhyd-y-beddau, or the ford over the stream near the graves.

The camp called Bwadrain is remarkably well situated, commanding the narrow entrance of the vale of the Rhydol from Glan Rhydol to the falls at the Devil's Bridge. It is oval, with two entrances: one on the east and the other on the north-west. The southern side is so steep as to require no defence, so the ditch or vallum appears only on the remaining sides.

Gaer Lletty Hen is a small but very perfect and interesting specimen of strategic art. It, however, lies between two hills, and commands no prospect, so that it may have served as an occasional retreat, or for an

ambush, as it is not visible until one comes unexpectedly on it.

Broncastellan, which is 139 feet above the sea level, shows perhaps still higher military art than the preceding camps, both as regards its situation and details. The northern, eastern, and western sides are guarded by a double ditch or vallum. In the last-mentioned side, which faces the sea, the entrance is protected by a curtain, an arrangement not noticed in the other camps. The fort not only commands the vale of Clarach leading to the sea, but the two other vales running inland. In addition to its own proper defences, the camp has also an outpost a little behind the new farmhouse called *Caer Gywydd*, or the hill of the look-out. At the foot of the hill was a large carn removed about fifty years ago in making the turnpike road: at a place which still retains the name of *Penygarn*. From this an immense number of human bones (unburnt) were removed to *Llanbadarn churchyard*. To the same ground were also removed, about the same time, other unburnt bones from a smaller carn in a field called *Cae Ruel*, not far from *Peny-garn*.

*Gaer Brynhir*, or *Castell Penwedig*, or *Castell Gwalter* (for it is so variously termed), is singular in having a round and not an oval form, as is the case with all the other camps of this particular district. The outer vallum, however, is oval, as if this form were the usual one. The ditch is very deep. It is excellently situated, as to its command of the valley leading to the sea by *Wallog*.

*Gaer Pwllglas*, nearly 194 feet above the sea, is on a much larger scale, and protects the valley leading towards *Talybont*, and from thence to the sea by *Borth*. The southern side from its steepness requires and has no artificial defence. The other three are well secured by a vallum. It has only one entrance on the west side looking towards *Gaer Brynhir*.

*Gaer Lletty Llwyd*, which has suffered much from the agriculturalists, appears to have had no ditch, per-

haps arising from the fact of its lying in the rear of Caer Pwllglas and Alltgoch. The vallum, however, is fairly preserved. The camp commands the Talybont Valley. Between this camp and that of Alltgoch is a field called Cae Nant y Croglwyd, marking the spot where traitors were executed.

Gaer Alltgoch is very similar to that of Pwllglas, but its vallum has been sacrificed to the farmer. It originally protected the work on the west and north-east sides. The camp commands the entrance from the sea by the Dovey, as well as the valley of the Lery and the vales leading to the mountains.

Dinas, near Penpomprenucha, which is the largest encampment in the whole district, is of the usual oval form, and surrounded by a ditch or vallum. It has a broad terrace similar to the one before mentioned, nearly tending round the whole circuit. It has a bird's-eye view of the entrance to the Dovey, and cannot be seen except from Carnwen, as from its peculiar situation it seems well adapted as a safe retreat in case of a sudden attack from the shore. The western base of the mountain is, moreover, defended by the Gaers of Lletty Llwyd, Alltgoch, and Pwllglas. There is, in addition to these defences, an outpost situated about 500 yards to the south-west and approached by a raised path. The name Carreg Defoir is remarkable, the latter word meaning to arouse or awake, thus clearly showing that from this point the approach of an enemy up the valley by Elgar was announced to the main camp. It also commanded another valley leading to the source of the river Lery. No military engineer of the present day could have made a better selection of ground for the purpose required.

Dinas, near Ponterwyd, is similar in many respects to the two others already mentioned. It has, however, two outposts, one of them about a mile to the north called Disgwilfa Fawr or the great look-out or watch-tower. The other, much nearer, called Disgwilfa Fach or the little watch-tower. The Dinas commands the

valley of the Rhydol from its source to the Devil's Bridge.

A glance at the map will at once show how all these works of each kind, whether Gaer or Dinas, admirably commanded the sea line and the different valleys leading up from the coast to the inner country.

Mention has been made of Carnwen, which stands about 1700 feet above the sea. As near it, is a rock called Carreg y Tan, or the rock of fire, I think most will agree with me in believing this to have been the principal beacon, which would instantaneously communicate intelligence of war to these numerous defensive posts. As to the dimensions of the different works, each Dinas contains about six acres. The Gaers of Broncastellan, Darren, Alltgoch, Pwllglas, and Bwadrain are each four acres, and the remaining ones about one acre and a half.

They are all so similar in their details, that they are clearly all the work of one people, and probably nearly of the same age; a circumstance which leads us to inquire what could have been the object of such a number, or what enemies would attack them, and with what object. To carry off the horses and cattle of the natives would be no easy matter, considering the light character of the vessels then probably in use, especially across so dangerous a passage. There was, however, probably a much greater inducement—viz., the produce of the mines in the district, the value of which must have been known, and would probably be much exaggerated by report. And this leads us to the second portion of our subject: did the ancient British know anything about mines? had they learnt the art of extracting and working up the metal. Mr. Thomas Wright has lately, we believe, stated it as his opinion that until the Romans taught the natives the use and value of their mines, they knew nothing about them. We must presume to differ with this opinion, as much as we do with another lately started by the same gentleman, and which has been satisfactorily disposed of in

the last number of the Society's Journal—namely, that the Romans, contrary to the hitherto general belief, did actually occupy Ireland, much in the same sense as they did Wales. In the first place, it is doubtful if the Romans ever reached this district at all. They certainly have left no traces nearer than Pennal (Maglona) on the other side of the Dovey, and separated from this district by a voyage across an estuary then much more dangerous than it is at present. But even had they reached this particular district, it would not assist Mr. Wright's view, who seems to be ignorant that the best numismatists of the present day have proved that the Britons had coined money before a Roman ever entered the island, and if so whence did they obtain the metal. Cæsar's authority, in spite of some little uncertainty in the text, is also decisive on the question. But, independent of such authorities, we may appeal to the testimony of our Triads. Dyfnwal Moelmud, in his 49th Triad, mentions iron mines as private property. In the 74th Triad, the art of metallurgy is given as the second of the three natural arts of the Cambrians. Metallurgy is also mentioned in the 69th Triad, as an art not to be learnt but under certain restrictions. Many other similar references occur in the same collection: all showing that the inhabitants of this country were well acquainted with metals and their uses. It will, however, be stated that the learned are not agreed on the real antiquity of the triads, and that it is not easy to separate the original ones from those no doubt added at a later time. Nor would Mr. Wright probably admit their evidence in this matter. There is, however, another proof which admits of little doubt, and that is the primitive stone wedges, "buckering stones" as they are called, and other rude stone implements which are frequently found in the ancient mines of this district. So rude and barbarous are these implements, that even the stone age must have been in its infancy. No metal tools of any kind have been discovered with them, and there can be no question that they are the tools of

men who lived before the Roman occupation of this country.

As, then, the mines in this district were worked at such an early period, so we find these mines close to some of the camps, such as Blaendyffryn mine, which lies at the base of the hill on which is situated a Gaer like those described, called Troedrhiw Castell, and on the west of which was a Tommen removed twenty-five years ago for the dressing floor of Goginan mine.

That to protect these valuable mines from marauders by sea, seems to me therefore the explanation of their number, and the evident intention of those who erected them. They were no doubt useful on other occasions, but that the safe protection of these easily removed treasures was the principal object, I think the most impartial readers will acknowledge.

J. GRAHAM WILLIAMS.

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## Correspondence.

## CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I beg to be allowed to reply to the criticisms which your learned correspondent J. A. P. has made in your last number upon a letter written by me in the January number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. I would premise that I do not wish to enter into a controversy with a Sanscrit scholar upon Sanscrit affinities, but merely to state the grounds on which I based my former positions; also that I do not wish to be responsible for errors such as *vasa* for *vast*, and *visautah* for *visanta*, and which I should have expected a scholar like your correspondent to have allowed for as clerical errors. Your correspondent's first objection to my letter is expressed in the following words:—"Mr. Mason says, had the monks Latinised the "*gw*," they would have changed it into '*v*,' and so returned to the original form of the word, the Latin *vas*, *vadis* (a surety), Sanscrit *vasa*. Where he finds this last word I am at a loss to know. A personal surety is *pratibuh*; a pledge, *nyasah*." In reply, I give my authority for assigning a Sanscrit affinity to the Welsh word *gwystl*. Dieffenbach, vol. i, page 142, makes *gwystl* cognate to the Sanscrit '*vast*' (*vasa* is merely a clerical error); and Pictet (*Sur l'Affinité des Langues Celtiques*) derives the word from the Sanscrit "*vis'ti*" gages, solde."

Next, your correspondent objects to my considering "*gwan*," the first syllable of *gwanwyn* as equivalent to *visantah*, "*spring*" in Sanscrit (*visauta* is another clerical error). He says of this affinity: "It might as well be argued that man is an abbreviated form of misanthrope." I will now give my reasons for assigning a Sanscrit affinity to the word in question. I need not enumerate instances of the Kymric initial *gw* representing the Sanscrit *v*. Pictet gives an abundance of instances, and lays down the following rule: "Dans les langues Cymriques le *v* medial et final répond étymologiquement au *v* Sanscrit. Mais aucun mot ne commence par *v* dans la Cymrique et on trouve partout la combinaison *gw*." Your correspondent J. A. P. says, in contradiction to this: "The Cambrian initial *g* in words commencing with *gw* is merely a substitute for the strong Teutonic aspirate *h*, and usually indicates a derivation mediately therefrom, as the real Celtic equivalent to the Sanscrit *v* is *f*." I think J. A. P. ought to prove his assertion, that the Kymric *gw* is derived from the Sanscrit through the medium of the Teutonic. I challenge him to do this. Surely J. A. P. must use the term "Celtic" according to my view rather than his own view

of the word Celtic, viz., as equivalent to *Gaelic* alone, when he says that the real Celtic equivalent of the Sanscrit *v* is *f*; for if he includes Kymric under the term Keltic, he is plainly and entirely wrong. Having proved that *gw* initial in Welsh represents the Sanscrit *v*, I have next to prove how the *s* and *t* of *visantah* may have been dropped in the Welsh word *gwan*. We have the same loss of the final *t* in the Welsh words *plygain* or *pylgain*; *arian* (argentum); *ugain* Sansc. *vinsati*, words which are found with the final *t* in old Welsh. The Breton form of *truan* (wretched) still retains the *t*. Most probably *dwyrain*, the Welsh for "east," has dropped a *t*, and also the old Welsh word *hirgain*, which we find in Aneurin's *Misoedd*: "*Hirgain dydd Heinif gwragedd*;" also the word *llorgan* in the phrase *llorgan lleuad*, expressing the brightness of the full moon. I should also, I think, add the old word *brechdan*. The obsolete Welsh word *dewaint* (midnight), only to be found in old dictionaries, retains the *t* simply because it has gone out of use, and has not undergone such a long process of wearing away as *plygaint* (the early dawn), or *ugaint* (twenty), or *ariant* (money). But it is unnecessary to multiply instances of the dropping of the final *t* after *n*, for we have the *t* still retained in the Gaelic form of the Welsh *gwanwyn*, namely *giont-uin* or *gintin*, which Pictet derives from the Sanscrit *ganetum*, and Zeus considers cognate to the English "wanton." If this is the better explanation, Zeus might have added the Greek *γανος* and other words too numerous to mention.

I have lastly to account for the loss of the *s* in *visantah*; and here again Zeus comes to my assistance with an old Welsh form of the word, viz., *guahanuin*. I suppose J. A. P. will allow that the Sanscrit *s*, whether dental or palatal, may have *h* as its Welsh equivalent, or be dropped altogether. On this point, again, Pictet says: "*L'h Cymrique répond à l's Sanscrit à côté de l'autre forme Cymrique s. Cette vacillation de l's palatale et l's dentale a la source en Sanscrit même.*" A few instances may suffice, as *daksa*, *deḡia*, *dehou*, *dé*. *Uksala*, old Gallic, *uzello-dunum*; Welsh *uchel*; Breton, *uhel*; *kasta*; Breton, *koat*; Welsh, *coed*. Pictet even derives *gwaeð* (blood) from the Sanscrit *vāsis'tr*. I have now given the grounds of the opinion which I expressed incidentally in my last letter that *gwan* represented the Sanscrit *visantah*, and I now beg my critic to give as good reasons for deriving "man from misanthrope." When he said he did "not see how it could be," he forgot probably Max Müller's derivation of *même* from *semetipsissimus*—a derivation which I imagine he would not controvert.

At the risk of further criticism from my Sanscrit friend I will venture one or two affinities between Sanscrit and Welsh. The first syllable of *llorgan* seems to be *lloer*, Welsh for moon; the second to be equivalent to the Sanscrit *c'anda*, and the Irish *cann*, full moon. There are other words like *llorgan* confined to secluded districts in Wales, which I think may be explained by Sanscrit; e.g., *llas-lanc*, a stripling, and *llas-onnen*, an ash switch. The *llas* in *llas-lanc* seems to be explained by the Sanscrit *lata*, a child, and *llas*, a switch, by the Sanscrit *latā*. Before concluding with this class of

affinities, I beg to ask whether it is not likely that the last syllable in *dwyrain*, *plygain*, *hirgain*, *dewaint*, may have some affinity with the Sanscrit *c'anda* and with the last syllable in *llorgan*, and that all of them may originally signify "light." *Dewaint* would thus mean "no light," and *plygaint* "pale light," from *pylu*, i.e., *palleo*. With respect to the much mooted question of the derivation of the Welsh word *brechdan*, I beg to suggest that the last syllable *tan*, or *tant*, comes from *tanu*, to spread, and corresponds with the Sanscrit *tanti*. The first syllable we find in the mid-Latin *bricia*, bread; Italian, *breccia*; and in the Irish, *breaktan*, a pancake. *Brechdan* in Welsh, and *braghtan* in Manx, mean a slice of bread spread with honey, sugar, treacle, butter, or any relish. Thus *brechdan mel*, a slice of bread and honey, and *braghtan eyms* in Manx, a slice of bread and butter.

With your leave, I will now refer to your correspondent's criticism on the non-Sanscrit portion of my letter. He says: "The Cambrian *garth* is no doubt connected with the Teutonic *gard*, English 'yard.' In the present case the Sanscrit root is wanting, but the Greek *χορτος*, the Latin *hortus*, the Gothic *gards*, all point to an original root, *ghor*, from which the Cambrian *garth* would naturally be derived." I am aware that Drs. Liddell and Scott derive garden and yard from *χορτος*, but I consider those gentlemen very indifferent authorities in questions of etymology, however great they may be in the Greek orators or poets. Now I object entirely to having *garth* considered distinctively Kymric, or what our friend calls Cambrian, for it is common in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to which distant localities it is very improbable any Kymric tribes ever penetrated; and, moreover, Dieffenbach (no mean authority) distinctly calls it *Northern-English* (cf., vol. ii, 391). He also gives *hvarth* as a kindred form from the Friesic. I think it most probable that *garth*, with its kindred forms, *hvarth*, Gothic *gards*, old Anglo-Saxon *gart*, Danish *gaards*, are a distinct set of words from those which J. A. P. says "point to an original root—*ghor*." From that root I should rather derive an analogous set of words, of which the Latin, *cohors*, *cors*, the Gaelic *cort*, and the Welsh *cordd* in *gwely-gordd*, *gos-gordd*, and *yd-gordd* would be instances. Perhaps even *cor* in *corlan* is akin to the Latin *cors*, a pen, rather than as Edward Llwyd has it to the Gaelic *caor*, sheep.

Many names of places and words in common use in the Orkney and Shetland islands explain the names of localities in Wales; the word *bard*, meaning a bluff or bold headland in those islands, explains the meaning of the Island of Bardsey. The word *neigr*, terrible, explains the meaning of *Rhos neigr*, the name of a dangerous part of the Anglesey coast; and *nigl*, a lure or ambuscade, aptly describes *Porth-nigyl*, the old Norse or Keltic name of a bay on the Carnarvonshire coast, from which ships cannot wear out if they once enter it with certain winds. The old name, *Porth-nigl*, whether it is Gaelic or Norse, is used by the Welsh people, whilst the English use the Anglo-Saxon name, *Hell's-mouth*, to describe the same locality. No difficulty need be felt from the combination of *nigl* with the Kymric

form *porth*, as the same combination of *porth* with a Norse word occurs in other cases, as, for instance, in the name of the town-gate leading to the beach at Carnarvon, namely *Porth yr ayr*. *Ayr* is Norse, and is the same word as we find in the localities called "point of Ayr," and means a stony beach, from the old Icelandic *eyri*. The notion that I broached in my former letter, that *swelly*, the name of the wild eddies near the Menai Bridge, was derived from the Norse *svelgr*; and that *axis*, the Anglesey for ague, was Norse, is confirmed by the fact that *swelchis* is the word in use for an eddy or whirlpool, and *axes* for ague in the aforesaid islands. The French *accès*, which is erroneously given as the explanation of the word in Anglesey, could hardly have penetrated into those distant islands. It is to be regretted that competent Welsh philologists do not make lists of names which are confined to remote localities in Wales before they die out. The advantage of such a course may be exemplified by two curious instances. *Kerreiz*, peaceable, a word confined to the small district of La Basse Cornouaille, has been preserved by Legonidec, and explains the meaning of the names of two quiet coves, the one *Pwll Cerris*, immediately after passing the Swelly rocks; and the other *Pol Kerris* in Cornwall. *Cledd*, again, "the left hand," preserved in a Cornish vocabulary, explains the Welsh *gogledd*, "the north," which thus corresponds to the Welsh name for the south; *deheu*, the "right." *Dwyrain* and *gorllewin*, "east" and "west," I believe to be capable of explanation by means of the Sanscrit, as also *dewaint*. In my former communication I asked if any person could give me the derivation of *Plum-limmon*. As I have had no answer, I venture the following. Can the second part of the word have any affinity to the Norse *liomm*, "bright"? The first syllable, I conceive, is preserved in the river Plym, and in Plympton Plym-mouth, etc., in South Britain.

The Cornish is very useful to the British philologist, inasmuch as it has retained many words which do not appear, at least in the same sense, in the other British dialects. Take, for instance, the word *tor* for a "hillock," equivalent to the Gaelic *mam*. In *Mam-tor* we have a combination of the Gaelic and British terms for "hillock."

I feel very doubtful whether I have been able to hold my own against J. A. P. in what appears to be his own speciality—Sanskrit; but I think he speaks in a tone of too confident assertion in what follows. He says: "Mr: Mason objects to the word Celtic being used to embrace the Cymric as well as the Gaelic race. Whatever theoretical objections there may be to the general application of the term, it is too deeply rooted in the pages of history to get rid of it now, and it is convenient as a generic name for two languages which, however they may differ from each other, have common affinities which distinguish them from every other branch of the Aryan stock." In answer to this, I beg to state that in a review of Mömsen's last volume, which appeared in the *Times*, the reviewer speaks of Mömsen as having the "curious fancy that the Cymry were Germans." Now, whatever that great historian may mean by *Germans*, it is certain that he cannot mean *Kelts*; and whatever opinion he may express

on ethnological subjects is very likely to be correct. So much for the term "being too deeply rooted in the pages of history to be got rid of." And now for the question whether it is *convenient*. I contend that it is not only incorrect, but also extremely *inconvenient*. Probably I consider the differences between the British and Gaelic languages to be much greater than my critic does. I measure the difference by the vast period of time which elapsed from the time that the two races diverged in Asia (the Kymry following the course of the Danube, and the Kelts coasting the shores of the Mediterranean), until they came again into contact on the plains of Italy and France, and latterly in Britain. But whatever their common affinities, it is more convenient to be without a generic term than to impose on *both* races a name which was at one time, at any rate, peculiar to *one* of them. Why not form a generic name, like *Keltiberi*—say *Kelto-Cimbri*, which would include the names peculiar to both races? But to look to *truth*, rather than to J. A. P.'s or my own convenience. Cæsar, as every one knows, identifies the Gael with the Kelts, and distinguishes them from the Belgæ, who, in my view, were certainly British: "Gallia est omnis in tres partes divisa quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli appellantur. Hi omnes linguâ moribus legibus inter se differunt." The use of Celtic as a generic term for both races seems, with my view of British ethnology, to be most inconvenient; *e.g.*, the much vexed question—the date of the first occupation of Brittany by British or Cymric races—depends on the fact whether we are to consider Cæsar's *Veneti* British or Gaelic. Now Cæsar says that the Belgæ were *not* Keltæ, *i.e.*, Galli; and Strabo says expressly that the *Veneti* were Belgæ (lib. iv, vol. i, p. 271): "Τὰ λοιπὰ Βελγῶν ἐστὶν ἔθνη τῶν παρωκεανιτῶν ὧν Οὐένετοι μὲν εἰσι· οἱ ναυμαχῆσαντες πρὸς Καίσαρα."

My notion with respect to the ethnology of Britain in Cæsar's time is as follows: that the interior of England and Wales was occupied by the Gaels or Kelts, and that while the British tribes of the Brigantes and Kimbri had conquered the north of England and south of Scotland, other British tribes, such as the Belgæ and Veneti, had pushed along both coasts of the English Channel as far as the promontories of Brittany and Cornwall, some even (such as the Menapii and Brigantes) crossing over to Ireland. Cæsar says: "Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insula ipsa, memoriâ proditum dicunt. Maritima pars ab iis que a Belgio transierant." What I wish to insist upon is, that Brittany was occupied by British and not by Gaelic (*i.e.*, Keltic) tribes in Cæsar's time. I contend that the Belgæ were the veritable *Gwyr Bolg* of the Irish annalists, and a British race, and, if so, that the Veneti were also British. But the Veneti may be proved to be British on grounds independent of the Belgæ being such. The allies of the Veneti in their war against Cæsar bore British, not Gaelic, names, such as the Nannetes, Morini, Menapii, etc., and Cæsar says of them, "Auxilia ex Britannia arcessunt." Again, *Gwynedd*, the name given to North Wales by its Kymric invaders, is simply the Welsh form of Venetia. If this view of British

ethnology is correct, of course the use of Keltic as a generic term including the Kymric is *not convenient*. A writer in the *Saturday Review* for May 25th, in an article replete with the most groundless assertions, makes the following remarks: "If one historic fact is clearly to be made out among the mass of song, etc., it is that of the migration from our shores of all that is distinctive of the manners, the belief, the very blood of the Breton." The Reviewer goes on to state that various immigrations from various causes took place from Britain to Brittany. This no one denies: it is matter of history. The only question is, whether the refugees from Britain did not immigrate into a country which had been long previously occupied by a kindred race—whether the Veneti or Venedoci of the north (*i.e.*, the inhabitants of Gwynedd) did not take refuge with the Veneti of the south. The reviewer says further, "that the colonists were assigned lands, called Letania, among the Veneti by order of Constantius Chlorus." He means Letavia (Welsh, Llydaw), so called from the Leti settled there by the Emperor Julian.

The whole article is a tissue of inaccuracies, *e.g.*, "With the British refugees passed into Gallic soil the bardic lore and discipline, which Cæsar tells us had their rise in Britain." This astonishing reviewer confounds Bards with Druids; but let that pass. What Cæsar does really say is, "*Druidum Disciplina*" had its head quarters "in loco consecrato in finibus Carnutum, quæ regio totius media Galliæ habetur." He merely adds a *report* of the natives (which every ethnologist must know to be false), that Druidism was invented in Britain. Cæsar only says, "In Britannia reperta existimatur." Has the reviewer never heard of the sacred Island of Sena, which Pomponius Mela, writing A.D. 45, says, "Gallici numinis oraculo insignis est"? and what date does he give to the ruins of Carnak? Another argument for the occupation of Brittany by British tribes long previous to the time that the Kymric tribes emigrated from the north, might be founded on the greater similarity which exists between the Breton and Cornish dialects than there exists between these two and the Kymric. The greater length of time during which the Kymric Britons were separated would give the measure of the difference of their dialects.

To show the inconvenience of calling the Kymry Kelts, to any one who agrees with my views of British ethnology, I pass from Cæsar to an older historian. Herodotus (Book iv) in two passages expressly distinguishes the *Κυνητες* or *Κυνεσιοι* from the Kelts—*Κελτοι*. Now I have always had a strong notion that these *Κυνητες*, or *Κυνεσιοι*, are none other than the sons of Kynedha—those Kymric Heracleidæ from whom the Kymric invaders of North Wales claim descent. The word Kynedha, or rather, in its older form, Kuneza, could not be expressed in Greek more closely than by the words *Κυνητες* or *Κυνεσιοι*. If this view is correct, the Kymry are as far from being Kelts as the Belgæ or Veneti were, as we shall see by what Herodotus says. He states that the Kelts "are the most remote people in the world after the Kynetes." On this point I shall quote the words of B. G. Niebuhr (*Geog. Herodotus*, p. 12) as shortly as I can: "Still

more absurd than the identification of the Kelts of Herodotus with the little tribe of Celtici in Lusitania, is the notion that the Kynetes who lived still further west were the inhabitants of Algarve. As in historical geography, we are not to look for the Kelts to the west of Iberi, so the Kynetes are not to be sought for to the west of the Kelts. Yet assuredly they are not a fabulous people, but one which dwelt at a distance beyond the Kelts and therefore in the north." I quote these words in answer to the objection which another very learned archæologist has made to my views. Strange that the learned writer whom I have quoted should never have heard of the sons of Kynedha, and stranger still, if he heard of them, that he should not have identified them with the *Κυνεσίοι*. But I must return once more to the objections of our learned critic. He says: "Mr. Mason derives the word *kirk* from the old Pagan circle. This fallacy has been completely demolished by Max Müller, who proves demonstratively that *κυριαρχ* is the true original of the word." Now, no one can admire the ability of Mr. Müller more than I do, and especially his pleasing tact in popularising philological learning. But I remember perfectly that Mr. Müller's letter on the derivation of *kirk* did not carry demonstration to my mind, and I cannot give up my opinion on any subject simply because Mr. Müller asserts the contrary. In that case I should have to believe that *aradr*, "a plough," is an old Welsh word, and *not* a corruption of *aratrum*. Mr. Müller (vol. ii, p. 262, 4th edit.) says that the Welsh for plough is *arad*, and that it is indigenous to the language; for that if it had been a corruption of the Latin, it would have been spelt with an *r* final. Now any peasant would have told Mr. Müller that the word *is* spelt with the *r*. *Gwydd*, "a team," is the word generally in use, but the Latin *aratrum* has crept into the language, and the more easily so as it had a near affinity with words indigenous to the language; e.g., *ar*, "ploughed land;" *ardal*, "a district (*dal* meaning a partition); *aredig*, "to plough;" *arddwr*, "a ploughman;" and the very old Welsh word *tal-ar*, answering to the Homeric *τελσον αρουρης*.

Very likely what deceived Mr. Max Müller as to the spelling was, that the final *r* is never sounded after the *d* and *t*, as witness in the words *cebystr*, from *capistrum*; *fenestr*, from *fenestra*; *llanastr*, short for *galanastra*, *taradr*, *legestr*, *elestr*, and the proper name *Kad-walladr*. In passing, I may remark that the syllable *ar* has three distinct meanings in the Kymric and Keltic languages: 1. *Ar*, "land generally," or more especially "ploughed land." 2. *Ar*, "above, over," from which are derived probably *ard*, *aird*, *ardus*, *Ar* in *Armagh*, etc., *Arglwydd*, and *Arwr*. 3. *Ar*, "slaughter" in Gaelic, answering to the old Kymric *haer*, *aer*, "war," from which comes *aergi*, a "war-dog," and perhaps akin to the Greek *αρης*. Which would Mr. Müller's noble Aryans have preferred—being descended from ploughmen or warriors? I imagine the latter; and I fear Mr. Müller's ingenuity has carried him too far in his chapter on the Aryans in deriving the name from agricultural labour.

I hope I have proved to your correspondent's satisfaction that a Kymro is not a Kelt, a Welshman not an Irishman. Cæsar says,

"Differunt inter se moribus," as well as *linguâ*. They did so then; they do so now. A description of the Kelts by Ammianus Marcellinus, quoted by Dr. Prichard, gives the exact character of the Irish of the present day. I should be glad if this letter elicited further criticism from your learned correspondent, especially on the affinity of Kymric and Sanscrit; but I should be better pleased with his method of attack if he fought in the "open" rather than from "under cover."

I am, Sir, etc.,

R. WILLIAMS MASON.

Llanfair, near Harlech, June 1st, 1867.

## THE GOLDEN VALLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the portion of *Domesday Book* which relates to Herefordshire, "in valle Stradelei" occurs several times, and "Stradel" hundred once. With a view to identify this valley, a few brief extracts relative to the lands which are mentioned as situate in it are necessary. Roger de Laci held the manors of Bachetune (Bacton) and Wadetune; three Welshmen were among the inhabitants; also Elnodestune and Edwardestune (Dorstone?). William de Scohies held Posceteneton (Poston). Alured de Merleberge, the owner of the castle of Ewias, held, in the same valley, Manetune and Brocheurdie, in which there was one Welshman. Gilbert, son of Turolde, held Becce, where there were eight Welshmen, and from which a render was made of a hawk and two dogs; also Midewde (Middlewood) and Harewde, then wholly in wood and worth nothing. Then follows: In the valley of Stradelei they could plough one hundred and twelve ploughlands. Hugo Lasne held Beltrov and Wlvetone, both waste; also Wilmetune, Almundestune, in which there was a priest with a church, and Alcamestune (perhaps Elcon on the Dulas, mentioned in *Liber Landavensis*, p. 450). In Stradel hundred Walter Bishop of Hereford had one Welsh hide.

These extracts shew that the valley was on the Welsh border. It was in the valley of Straddele that Harold established himself after he had, with an army, assembled at Gloucester, driven back the Welsh on their return from the sacking and burning of Hereford. Florence of Worcester writes, "ac fines Walanorum audacter ingressus, ultra Straddele castrametatus est." The names of Bacton, Poston, and Middlewood in the valley, which extends from Clifford to Ewyas Harold and Pontrilas, and is watered by the river Dore, now known as the Golden Valley, and the occurrence in the Ordnance Survey, near Vowchurch, of the names Stradel Bridge and Monnington Stradel, lead to the conclusion that the Stradel valley was identical with the Golden Valley. Stradel may have been the Saxon name of the stream known to the Welsh as Dwr, the gradual corruptions of which are traced by Mr. Rees in a note, *Lib. Land.*, p. 319. It may be matter for remark that few of the names of the *Domesday Survey* remain in the

valley, but it must be borne in mind that the greater part of the valley was then waste. As cultivation progressed, the smaller inclosures were absorbed in greater ones, and lost their previous names. Peterchurch, Vowchurch, and St. Margaret's are all names of a more recent origin. Those who have a better knowledge of the locality may be able to identify some more of the names recorded in *Domesday* with fields or places too insignificant to be recorded in the Ordnance Survey, and thus satisfactorily dispose of the question where the valley Stradelei was situate.

I am, Sir, etc.,

R. W. B.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

**HOWEL AP JEUAF.**—Y. will find the death of Howel ap Jeuaf mentioned in *Brut y Sasson* (p. 682, Gee's reprint), and in others of the old Welsh Chronicles as taking place in the year 1186. He was honourably interred in the abbey of Strata Florida. Howel's pedigree furnishes another example of some of the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Byam in connection with the age, etc., of Elystan, or Athelstan Glodrydd. Howel is usually described as Howel ap Jeuaf ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrydd, i.e., great grandson of the latter. Elystan, according to some authorities, was born A.D. 927; according to others A.D. 933, and was killed in the year 1010. Three generations alone fill up the gap between 1010 and 1186, a period of 176 years, so that we must allow each to have extended on an average over nearly sixty years, about double the usual time allotted for the duration of a generation. Again, we find that Owen Cyfeiliog, on his mother's side, was great grandson of this same Howel ap Jeuaf. If this usually received pedigree be correct, history then affords us the singular spectacle of a great grandfather invading the territory and burning the castle of his great grandchild, and of that great grandchild retaliating and defeating his great grandfather in open battle at Llandinam, 1161. An attempt has been made to smooth the latter difficulty by the statement that it was Owen Gwynedd that warred against Howel, upon the authority of one of the *Bruts*; but Wynne and Carnhuanawc have shown this to be erroneous. E.

**THE HISTORY OF MERTHYR** has been published. The edition is limited to 500 copies. It traces the history of Merthyr from the earliest times to the present, and contains a mass of statistics connected with the rise and progress of the iron and coal trades. The histories of the most important local families—Crawshays, Guests, Formans, Hills, etc.—are given.

**MR. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS** is about to edit for the Camden Society one of the works of that industrious, but almost forgotten antiquary, Thomas Dinely, who lived in the reign of Charles II, and spent much time and labour in making drawings of sepulchral monu-

ments, and copying their inscriptions, preserving the same in MS. vols. The work alluded to is one of these MS. books, styled *History from Marble; being Ancient and Moderne Funerall Monuments in England and Wales*. By T. D., Gent. Another of this writer's works, called *Notitia Cambro-Britannica: a Voyage to North and South Wales*, has been printed at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, 4to., 1864, edited by Charles Baker, Esq., F.S.A.

[We would sympathise fully, if it were possible, with the spirit of T. Dineley. Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

**FLINT JACK.**—We have for various reasons thought the following paragraph from the *Times* worthy of insertion among our Miscellaneous Notices. Those of our readers who are desirous of reading a fuller account of this extraordinary man, we refer to *All the Year Round* for March 9th, 1867, or to a small pamphlet printed at the *Messenger Office*, Malton. "A notorious Yorkshireman—one of the greatest impostors of modern times—was last week sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for felony at Bedford. The prisoner gave the name of Edward Jackson, but his real name is Edward Simpson, of Sleights, Whitby, although he is equally well known as John Wilson, of Bridlington, and Jerry Taylor, of Billery-dale, Yorkshire Moors. Probably no man is wider known than Simpson is under his *aliases* in various districts, viz., "Old Antiquarian," "Fossil Willy," "Bones," "Shirtless," "Cockney Bill," and "Flint Jack," the latter name universally. Under one or other of these designations Edward Simpson is known throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland—in fact, wherever geologists or archæologists resided, or wherever a museum was established, there did Flint Jack assuredly pass off his forged fossils and antiquities. For nearly thirty years this extraordinary man has led a life of imposture. During that period he has "tramped" the kingdom through, repeatedly vending spurious fossils, Roman and British urns, fibulæ, coins, flint arrow-heads, stone celts, stone hammers, adzes, etc., flint hatchets, seals, rings, leaden antiques, manuscripts, Roman armour, Roman milestones, jet seals and necklaces, and numerous other forged antiquities. His great field was the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire—Whitby, Scarborough, Bridlington, Malton, and York being the chief places where he obtained his flint or made his pottery. Thirty years ago he was an occasional servant of the late Dr. Young, the historian, of Whitby, from whom he acquired his knowledge of geology and archæology, and for some years after the doctor's death he led an honest life as a collector of fossils and a helper in archæological investigations. He imbibed, however, a liking for drink, and he admits that from that cause his life for twenty years past has been one of great misery. To supply his cravings for liquor he set about the forging of both fossils and antiquities about twenty-three ago, when he "squatted" in the clay cliffs of Bridlington Bay, but subsequently removed to the woods of Stainton-dale, where he set up a pottery for the manufacture of British and other urns, and flint and stone implements, with which he gulled the antiquaries of the three kingdoms. In 1859, during

one of his trips to London, Flint Jack was charged by Professor Tennant with the forgery of antiquities. He confessed, and was introduced on the platform of various societies, and exhibited the simple mode of his manufacture of spurious flints. From that time his trade became precarious, and Jack sank deeper and deeper into habits of dissipation, until at length he became a thief, and was last week convicted on two counts and sent to prison for twelve months."—*Times*, March 19th, 1867.

LLANFAES, ANGLESEY.—The remains of the ancient Monastery of Llanfaes, near Beaumaris, having been entirely removed in the course of recent building operations, some fragments of flat tombstones were discovered, remarks the *Building News*, not in their original position, but built into walls of very respectable antiquity themselves. One bore part of the title of an "archidiaconus Anglesiae," and on two other pieces—evidently the two upper corners of a flat stone slab which once had a brass in the centre, and a legend round the edge, appear these letters: on one "B. HOWE..."; on the other, "AP. TVDVN." The form of the letters is very antique; the interest in them is enhanced by the fact that in the *Myfyrian Archaiology of Wales* is preserved a species of elegy, written by one Goronwy Gyrriod (a bard whose "era" is not well ascertained, but whose language is of a very early character), in memory of Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Madoc, wife of Howel ap Tudur, in which it is said, "She lies captive under a veil of stone at Llanfaes—Llanfaes above the sea-cliffs conceals Gwenhwyfar; that sacred home, the sanctuary of the brotherhood." The letters on these fragments look very like "uxor howelis ap Tudur." Trecastell, one of the ancient residences of the Tudors, is near Llanfaes.

[Whoever removed the remains of Llanfaes Monastery, we envy him not the fate of his house.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

THE pointed stone, forming the apex of one of the most curious of the Irish round towers—that of Ardmore, in the County of Waterford, which had withstood the storms of many centuries, was blown down last spring.

[Something like this will happen at Valle Crucis Abbey, w. gable, before long.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

## Reviews.

1. THE SCULPTURED STONES OF SCOTLAND. *Printed for the Spalding Club.* 2. BRITISH ARCHAIC SCULPTURES. Edmonson and Douglas, Edinburgh.

SCOTLAND may well be proud of the two volumes lately printed in Edinburgh. One of them is the second volume of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, by John Stuart, Esq., the well-known and indefatigable Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; the other is the long-expected work on *British Archaic Sculptures*, by Sir James Simpson, Bart., whose European fame as one of the most distinguished ornaments of his profession seems likely to be run hard by that of his archæological researches, and who certainly can claim to be the first who has drawn general attention to a distinct class of mysterious remains. What Mr. Stuart has done as regards one peculiar class of sculptured stones, the accurate illustration of which he has so successfully carried out, Sir James has done in the case of his own particular pets. The subjects discussed by each of these distinguished antiquaries are distinct. A certain degree of mystery and uncertainty pervade each; although, as regards the Scottish stones, we think Mr. Stuart has satisfactorily explained much that was hitherto doubtful. Sir James has had to deal with a less complicated but a much older class of monuments; and if he has not been so successful as his fellow labourer in his explanations, it is not for lack of research or any other of the virtues that real archæological inquiry demands; but because, beyond what the rude archaic sculptures tell us, there is nothing to help the inquirer. What any zealous antiquarian, however, could do, Sir James has done most effectually. He has collected together an immense number of the most remarkable examples from every locality; he has placed before the reader representations of the most accurate and faithful character, as will be recognised at once by those who have seen the originals. He then refutes certain explanations or theories started at various times, and only modestly hinting that they may possibly be ornamental, and thence subsequently became connected with religion, leaves the grand question as to their real history to future discoverers and inquirers to solve—if they can.

Those who have seen Mr. Stuart's work need not be told of the peculiarities of the Scottish stones. Those who have not will have some difficulty in obtaining any tolerably correct ideas of them from the most accurate descriptions. Some figures, however, of the more simple kinds will be found in a notice on Mr. Stuart's first volume, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and to them we must refer the reader, who has seen neither the originals or their fac-similes in Mr. Stuart's volumes.

The remarkable feature of these stones is, that they are invariably confined to the north of the Forth; for only two exceptions, which are easily accounted for, occur. They are not found in Galloway, Strath

Clyde, or the west of Scotland. They are evidently peculiar to the race who inhabited the district where they occur, and that race was the Pictish race. This fact, up to the present time at least, has been so well established that they may be called—perhaps more correctly—Pictish, not Scottish, sculptured stones. In no other part of the world had any like them been found at the time the first volume appeared. Ten years have since elapsed; and, in spite of extensive inquiries and researches for them elsewhere, the fact still remains the same, namely, that out of Pictish Land they do not exist. Since the issue, however, of the first volume, several additional examples have been discovered, which are now given in the second volume. Others may turn up, and we may still hope to see a third volume of the series. Our hopes are not, however, very vivid; for there can be little doubt that Mr. Stuart has ferretted out all that are above ground. Others, however, may be concealed beneath the soil, or found worked up in early buildings.

With Mr. Stuart's explanation of many of the symbols, such as the elephant, comb, spectacle pattern, and others, we agree. We are not, however, quite so sure as to the most difficult of them, namely, the Z shaped or cross-sceptre as it is called, for want of a better name. Mr. Stuart thinks them copies of some ornament or fastening, in which opinion he is supported by Mr. C. W. King, an authority of no little weight. Both these gentlemen deny that there is any similarity between this symbol and the figure found in gnostic gems, as originally suggested by Professor Westwood. For our part, in spite of the formidable authorities against us, we are not so sure that there is not some resemblance, and without attaching any value to the fact that the serpent is found in such gems and the Scottish stones, yet the hawk-headed figures in plates II and VII, especially in the former, have certainly a gnostic look. We would not for a moment suspect our Pictish cousins guilty of such heterodoxy; but if any religious ideas enter into these Pictish symbols, it is by no means improbable but that they may have been borrowed from gnostic gems, which may have found their way into Pictland. Mr. Stuart is inclined to class the other figures, such as the spectacle, horse-shoe, crescent, as mere personal ornaments, and probably the majority of his readers will agree with him. Something like the spectacle pattern occurs in some of those curious spoon-shaped bronze articles, noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and which yet remain to be explained.

Since the first volume appeared, we believe the discovery of the sculptured caves was made, or at least first attracted attention. The figures in these caves are nearly, if not quite, identical with those of the Scottish stones, and are sometimes accompanied by crosses. That the same people engraved these figures in the caves and on stones is clear. Mr. Stuart has accordingly given us a large series of these cave-carvings: some of which we have seen ourselves, and therefore can bear witness to the surprising accuracy, with which they are here represented. It is this admirable faithfulness of the illustrations, independent of the valuable printed matter which

accompanies them, that renders such works so precious in archaeological eyes, which prefer, or ought to prefer, rigid accuracy to the most picturesque effects. In the present instance, however, both objects have been most effectually obtained.

In addition to the text more particularly devoted to the subject of the book, we have a series of notices on circles, pillar stones, interments, sanctuaries, etc., which strikes us as of peculiar value; for, although no new discoveries or theories are given, yet we have in them a large and important collection of facts connected with each subject; in fact, if one wants to learn what is really known about such things, he has only to turn to these notices, and he will find them there. The logic of facts is worth more than the most ingenious speculations and the most plausible theories, which even at the present day are too generally received by the votaries of Ophic or Druidic mysteries. Thus, as regards the stone circles, so many of which have been carefully examined by Mr. Stuart, and proved to be sepulchral, he enters into the great question as to why Stonehenge itself should be an exception to the general rule, and why that monument which has been the mother of so many theories should not hereafter be found to be nothing but a sepulchral circle of a more ornate and elaborate character than its more modest kin. If this should hereafter be the unanimous verdict of all sound antiquarians, and we believe, as we suspect Mr. Stuart does also, that such will be the verdict, the honour of first pointing out the right way to such a conclusion, must be given to the editor of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* above all others.

The sculptured stones, to the consideration of which Sir James Simpson has devoted so much attention, are of a very different character from those which Mr. Stuart has discussed. They are totally different in every respect, and particularly in their respective ages, the one being, relatively speaking, not far removed from mediæval times; the other as old as any monument existing in these islands. The one class is confined to a limited portion of Scotland; the others are found not only throughout Scotland, but in England, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Isles, Brittany, and probably will be discovered in other parts of France, when search is made for them; for hitherto little attention has been paid to them. In Scandinavia also exist sculptured stones which, if not the same as the Scottish ones, are analogous to them. But when we know that in the Sandwich Islands are to be found figures identical with those of the Northumbrian rocks, who can say where we may not find them at some future period?

Generally speaking, these markings are either cups, circles, or spirals of various forms, which Sir James divides into seven distinct types, according to the number of concentric rings, the absence or presence of a central cup or depressions, or of radial grooves. However distinct among themselves, they have a community of character and origin, as proved by their being found grouped together on one and the same stone. There are, in addition, many deviations of the above types of great variety. They exist, as stated, not only in different districts far separated from one another, but under various

circumstances. Many exist on stones, clearly connected with sepulture. They have been found in domestic dwellings, in fortresses of Cyclopic masonry, underground houses, or stones or rocks lying within or without primæval camps or towns, or insulated positions far from any such remains, and even on the living rock. Plate xv represents groups of cists on the under surface of the upper slab of a kistvaen at Craigiehill. Sometimes they are on the *exterior* of covering stones, as at Ratho and Clynnog Vawr, in Carnarvonshire; they are perhaps more commonly found on pillar stones. Thus they exist on two of the stones remaining of the Shap Avenue; but we believe they can be traced on one or more of the same row, standing at some distance from those mentioned by Sir James. The great pillar, or so called sentinel stone, called Long Meg, was found by Sir James to be nearly covered with circles (see plate VIII). Sir James alludes to the fact that this stone is of a different geological character from those of the circle, and that with the exception of a doubtful case, he could find no traces of any sculpture on the other stones of the work, which are of an earlier character. It would be interesting to have this doubtful point cleared up, as an attentive observer of the present day has suggested that the marks of tools are generally found on stones of a different and later kind from the others forming a group, and mentions Stonehenge as a case in point. The question of sentinel or outstanding pillar stones sometimes detached from circles is one of great obscurity, but in the case of Long Meg the softer material may have led to the selection to be operated on. Sir James states that Sir Gardner Wilkinson was the first to detect the circle of four rings, the intelligence of which led himself to visit the stone. If we are not mistaken—for we have no means of reference at hand—we have an impression that a very incorrect delineation of it will be found in King's *Munimenta*. But whether this is so or not, it seems to have been forgotten; for few in the present day consult King for accurate information. It may therefore be said to have been re-discovered by Sir Gardner. In addition to the cup and circle types with their variations, we have other examples taken from Brittany, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, more or less analogous.

The questions which suggest themselves as to their age, their authors, and their meaning, are fully entered into by the writer. All that can be said about their age is, that they are found on the earliest and rudest of our stone memorials. That they continued in use to a very much later period, is proved by the Darley stone in Derbyshire, a cut of which is given in the second volume of the *Scottish Sculptured Stones*, on which are found three concentric circles with a central hollow and apparently a radial duct, combined with a small Latin cross placed where it usually is on a tombstone, and the figure of a comb, such as is common in Pictish as well as other monuments. There is no reason to suppose that the three figures were not cut by the same hand, and if so, the use of these strange figures was in this case continued to Christian times.

As to their authors, Sir James thinks they may be ascribed to the predecessors of the Celt in this country. He is not alone in his con-

jectures that most of our megalithic monuments, and especially the cromlech, are the work of the same unknown people. There are, however, difficulties, and we certainly hesitate to accede to his statement that the cromlech-burying and cromlech-building is not characteristic of the Celt, inasmuch as in certain districts of France, which were undoubtedly Celtic, such remains are either very rare or altogether wanting; but may not their absence in certain districts be set down to the cultivation of lands divided among small proprietors, and their presence in others to the wildness and barrenness of the ground where the expense of destroying them would not be repaid by their removal. But even allowing Bonstetten's views, to whom are we to ascribe the gigantic and ornamental structures of Brittany, especially that part of it occupied by the Veneti, our own Cymraic cousins, and such formidable opponents of Cæsar? That Locmariaker was their chief residence seems proved by the unequalled magnificence and size of the numerous stone remains still existing, and which certainly belonged to the latter days of cromlech building. Pillar stones and alignments are at least as old as cromlechs, and yet *under* them have been found Roman coins of the age of Augustus and even later, as was the case in a parish near Quimper, where two<sup>1</sup> middle brass coins were discovered, enclosed in a kind of trilithon made up of three Roman bricks. Unless a subsequent excavation had been made, and the bricks and coins then deposited, we have here an alignment of pillar stones, erected in Roman times. Cromlech building, we believe, goes back to a period long anterior to the first Celtic wave in Europe; but we think also that it continued much longer than Sir James seems to allow.

The great question as to the meaning of these cups and circles is left unanswered, and must be left so, at least for the present. Whether they are merely ornamental, or religious, or memorial, or anything else is, as the professor tells us, uncertain. He, however, clearly shews that they were not of Phœnician origin. He thinks them probably ornamental, possibly connected with religion. He applies, however, his remarks about their ornamental character, rather to the elaborately carved stones of Brittany and Ireland than to the more simple types of his own country. Of the ruder cups, little can be said as to their ornamental character, even when they are arranged in symmetrical order. In the case of the Clynnog cromlech, where there were scattered over the surface of the covering stone without any regularity, and where they must have been immediately covered up with the soil or stone of the superlying tumulus, we can hardly suppose that so much trouble had been taken for so little purpose, if mere ornament had been the object in view. If they are found on the inner faces of stoned chambers, as they more usually are, ornamentation would not be so thrown away, as the chambers themselves were frequently used after the first interment; but the whole question remains unanswered; and if it is ever to be answered,

<sup>1</sup> One of these was the common one of Nemausus. The other, as far as could be made out, one of the later Cæsars.

it will be through the assistance of such collections of faithful representations of examples so liberally presented to us in *British Archaic Sculpturings*. What has been said of the beauty and correctness of the delineations of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, may be repeated of those we are now alluding to; and if the one volume is not so large and bulky as his bigger brother, he is at least of equal value and interest. The only regret we feel is that neither the one nor the other will be so extensively circulated as they deserve.

Besides the plates of what may be called those of the cups and circles proper, several are given at the end of the volume for the sake of comparison. Thus we have figures of Irish, Breton, Swedish, Danish, and even Indian monuments, together with examples of the carvings from one of the Fife caves, given on a larger scale by Mr. Stuart.

Few more important additions to our antiquarian libraries have been made of late years than these works of Mr. Stuart and Sir James Simpson; and if Scotland feels proud of them and their authors, the rest of the archæological world in general must feel grateful to gentlemen who have devoted themselves so unsparingly, and so successfully, to the advancement and improvement of a science of which they themselves are amongst its most distinguished inquirers and promoters.

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"SOMERSETSHIRE WORTHIES."—We have welcomed the appearance of a small pamphlet by Mr. Knight, with the above title; it being in the form of a letter to the Earl of Cork, detailing what has been done in the Town Hall of Taunton to commemorate several men of note who have done honour to the county of Somerset. They comprise Pym, Locke, Blake, Ken, Young, Speke, and Byam; and to each of these worthies, of whom the county may well be proud, a memorial tablet has been erected. Others will be added to complete the series in what the author calls the local Walhalla. The subject is not connected with Wales; but we mention it as a good instance of what may be done by public spirit, and as a fitting example to be followed in many another county. Even in Wales something of this kind might be effected; and the names of many of our Cambrian Worthies might be kept constantly under the eyes, as well as in the minds (more or less forgetful) of their fellow countrymen. We shall be glad to hear of something of this kind being attempted.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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IN consequence of the zeal and activity of our Local Secretary at Hereford, and the members of the Local Committee, the official programme of all proposed arrangements reached us in time to be published in our April number. Since then all due preparations have continued to be made, and we believe that no change of any importance has been adopted. There is good reason to anticipate a successful and important Meeting; and we feel confident that no member of our Association will regret his visit to that fine old city, nor to the splendid country in which it stands. It is to be hoped, indeed, that our knowledge of the border antiquities will be much extended in consequence of this meeting; and in particular, that the little known, but promising, district of the Black Mountain range, including Llanthony Abbey, etc., will be thoroughly explored.

As already stated, the Meeting begins on the 12th August, and we have to request that members intending to read papers will communicate as soon as practicable with one of the Secretaries. We append a tariff of prices to be charged at the hotels on this occasion; and we are happy to be able to say, from personal knowledge, that they are all houses of respectability and comfort.

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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 HEREFORD MEETING.
 

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FOR the information of members who contemplate attending the Annual Meeting of the Association, in August next, at Hereford, it may be convenient to state that a uniform tariff of hotel charges will be adhered to at The City Arms, The Mitre, The Greyhound, The Kerry Arms, and the Black Swan, not exceeding the usual scale at former Meetings, namely,

Breakfast	-	-	-	-	2s.
Dinner	-	-	-	-	3s.
Beds	-	-	-	-	2s.

At the Green Dragon Hotel, which is of a superior class, the charge for beds will be higher, but the tariff for breakfasts and dinners will be as above. This hotel company, it is understood, intend to charge 5s. for beds during the week of the archæological visit.

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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THIRD SERIES, No. LII.—OCTOBER, 1867.

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## CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CARTULARY OF MARGAM.

WHEN Her Majesty's Government, at the instance of the Master of the Rolls, undertook to print a correct edition of the *Annales de Margan*, it was expected that the volumes would contain those charters relating to the Abbey, which form part of the Harleian collection in the British Museum; and it was hoped that to these might be added those other charters, registers, cartularies, and Abbey documents, which exist in private hands. This expectation and these hopes have been disappointed; but it is now proposed, in a small degree, to supply the deficiency, by the publication, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of the Museum charters, and the reprint, with them, of a few documents from other sources not hitherto noticed in any account of the Abbey.

Margam has met with less than its deservings at the hands of monastic antiquaries. It was a foundation of considerable wealth, eminent among the Cistercian monasteries, and the parent of other and distant communities. It shared with Neath the chief monastic influence in Glamorgan, Ewenny being but a cell of Gloucester, and Tewkesbury, though rich in several manors and advowsons in the county, and in the tombs

of its lords, having no residence therein. Itself a Norman foundation, it seems to have stood in the place of some earlier religious establishment, and it was accepted by, and exercised hospitality towards, the native Welsh, and was for many centuries a moderating power between the rulers and the scarcely ruled, and a valuable promoter of the influences of Christianity in its district.

The *Annales de Margan*, though brief, relate to an early period, and throw some light upon the local history in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, from the period of the foundation of the house. They have always been cited as independent authority, but neither Dugdale nor his editors have regarded them as a reason for giving more than a meagre notice of the foundation. They have attempted no list of abbots, no collection of the charters, and have given no ground-plan of the building, and no representation of the singularly elegant though scanty architectural remains.

The monastery of St. Mary of Margam was founded in 1147, the closing year of his life, by Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Glamorgan, Earl of Gloucester, and Head of the extensive honour of that name. There certainly was little in Fitzhamon's active and aggressive life that became him like the ending of it; and it may be that, by this deed of liberality, he intended some compensation for the ills he had wrought upon his Welsh lordship, and to supply, in a form favourable to the new dynasty, the place of the old choirs and colleges for which Glamorgan (that *terra sanctorum* of the olden time) had been famous. Fitzhamon died at Bristol, 31st October.

The Priory of St. James, in that city, of earlier foundation, and seated at the *caput honoris*, deprived Margam of the custody of the remains of its founder; but this alone was wanting to its splendour, for it is clear, from the remains of the nave, that the new church was executed upon a grand and liberal scale.

Charters still remaining, and especially the confirmation of King John in 1205, shew the example of the

founder to have been largely and rapidly followed in the district. The De Clares and Despensers, successors to Fitzhamon, buried, it is true, at Tewkesbury; but both Welsh and English contributed to Margam, and, before all, the lords of the contiguous manor and castle of Avene, representatives of Jestyn ap Gwrgan, abounded in gifts of land and signoral rights, bequeathed their bodies to be laid within the walls, and were, in fact, its second and Welsh founders.

#### THE ABBOTS.

There is no complete list of the abbots of Margam. The names of several were collected by Mr. Traherne (*Coll. Top. et General.* vi, p. 188), and others have been added from the charters and records; some from the *Annales*, and some from a chronicle printed in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1862, and which might well have found a place in the government volume. The list is still, nevertheless, far from complete.

WILLIELMUS, 1153. "Eodem anno discessit de Margan Abbas Willielmus." (*Ann. de Marg.*)

ANDREAS. "Anno 1155 obiit Dominus Andreas Abbas secundus de Margan, 11 kalend. Januarii," 31 Dec. (*A. de M.*)

"C... Abbas de Margan" tests the foundation charter of Keynsham Abbey granted by William Earl of Gloucester, 1167-70. (*N. Mon.*, v, 452.)

JOHANNES Abbas 1170. (Traherne.)

CONANUS Abbas 1182. In 1187, 29 Oct., William Bishop of Llandaff consecrated the altar of the Holy Trinity at Margan (Harleian Chart., 75, B. 31. See also Giraldus Cambrensis, and Margam MSS. cited by Traherne.)

ROGERUS Abbas 1196-1203. (Harl. Chart. 75, A, 34; 75, C, 48.)

GILBERTUS Abbas 1203. In 1210 King John exempted Margam and Beaulieu from the exactions levied upon the Cistercian communities. The latter was his own foundation, and the former had shewn him hospi-

tality in his Irish journey. 1213.—“*Recolendæ memoriæ Gillebertus abbas de Margan, cessit in visitatione facta de mandato abbatis (Guidonis) Clarevallensis xv kal. Julii (18 May); et eodem die successit ei Johannes monachus ejusdem domus.*”

“1214, obiit idem Gillebertus apud Kirkestede, ubi monachus fuit, quarto idus Maii” (28 Apr.). *Annales et Margam MSS.*)

“1213, Gilbertus Abbas de Margan cessit, cui successit Johannes de Golclivia, 15 kal. Julii” (17 Jan.) *Arch. Camb.* 1862, p. 277.)

CONRAD Abbas, 1215. So given from the Margam MSS., but unsupported by the above authority.

JOHANNES DE GOLCLIVIA, 1213. Goldcliff was a religious house at the mouth of the Usk, a prior of which, William, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff in 1219.

“*Frater Johannes tunc Abbas de Margan,*” affixes his seal to a charter by John Rese and others “in septimana Pentecosti,” 1234. (Harl. Ch. 75, B. 9.)

“1237, Johannes de Goleclivia Abbas, obiit 9 kal. Septembris (24 Aug.), cui successit ‘Le Ware.’” (*Arch. Camb.*, p. 279.)

JOHANNES LE WARE, or De la Ware, succeeded in 1237. “1250, cessit ab officio abbatiae de Margan in festo apostolorum Petri et Pauli (29 June), cui successit Dominus Thomas de Pertthiwet in festo sanctorum martyrum, Mauri sociorumque ejus.” (22 Sept.) He was elected bishop of Llandaff in 1253, was approved by the king at Dover, consecrated at Epiphany at Canterbury, enthroned 5 Feby., and died on the feast of Peter and Paul, 29 June, 1256. (*Ann. de Theokes.*, p. 153; *Arch. Camb.*, p. 280.)

THOMAS DE PERTTHIWET (Portskewet?), 11 Nov. 1267, was party to a convention with Michael Tussard of Kenfig. (Harl. Ch. 75, A. 41.)

GILBERTUS Abbas is party to a convention with the Lord John de Norreys, without date, but probably about 1270. It mentions Gilbert de Clare, no doubt the earl who ruled from 1261 to 1295. (Harl. Ch. 75, A. 36.)

THOMAS Abbas, mentioned, 1307, in the Margam MSS., and on the feast of St. James the Apostle (25 July), 1308, as party to a convention with William Wronou. (Harl. Ch. 75, A. 43.)

JOHANNES DE CANTELO, 1321. (Margam MSS.)

HENRICUS Abbas, 1338 (Marg. MSS.), tests an Aber-avan charter, 26 April, 1350; a Cowbridge charter in 1358, and Cardiff charters in 1359 and 1360.

JOHANNES Abbas 1367. (Marg. MSS.)

DAVID Abbas 1413. (*Ibid.*)

WILLIELMUS MEYRICK, 1417 (*ibid.*) tests charters of Cowbridge and Llantrissant in 1421.

THOMAS Abbas, 1423 (Marg. MSS.) mentioned in a charter by Henry VI, 3 March, 1443. (Harl. Ch. 75, A 11.)

JOHANNES HAMLYN, 1425. (Marg. MSS.)

WILLIELMUS Abbas 1441. (*Ibid.*)

THOMAS FRANKELLEN, 1450. (*Ibid.*) Tested a Cardiff charter in 1451.

WILLIELMUS CORNTOUN. As "Willielmus Abbas" was party to an indenture with Howell ap Jevan ap Jankyn and others, 29 Sept. 1470 (Harl. Ch. 75, A 46). His name occurs in Margam deeds of 1486 and 1489.

DAVID Abbas 1509, 1514, 1517 (Marg. MSS.), party to an indenture with German ap Harolde, Kib'r, 19 July, 1516. Abbot David was third son of Thomas ap Jevan by Madryn Stradlyng; which Jevan was fourth son of Rhys Vachan, ancestor of Powell of Llandow. Despite his orders and ecclesiastical position, David had several natural children, who are frequently mentioned in the local pedigrees.

JOHANNES Abbas 1519. Johannes Gruffil (ap Grif-fith), 1521, 1528. He held a court by his seneschal, 9 Oct. 1519, and was party to an indenture as Johannes Gr., 14 May, 1525. (Harl. Ch. 75, A 48 and 49.)

LUDOVICUS THOMAS, 1534. Mr. Traherne considers Lewis Thomas to have been the last abbot, as a deed of 28 Feb., 1537, shews the Abbey to have been then dissolved.

According to Pope Nicholas's assessment, about 1291  
(*Taxatio Eccl.*, p. 283), "Abbas de Margan habet

	£	s.	d.
" Apud Langwy 8 carucatas terræ p' c' cujuslibet	1	6	8
De prato ibidem 83 acras p' c' cuj.	0	0	6
De exitu curtilagii et gardini	0	10	0
Apud Scarny [Sturmy] 7 car. p' c' cuj.	1	6	8
De prato ibidem 30 [26] acras terræ sum'	0	13	4
De curtilagio	0	2	0
Ad grangiam que vocatur Mikael 7 car. terre p' c' cuj.	1	6	8
De prato ibidem 39 acras p' c' omnium	0	16	0
De curtilagio	0	10	0
Apud Sardin 8 car. terræ p' c' cujuslibet	1	2	0
De prato ibidem 70 acr. p' c' omnium	1	15	0
De curtil.	1	1	0
Apud Middelberne 5 car. p' c' cuj.	1	0	0
De prato ibidem 44 acr. p' c' om.	1	0	0
De curtil.	1	10	8
Apud Batchie [Berwes] quod sub alio nomine vocatur Meles 4 car. terræ p' c'			
De prato ibidem 35 acr. p' c'	1	0	0
De curtil.	0	10	0
Habet apud Meles in marisco q. n. voc. Martes- borghes Marecrossburwes 1 car. p' c'	0	13	4
De prato ibid. 20 acres p' c' omnium	0	10	0
Habet apud Ethrek $\frac{1}{4}$ car. terræ p' c'	0	6	8
De prato ibid. 3 acr. p' c' om.	0	1	4
Apud Reshoukyn [Roshoulwyn] 1 car. terræ p' c'	0	10	0
De prato 20 acr. p' c' om.	0	6	8
Apud Hendrinor de prato 12 acr. p' c'	0	3	0
„ Brienriago [Henriago] de prato 5 acr. p' c' de omni	0	0	10
„ Handugan [Kavodduga] 4 acr. prati p' c' de omni	0	0	6
„ Moys [Moyl] 10 sol. prati p' c' de omni	0	2	0
„ Crikfeld 4 acras prati p' c' omnium	0	1	0
„ Honedhalok [Habodhalog] 1 car. terræ p' c'	0	10	0
De prato 30 acras p' c' omn.	0	6	8
Apud Tangestelonde [Tangwestellold] 4 acr. prati p' c' omn.	0	1	4
De curtil.	0	1	0
Apud Hammeuthen [Llanveithin] in parochia de Kernervan [Llancarvan] 6 car. terræ p' c' cujus.	2	0	0

De duobus molendinis follonico et aquatico p'c'			
amborum . . . . .	£2	13	4
De gardino . . . . .	1	16	8
De prato 40 acr. p'c' cujuslibet . . . . .	0	1	0
De redditibus assisæ . . . . .	2	0	0
De operationibus [nativorum] in autumpno . . . . .	0	5	10
Apud Benovilston [Bonevileston] de annuo red- ditu . . . . .	3	4	2
Et in Kerdief [5s. 4½d.] . . . . .	0	5	4
In Kadewely . . . . .	0	6	0
In Neth . . . . .	0	8	0
In Marescis [Marecross] . . . . .	0	4	0
In Kenfeg . . . . .	0	1	0
In [Nigro]burgo 20 acras . . . . .	0	1	8
In Horegione [Horegrove] . . . . .	0	15	6½
In Donyspowis . . . . .	1	4	0
De plautis et perquisitionibus in [Bonvilestone et Horegrove] . . . . .	2	0	0
De molendino fullon. apud Mikael[ston] . . . . .	2	0	0
"    "    aquatico ibidem . . . . .	1	0	0
De operationibus nativorum apud Bonvileston . . . . .	0	7	1½
De prato ibidem 26 acras p'c' omnium . . . . .	0	10	0
Apud Listelbon [Llystalybont] 1 car. terræ p'c' . . . . .	1	6	8
De prato [7] acras p'c' omn. . . . .	0	2	0
Apud Boregrove [Honegrove] 1 car. ter. p'c' . . . . .	0	10	0
De prato 1½ acr. p'c' . . . . .	0	0	8
Apud Egleskeyn 1 car. terræ p'c' . . . . .	0	10	0
De prato ibidem 24 acr. p'c' omnium . . . . .	0	10	0
De pastura venditu prope Abbathiam . . . . .	0	5	0
De taner' [tannariis] in lucris . . . . .	1	10	0
De pannagio . . . . .	0	5	7½
<hr/>			
[Summa £45 8 5½]			

Abbas de Morgan habet (p. 284)—

In equicio 112 juramenta et pullanos et est ex- itus ejusdem . . . . .	8	0	0
De vaccis 425, exitus earundem . . . . .	31	17	6
De multon et hogastros 3,061 exitus suorum . . . . .	48	0	4
De matricibus ovinis [ovibus] 2,184 exitus om- nium . . . . .	54	12	0
De capris 30 exitus om. . . . .	0	7	6
<hr/>			
[Summa £142 17 4]			

Archidiaconatus Gloucestræ, in Decanatu Bristollia.  
Spiritualia. (P. 220.)

Pret. habet porcio Abbatis de Morgan in decimis feni et minutis decimis, 10s. . £0 1 0

Bonorum Temporalium. (P. 238.)

Abbas de Morgan habet apud Tokynton quod est membrum de Hossebrugg' 1 caruc. terræ et valet 40 solidos, et 13 acr. prati q. v. 17 denarios. Et unum molend. ad ventum q. v. 20s. Item apud Wyntenbourn q. e. membrum de Hossebrug' 1 car. terræ et v. 30s. Et 2½ acras prati 17d. et obolum. Et 20 acr. prati de dominico q. v. 20s. Et de redditibus assisæ 43s. [50.] Et de proficuis staur' 27s. Et de redd. assisæ in villam Bristollia 48s.

Summa £12 0 10½ [£11 10s. 10½d.]  
Decima 1 4 1½."

#### BENEFACTORS.

The list of benefactors to the Abbey is necessarily very imperfect. It is gathered from the various known charters and other records. The charter of King John in 1205 confirms all earlier donations, and probably enumerates most of them. The donors and donations named are—Robert Earl of Gloucester and William his son, lands between Avan and Kenfig, a burgage in Kenfig, one in Llan..., in Newport, and in Bristol. Hugh de Hereford, one hundred acres. Rethereth and his heirs, one hundred acres. Gilbert Germus and his heirs, fifty acres. William Gille, etc., forty acres. Warin ap Kadigan, twenty acres. The burgesses and freemen of Kenfig, what they have in or out of that town. Morgan ap Cēnon, Havedhaloch, and what lies between Kenfig and Baytham. William Scurlage, etc., the fee of Langwy. Nicholas Puniz, by consent of David Scurlage, the whole fee of Langwy. Thomas de Iaghell, one hundred acres. Morgan ap Cradoc and his tenants, what they have in the territory of Newcastle. Henry de Hunfravill, one hundred and sixty acres at Llanveithin. John de Bonville, fifty acres. The Templars, forty acres. Morgan ap Cradoc, Puntlimor. Hugh de Llancarvan, etc., thirty acres. Urban, the priest of

Pont Llewelyn, twelve acres. The burgesses or free-men of Cardiff, what they have in or out of that town, Morgan ap Cradoc, what he has in the marsh of Avan, Rossamerin, and common of pasture in the mountains between the Taff and the Nedd. Gistelard, etc., his land outside Kenfig. Gerebert Fitz Robert gave thirty acres next the Hunfravill donation, and one acre elsewhere. Meredith ap Cradock, wood and common of pasture near Llanveithin grange, with certain easements. Morgan Gam and his brothers, a promise not to harass the monks at the Avan or in the fee of Newcastle. Morgan Gam, common of pasture upon Avan marsh, and a site for a sheepfold. Rees Coh, abjuration of claims to land, etc., in Egleskeyn, between the Garw and the Ogwr. Owen ap Alayth, stone, coal, with a right of access; about 1249. Cradoc ap Ketherek, confirmation, in 1328, of gifts by Owen, Rees, and Cradoc ap Alaythour, in 1246, of rights over their woods, and compensation for injuries done to Margam. Thomas de Avene, in 1349, three acres and a half in Avan marsh, confirmation of ancestral gifts, facilities for fishing the Avan, and a right of way over his land between Ross-only and the Abbey. Kenfig church and its chapels, their lands and pertainings; a purchase from Tewkesbury, for which were paid ten marks per annum. Galfridus Sturmy, and Roger his son, lands in Margam. Richard Sturmy, land in Margam and Kenfig. Wrun ap Bleth, his land in Killeculin, being a quarter of it. John Kairus, and Milo his son, common of pasturage on all his land not corn-land or meadow, 1205-18. H. bishop of Llandaff conveys to Margam, on perpetual lease, at 4s. per annum, his whole land, "*usque in T... magna... bercheriam domini episcopi walda in waldam,*" 1191-1218. Reuer, son of Gilbert Burdin, and Galfrid and William his brothers, lands in Laholemed-we mountain, being ten acres, with meadow adjacent, promised by their father. Release from toll or customs on the king's lands for their own produce, or purchases for their own use. For this they paid King John twenty

marks and two palfreys in 1205. Mabel de Boneville, quit-claim of her dower to Bonevilleston for £8 sterling. Osbern Bosse, his land in Hobeleswrddi, being one acre and a half, and rather over : about 1230. Moraduth, son of Karadoc, on being received into full brotherhood of the house of Margam, gives protection to their grange and chattels of Lantmeuthin ; also, with consent of Nest, his wife, easements in his wood, to the use of the grange for firewood, and common of pasture on his land. The monks give him one hundred shillings. The abbot has, for one hundred marks and two good horses, from the king the lands of the Welsh in Kenfig (1207). The abbot also has, for one hundred marks, from the king the whole moor of the Wareth of Honodhaloc and the land Peitevin, with their pasturings (1208). It appeared in 1320 that the abbot of Margam held one fee in Langwith ; and 1326-7, they had a patent from Edward II of the manor of Kenton. Rese Coh (Coch) gave a quit-claim to his lands in Egleskeyn, between Garw and Ogwr (1234-40). Morgan Kam, common of pasture from Avan to the bounds of the monks of Neath ; and Morgan, son of Morgan, with his brothers Leisan and Owen, undertook that the monks should not be vexed in their use of the pasture and of the river. Robert de Boneville, with Alice his wife, his whole fee of Bonvileston for three marks per ann. (about 1250). In 1258 they acquired a mortgage over an acre of land belonging to Wm. Frankelein, which does not appear to have been redeemed. Wronu (Grono) ap Seysil and Knaitho and Wronu Vakkan, his sons, abjure all their right in the lands of Egleskeyn, called Taleschaulhere, between Nantikki brook and Ogwr river, about 1270. In 1291 the Abbey acquired, on certain conditions, from Thomas le Spodur, of Bonvileston, an acre of arable land, a house, and a curtilage, in the vill of Tudekistowe. The lands between Ogwr and Garw, from their junction to Rotheney, with a local court and other very ample rights, granted by Henry VI as Duke of Lancaster, 26 Henry VI (1428). In 1486 Margam was pay-

ing £3 sterling, annual pension, to the *cœnobium* of Tewkesbury Abbey, which in this year was received by the prior of St. James, Bristol. In 1516 the abbot leased a tenement in Llystalybont, and lands in Rothismore and Portmannismore, in the fee of Kibwr, for seventy years.

The schedule of the Abbey property, at the dissolution, is thus recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (iv, 351). The Abbey was in the diocese of Llandaff, and the rural deanery of Groneth.

Abbas et Monasterium Beate Marie Virginis de Morgan unacum vero Valore ejusdem tam Spiritualia quam Temporalia infra Diocesem de Landavia.

Grangia.—In primis terris grangie *xli*. Whitecrosse *vjs. viijd.*  
Litle Stormy *xijjs. iiijd.* Llanmythin *xli. xijjs. iiijd.* Grene  
Downe *iiijli. vjs. viijd.* More Grange *vjl. xijjs. iiijd.* Lys-  
tellabon *xls. xxxiiijli. xijjs. iiijd.*

Redditus Assise.—In primis Havodporthe *xxvjli. Kenfigg iiijli.*  
Pyle *iiijli.* Tethigsto *liijs.* Horgro *liijs.* Court Colman  
*vjl.* Laliston *vijli.* Bonvilstone *xixli.* Resowlen *iiijli.*  
Llangynwyr *iiijli. vjs. viijd.* Penllyne *xxijjs.*

*lxxviiijli. xvjs. viijd.*  
Tithyng Barnys.—In primis Llangonoyd *xls.* Kenfigge *vjl.*  
Penllyne *vjl. xijjs. iiijd.* Laliston *vjl. xijjs. iiijd.* Glyn-  
corrocke *vli. vjs. viijd.* *xxvli. xijjs. iiijd.*

Myllys.—In primis Glydacke *xxs.* Shyppys myll *xxs.* Myll  
of St. Mychael *xls.* Myll of Garrowe *xxvjs. viijd.* Gry-  
kys myll *xijjs. iiijd.* *vjl.*

Fermys of Whete.—In primis Llangewythe *xijli.* Stormy *vjl.*  
Tangeluste *xls.* Sanct' Mychele *vjl.* Tangeluste *xs. viijd.*  
Whytecrosse *xxvjs. viijd.* Nogecourt *liijs. iiijd.* Noge-  
court *xls. xxxijli. xs. viijd.*

Tithyng woll, lamb, chese, and fe of Cadogan is feld, *xijli.*

Summa totalis *clxxxviiijli. xiijs.*

Deductions,—

In primis to the kyng is grace *xls.* [Disallo' quod  
non fit mentio quare]

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To my Lorde Herbert, stuarde there . . .	<i>iii</i>	<i>vj</i>	<i>viiij</i>
To John Thomas Vaghan, auditor there . . .		<i>xl</i>	<i>0</i>
To John Leyson, baylyf . . .		<i>xl</i>	<i>0</i>

	li.	s.	d.
To the chyrche of Llandaf (a) . . . . .		xlviij	viiij
To the Abbot of Tewxbury (a) . . . . .	iiij	0	0
To the Archdeacon (a) . . . . .		vj	viiij
In almose (a) . . . . .		xl	0
In almose (a) . . . . .		xl	0
In obytts for our founder (a) . . . . .	iiij	0	0
To vj almose men yerly (a) . . . . .	x	0	0
(a) Disallo' causa predicta)			

Summa . . . . .	vij	vj	viiij
Decima inde . . . . .		xiiij	viiij
Et remanet clare <del>clxxxj</del>	vij		iiij
Decima inde . . . . .	xviiij	ii	ix

In a suit in Hilary term, 12 Eliz., rot. 490, reference is made to an indenture of proceedings between the abbot of Margan and J. ap W. concerning tithes, oblations, etc., from the churches of Enys-Avan, Glyncorrock, and Margam, in the office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer.

"Margan" was the old spelling of the Abbey, and sometimes "Morgan." Mr. Traherne cites a deed of 22 June, 1542, in which it is described as "Margan alias dicta Margam, et totam ecclesiam, campanile et cimiterium ejusdem." (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vi, 188.)

In Glamorgan, as elsewhere, there was no lack of hungry courtiers ready to devour the lands of the dissolved Abbey. The *Originalia* contain many entries on this subject. 18 Feb., 32 H. VIII, Sir John St. John had by exchange the farm or lease of Bonvileston manor, and of the grange of Grededown and other lands.

29 May, 135 H. VIII, Sir R. Maunsell occurs in conjunction with the farms in Margam, Laleston, Tythegston, Marcross, and Pyle; and 16 August, 38 H. VIII, he makes request to purchase the farm of the manors of Havod-y-porth and Kenfig, the grange of Llanegellyth, rents in Trissent, and the site of a mill in Margam; also the farm of Tythegston manor, and of the granges of Horgro in Tythegston, and of More in Llandaff. More, however, was withdrawn.

35 H. VIII is a record of special homage and fealty

done by Sir Edward Carne, Knt., for the sale of Margam and messuages in Kenfig, Margam, and Langove Carne was a very active instrument in breaking up church lands, and had his reward, although not eventually in Margam itself. Llanveithen, a part of it, he petitioned for the lease of, 6 Aug. 38 H. VIII, and probably had it.

37 H. VIII, 16 July, James Gunter, also a well known dealer in abbey lands, petitioned for a lease of Llangonydd rectory and chapel. William Lewis joins in the petition. Also Sir Thomas Heneage had the manors of Kibworth [Kibur] and Cardiff, Resolven and Court-Colman, 18 Sept., 37 H. VIII. Gunter further sought the manor or demesnes of Havod-y-porth and Kenfig, with the grange of Llanyegellyth, and lands in Trissant, and a water-mill in that parish, all late part of Margam monastery.

All these applications were terminated by the sale of the Abbey and its demesne to Sir Rice Mansell of Oxwich, Knight. The actual grant in his favour, in consideration of £678 : 1 : 6, is dated 28 Jan. 1546, and includes the lordship and manor of Hawode-y-porthe, the manor of Kenfig, and that of Tythegston, St. Michael's mill in Margam, the grange of Llanyegelith in Margam, lands and wood called Crickwoodde, and four parcels of thirty acres in Havod-y-porth, Kenfig, Llanyegelith, Trissent, and Margam. The grant was in fee, subject to the following rents :

Havod-y-porth manor, etc.	-	-	1	3	2½
Kenfig manor	-	-	0	12	0
St. Michael's mill	-	-	0	4	0
Llanyegelith	-	-	1	7	0
Trissent	-	-	0	9	2½
Tythegston	-	-	0	5	6½
Horgroo, etc.	-	-	0	4	0

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£4 4 11½

(First Report on P. Records, p. 274). The document itself, with the great seal in white wax attached to it, is preserved at Margam by its present possessor, the

heir general of Sir Rice, whose family, leaving Oxwich, finally converted the Abbey into their principal seat.

As late as 10th James I, Henry Doddington had a suit respecting his rights as crown farmer of the rectory and chapelries of Havod-y-porth, Llanigeleth, Trisent, and Crickferne; and 12 James I, concerning the rectory of Llangonwood. The lease was purchased by Doddington's father. (Orig. and Cal. in Chancery, i, 249.)

The Mansells erected a long and low but large residence out of the materials of the monastic buildings, incorporating with it somewhat of the actual structure. The chapter house and south transept became parts of the new mansion; the choir and north transept were removed; and the nave and its aisles were spared as the parish church, and have so continued to be used. The house of the Mansells was in its turn pulled down by the late Mr. Talbot above half a century ago; but curious views of it are preserved at Margam, and parts of the grounds are represented in the *Beaufort Progress*.

The present house was built about 1832, upon a site above, and a little east of, the Abbey church, the ruins of which are included in the gardens.

The Abbey stood upon a platform, sloping gently to the sea, about two miles distant southwestward; and on the north it is backed by a considerable range of hills, the escarpments of which are not too steep to be mantled richly with oak timber. Immediately behind the church a deep ravine intersects the range, and gives passage to a mountain stream which supplied the fish-ponds of the monks, and enabled them to obey the rule of their church without any very serious risk from inanition. It is dangerous to leave an old site, but in the present instance it must be admitted that Mr. Talbot has preserved all the sylvan beauty of the old position while adding to it the advantages of a somewhat higher elevation and more extensive view.

The remains of the Abbey church, though scanty, and in part confined to foundations, or indicated by later buildings, are sufficient to shew the plan and leading

dimensions of the building and its principal appendages, and much of the details. It was cruciform, and composed of a nave, choir, aisles, and transepts, with an east aisle only. There are no remains of towers either at the west end or at the cross; nor any trace of a Lady Chapel at the east end of the choir, which was flat. The cloister was on the south-west, the nave wall forming its north side. The Chapter House was to the south-east, with an entrance vestibule from the cloister, of which a long arcade of two aisles, extending from this vestibule southwards, formed the east side. This arcade communicated with the refectory on the west and a conventual building on the east. The refectory appears to have formed the south side of the cloister, and to have been parallel to the nave.

It will thus be seen that the plan of Margam was that followed in many Cistercian monasteries, and particularly in Westminster Abbey, which Margam very much resembles in its arrangements.

The clear interior length of the church was 272 feet, and its breadth 60 feet, divided between a central aisle of 30 feet, and two side aisles of 15 feet each. The clear length of the cross member is 106 feet; and each transept is in length, from the angle wall, 23 feet, and from the cross 38 feet. In breadth they are 46 feet, divided between the transept proper, 27 ft., and the aisle 19 ft. The choir, from the transept angle wall, measured 66 ft.; and from the west end of the cross, the usual termination of the nave, 114 ft. The nave was, therefore, 158 ft. The walls everywhere were 5 ft. thick. Outside the south wall of the south transept a second wall encloses a mortuary chapel or slype, about 10 ft. wide by 27 ft. long, its length being the breadth of the transept proper. Its west wall is that of the transept produced. Its east wall ranges with the piers of the transept aisle. The western 115 ft. of the Abbey nave have been cut off by a plain cross-wall, and form the parish church of Margam. This, therefore, is composed of a central space and lateral aisles, divided by five piers into six bays, of

which the four western are of 12 ft. and the two eastern of 13 ft. opening. The piers are rectangular, 4 ft. 6 ins. north and south, by 6 ft. 6 ins. east and west; quite plain, with a pilaster of the breadth of the pier upon each face. They are about 20 ft. high, and capped by a plain Norman abacus, with chamfered and beaded lower edge. The pier arches are semicircular, and also quite plain. Early in the century the drawing in Sir R. Hoare's *Giraldus* shews a plain Norman triforium pierced with small round-headed openings. The wall is now plain, and the roof a plastered ceiling of modern date. The piers are plastered, and look modern; but their proportions and design are Norman, and they are spurred outwards, as by a vault, now removed. They are said to be original, and no doubt are so.

The aisles are vaulted in square, groined bays, without ribs; but this work, though of Norman proportions, is said to be modern lath and plaster, and the outer walls are thin above the plinth; and the windows, large and round-headed), with exterior detached shafts in their jambs, are evidently a poor modern imitation of those of the old west front. This front is plain, but the original part is good. There is a central west door of 6 ft. opening, deeply recessed; and in each jamb three detached shafts, each of three stages, marked by a plain round boss. The caps are light Norman, of various patterns; and the head is worked in four bands of moulding, one being a bold cable of delicate detail. Above is a plain Norman drip. The interior doorway has a segmental arch and a similar drip. A channel cut in the ashlar above the door indicates the gabled roof of a porch, now removed, but not original. Above are three equal round-headed windows upon a string-course. These jambs contain two shafts on a side, detached cylinders, broken into two lengths, as below. The heads are enriched with mouldings. The gable, with its circle of interlaced tracery, is modern. The height to the cross on the gable is 45 ft. Two flat pilasters flank the nave front, and give it a breadth of 38 ft.

These are old ; but they are now produced as turrets, and are capped by a sort of overhanging altar with three arched recesses on each face. These additions are modern. In the northern turret is a well-stair, entered from within. The aisles end in plain walls, each pierced by a modern but not ill proportioned round-headed window.

Within there is no chancel, but the two eastern bays are employed as such, and the corresponding portions of the aisles are railed off as Mansell places of sepulture. The font is a plain octagonal bowl without stem or base. Of the space between the parish church and the cross there remain the base of a pier of the north aisle, and the lower stage of the south wall as far as the transept. In this wall is a good doorway of Decorated date, which opened into the cloister at the end of its north side. Within is a part of a vaulting shaft of the south aisle. The bases of the piers of the transept remain ; and the vaulting shafts of its aisle, resting upon corbels, are capped, and radiate into ribs at 15 ft. from the floor. Of this south transept there remain the foundations of its west and south walls, and the whole of the south and east wall of its aisle. In the east wall are two windows, each of two lights, or rather containing two independent openings under a common recess, with a quatrefoil in heavy bar-tracery in its head. Inside, the lights are parted by a heavy bar-mullion, in front of which is a detached shaft corresponding to two others in the jambs of the recess. Outside the mullion is deeply moulded from the cill upwards. These windows are very early Decorated, and good examples. In the south wall of this aisle is a square recess having a beaded edge ; and on its cill a fluted octagon bowl, of which half projects. This is the piscina. Close west of it is a somewhat similar recess, intended as a cupboard, and probably so used in the Mansell offices, since it has been repaired. There were probably two altars in this aisle, of which the whole pavement is raised. Contiguous to this transept-wall remains a part of the south wall of the choir, containing one window

like those described, and a small Early English door, probably the abbot's private entrance, of great beauty, with detached shafts in the exterior jambs. The base of the north-east angle of the choir remains, and shews that part to have been supported by two buttresses set one on each side of the angle. The north wall of the choir may be traced; but the north transept is hopelessly buried beneath the graves and vaults of the modern churchyard, raised many feet by the accumulated rubbish. The base of the south-east pier of the cross remains. It is a square set diagonally, with a shaft capping each angle; and, between these, five shafts on each face, twenty-four in all. The bases only remain, and shew the Early English water-bearing moulding.

Of the cloisters the remains are scanty. As the exterior length of the nave is 155 ft., and the distance from its wall to the refectory was 150 feet, this latter was probably the length of the sides of the square. The door from the church has been mentioned. It occupies a square panel included in a strong moulding formed of clustered reeds, with a trefoil, outlined by a single reed, in each spandril. Next, west of this, within a similar panel, is an arched recess of two lights with a quatrefoil in the head, and between the two panels is a quatrefoiled recess; the lower foil being cut down so as to make the whole cruciform. A part of a third panel remains, so that probably the whole north wall of the cloister was thus adorned in Decorated work. The actual remains, however, run only 24 ft. The east side of the cloister was formed by the wall of the transept, the entrance to the Chapter House vestibule, and the front of an arcade; in length, at this time, 98 ft. In the transept wall is a flat segmental doorway, with two heavy bead-mouldings, leading into the vestiary, and of uncertain date. There is also a doorway of which only the pointed rubble over-arch remains, at the east end of the slype, opening into a small space between the church and the Chapter House.

Next, along the cloister side, comes the vestibule of the Chapter House. This is composed of a central

pointed arch and two lateral lancets. The central arch is of pure Early English work, having detached shafts in each jamb, with plain caps and bases, and a head rich with reduplicated mouldings, of which the most remarkable is a slender but bold band of dog-tooth ornament. The lateral arches are plainer. These three arches open into three aisles, in two depths, composed, therefore, of six bays. The intermediate vaulting points are three octagonal piers with late Early English or Decorated bases, and without capitals. The two central bays are 15 ft. square; and from floor to crown, 15 ft., or to springing, 6 ft. 6 ins. The lateral four bays are 15 ft. by 7 ft. The ribs spring laterally from corbels, the cross ribs transversely, and the others diagonally, all meeting in mitred joints at the crown. There are neither bosses nor ridge-ribs, nor half-ribs in the gables of the cells. The ribs are plain, chamfered, rather broad. The vaulting is in rough rubble, and has been plastered. The inner ends of the three aisles are occupied by three openings into the Chapter House. The central door has an equilateral arch. It is plain, having its jamb-angles beaded, and an Early English cap or string at the springing of the arch. The lateral arches are plain lancets. They have been windows lighting the vestibule from the Chapter House; and as each opens upon a different facet of the building from the door, to which they are parallel, they are skew to, or pass obliquely through, the wall.

The Chapter House is on its exterior a twelve-sided figure; and within, circular, but divided by twelve vaulting shafts into as many compartments. Of these, the three western being above, and on either side of the entrance, and abutting against other buildings, are blank; but in each of the other cells is a window, nine in all. A bold scroll-bead runs as a stringcourse round the building, 8 ft. 6 ins. from the floor; and upon this the windows rest, as do the intermediate vaulting shafts; each, however, springing from a corbel, which breaks and supports the string. The corbels are of various patterns.

All below the string, save in the three western spaces, is rubble; all above is ashlar. The wall was of course panelled with stalls. The windows are of one light, tall lancet, having a plain chamfer. Each is set in a broad, bold recess; in each angle of which is a detached shaft of two stages, with a square-topped capital. Above each recess is a drip, springing at each end from a flower. The east window is enriched in the head of its recess with elaborate mouldings. Below it, about 4 ft. above the floor, the wall is pierced by a square opening having its edges replaced by a bead of keel section set in a hollow. In this recess is a quatrefoil light. Outside, this curious eastern aperture is circular, and richly moulded with seven or eight bands. Above is a drip-stone. The mural vaulting shafts are composed of three coupled columns, bell capped; above which, at 17 ft. from the floor, they radiate gradually into ribs. In the centre stands a single pier of extreme delicacy. It is composed of a central core of cruciform section, each arm being chamfered. In each angle is placed a detached shaft. These are cylindrical, having the usual Early English boss, connected with the core, breaking them into two stages. The whole rests upon an octagonal plinth, above which are rich base-mouldings, one of which holds water, but is rather of Decorated character. The pier is crowned by a flowered cap; above which, at 15 ft. 6 ins. from the floor, is a delicately moulded abacus, whence radiate twenty-four ribs. The vaulting in pattern resembles that of the later chapter house at Westminster. Of the three mural ribs, the centre one is simply transverse, meeting its opposite rib from the central pier. The two side ribs pass off along the groin of the vault, and each forms the side of a triangle, enclosing the vaulting cell, the apex of which is met by a single rib springing from the central pier. Thus thirty-six mural ribs are met by twenty-four pier-ribs, and support the vault. The vaulting cells were lancet, one over each window, the ridge being 30 ft. from the floor. There were no ridge-ribs, gable half-ribs, or bosses. The up-filling was rubble,

plastered. The exterior of the Chapter House was plain, a flat pilaster-buttress capped each angle, having itself a salient angle, and near to the top a plain set-off. The exterior detail of the windows resembles that within, save that the heads of all three eastern window-jambs are enriched by having their angles replaced by a hollow and bead. The plinth of the building is ashlar, as are the pilasters and window-dressings. With these exceptions, the wall below the window-line is rough rubble. Above it seems to have been ashlar, which has been stripped off and replaced by rubble, to the destruction of the vault. The Chapter House touches, at one angle, the south wall of the choir. The vestibule is prolonged laterally, southward, as an arcade of two aisles, divided by a row of octagonal piers with plain bases and without caps. This arcade is 28 ft. broad; and the bays are 14 ft. square, and 15 ft. high, covered with plain hip-vaulting diagonally ribbed, and with transverse ribs also. The ribs spring murally from corbels, 4 ft. 6 ins. above the floor. The west side of this arcade is the east side of the cloister. The ribs are broad and plainly chamfered, without bosses or ridge-ribs. Of the arcade, only two bays remain vaulted, and the bases of five out of a line of ten piers extending 165 ft. south from the vestibule.

Communicating with this arcade on its east side, and 70 ft. south of the Chapter House, is a rectangular structure, 28 ft. north and south by 50 ft. east and west. This is the basement of some domestic building, possibly a part of the abbot's house. It is composed of six rectangular piers, 4 ft. square, connected by acutely pointed arches. The piers are plain, with simple Norman abacus chamfered on the lower edge; and the voussoirs, also plain, are of alternate red and white stone. The space within is vaulted in three bays, of which the two western are 15 ft. by 20 ft., and the eastern 14 ft. by 20 ft. The vaulting is quadripartite, with transverse and hip-ribs. The ribs spring from corbels set against the piers, 4 ft. 6 ins. from the ground. The crown of the vaulting is

15 ft. The ribs are plainly chamfered and broad, and mitred at their junctions. There are neither ridge-ribs nor half-ribs. The piers are strengthened outside by plain, flat pilaster strips, shewing that this arcade was not part of a more extended series of vaults.

The refectory is supposed to be represented by the modern orangery, which has an old plinth.

It is evident that the face-work of the Abbey generally was Sutton stone ashlar, of which an immense quantity must have been removed, or worked up in later buildings. There is, however, still a considerable heap of fragments; many derived from the vaulting of the Chapter House, others from the piers and vaulting of the aisles; with some fine bosses, which, from the dimensions and detail, may have belonged to the choir. These are almost all of Early English pattern; but there are also fragments of Norman work, both rude and elaborate.

The original church of Earl Robert, commenced probably soon after 1147, was no doubt of late Norman, and is represented by the west front and the nave-piers of the parish church, if these be original, for they are unusually plain for so late a date. The remains of the choir, transept, and Chapter House and its connected buildings, belong to the Early English period. The south-eastern pier of the cross, judging from its extant base, is in that style. The early chapter houses, such as Gloucester and Bristol, are rectangular. Durham, rectangular, had a rounded east end. Worcester belongs to the end of the twelfth century, is circular, with a central pier. Lincoln, of similar plan, comes near the middle of the thirteenth century, as do Westminster (1250) and Salisbury. Thornton ranges from 1282-1308. Wells is later, 1293-1302. Margam seems to be rather an early example of the circular chapter house. Its central pier, general plan, pear or keel mouldings, and water-bearing base, belong to the Early English period; but the windows, with their square capitals, seem earlier in style. Perhaps 1190 to 1210 may include its date. The

doorway and panelling of the north wall of the cloister, forming part of the south aisle of the church, are of Decorated date. There are no traces of Perpendicular work. There was, of course, a parish, if not a monastic, church of some kind long before the foundation of the Abbey, and the ruder fragments seem certainly to have belonged to it. The nave was much altered, and a Norman clere-story removed, and the present aisles added or rebuilt, it is supposed, during the incumbency of Dr. Hunt, about 1810. In Sir R. Hoare's *Giraldus* there is a view of this triforium. No crypt of any kind has been discovered. The Chapter House vault fell in early in the present century. The substitution of rubble for ashlar had weakened the walls, and destroyed what, in the absence of bold buttresses, must have been the very delicate equilibrium of the vaulting.

The parish church contains the Mansell tombs and a few other memorials, all considerably later than the dissolution. Among the ruins are several fragments of tombs from the Abbey church. One is a mutilated effigy, cross-legged, in early chain-mail, partially covered by a camise confined by a light belt. The shield, worn on the left side, is heater-shaped, and of great length, extending from the shoulder to the knee. A dragon or griffin, delicately carved, is biting the point. The lower end of the sword appears below the shield. The material is limestone, not oolite, and on the right shoulder is a large fossil bivalve.

There is also a slab of Sutton stone bearing in relief a foliated Early English cross, the head within a circle, and on each side a crosier. Below are a name and inscription not yet deciphered. Another slab, of sandstone, with plain, bevelled edge, bears the following lines,

“+ Constans et certus jacet hic Reiwallus opertus  
Abbas Robertus cujus Deus est misertus.”

In the pavement are some rudely incised slabs of the fourteenth century. All have a cross, usually plain. By the side of one cross is a key, an emblem of office; by another, a long sword with a boss for the pommel, and

another for the guard. In another the cross is a crozier foliated, and by its side a short and broad sword having a cross-guard. There are also several massive sandstones carved on each face, representing a large wheel with a grand central boss, and bases sculptured with interlaced cable-patterns. These are supposed to be boundary-stones of an earlier date than the Abbey.

The ruins are neatly kept, and well cared for, and several of the decayed arches are being restored from the original patterns, and therefore with good taste.

(To be continued.)

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### NOTICE OF A BARROW WITH KISTVAEN ON TREWAVAS HEAD

IN THE PARISH OF ST. BREAGE, CORNWALL.

(Read at the Spring Meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,  
May 14, 1867.)

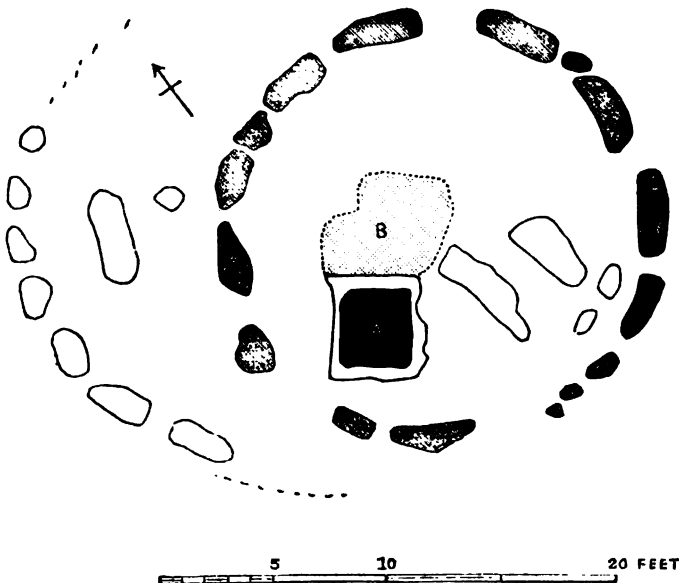
ON Trewavas Head, in the parish of St. Breage, are the remains of a barrow which appears to have been built with much care, and was probably raised to some man of eminence in his day. The base of the tumulus originally consisted, apparently, of nineteen or twenty stones, thirteen of which remain, averaging about 1 foot 6 inches in height by 3 feet 6 inches in length, and give a diameter of 19 feet 6 inches to the circle; near the western side of which (in fact, within one foot only of one of the encircling stones) is a very good kistvaen (Δ in the plan), with its eastern and western sides consisting each of a single stone, measuring respectively 3 feet 6 inches and 2 ft. 10 inches in length by 2 feet 3 inches in height, and support a cover of tolerably regular form, 4 ft. 5 inches in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 1 foot 11 inches at its greatest thickness. The south side of the chamber seems to have been protected by smaller stones. How the north side was formed there is no



REMAINS OF BARROW, TEEVAY'S HEAD, CORNWALL.



evidence to shew. If a single slab stood there, it must have been removed when a pit (s in the plan) was dug in front of it, some years ago, by a treasure-seeker. We have here again the old story, so often told in connexion with the destruction and plundering of ancient monumental structures. A miner in the neighbourhood had long set a covetous eye on the barrow as the storehouse of great riches; and one night he had so impressive a dream, bringing vividly before him a great crock of gold, that at dawn he proceeded to the mound, and dug the pit just referred to, exposing the kistvaen, into which he got full access; but what he found there, my informant, whom I accidentally met near the spot, and who knew the miner, could not tell; and as the explorer himself has since left Cornwall, there seems now to be but little chance of ascertaining what the cell contained, a state of things much to be regretted, as from its structure and peculiar position the barrow is of more than ordinary interest.



Plan of Barrow on Trewavas Head.

bited by people who employed shaped flints in their weapons, and obtained chalk flints for the purpose; and that many of the flints may have been thrown down in sheltered bays and creeks, where they were unloaded from the frail barks of the time, becoming subsequently rolled about and mingled with the common pebbles of the beach, afterwards raised." Admitting this to be mere conjecture, Sir Henry, in some following remarks, seems to imply that the presence of flints in Cornwall can scarcely be attributed to geological phenomena.

Mr. Whitley, on the other hand, has in the *Journal* of this Society contended that the raised beaches are portions of northern drift, assigning the occurrence of flints at Scilly to the same cause. But by whatever means flints may have come into Cornwall, there can be no doubt of their having been used here by man, both as weapons and in the rites of cremation, during the Celtic, and probably at a later, period; for stone weapons continued to be employed in Anglo-Saxon times.

Denuded of all the incumbent soil of the mound, the Trewavas Head barrow would appear as a small cromlech enclosed by a circle of stones; and looking eastward from the spot, there may be had, perhaps, the best view of the Bishop Rock standing out from the opposite side of the cliff. I know of no other rock in Cornwall, of natural formation, with so much the appearance of having been fashioned by art, as this colossal figure of human shape; and if antiquaries of the latter part of the last, or beginning of the present, century (before more recent research had determined the undoubted character of cromlechs) had found this kistvaen with its circle, they might have been pardoned for assuming it to have been an altar, raised to the honour of a rock deity overshadowing the scene.

As the barrow occupies the highest part of the ridge of the promontory, it commands a noble view of the whole breadth of Mount's Bay.

Differing in modes of life from men of modern times,



TREVAAS HEAD, CORNWALL.



the early occupiers of this country, in common with those of more northern nations, cherished the sentiment of having a grave on a lofty height. Worsaae says such sites were more frequently selected during what is called the



The Bishop Rock.

bronze period.<sup>1</sup> “The barrows of this period were placed, whenever it was possible, on heights which commanded an extensive prospect over the surrounding country, and from which in particular the sea could be distinguished. The principal object of this appears to have been, to bestow on the mighty dead a tomb so remarkable that it might constantly recall his memory to those living near; while, probably, the fondness for reposing after death in high and open places may have been founded more deeply in the character of the people. Such a desire would seem, of necessity, to be called forth by a

<sup>1</sup> Primæval Antiquities of Denmark.

seafaring life, which developes a high degree of openness of character, since the man who has constantly been tossed upon the sea, and has struggled with its dangers, would naturally cherish a dislike to be buried in a corner of some shut-up spot where the wind could scarcely ever sweep over his grave." In the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, this hero's dying request to his kinsman Wiglaf was

"command the war-chiefs  
to make a mound,  
bright after the funeral fire,  
upon the nose of the promontory ;  
which shall for a memorial  
to my people  
rise high aloft  
on Hronesness ;  
that the sea-sailors  
may afterwards call it  
Beowulf's barrow,  
when the Brentings,  
over the darkness of the floods,  
shall sail afar."

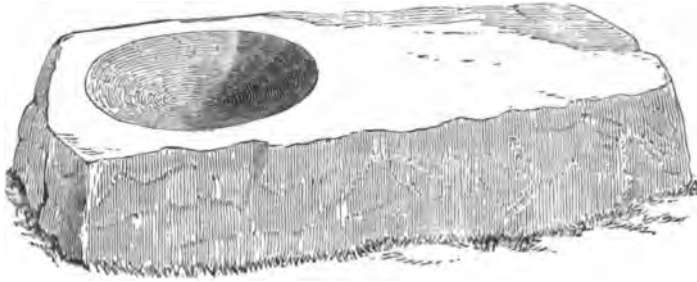
In compliance with this wish they raised

"a mound over the sea ;  
it was high and broad,  
by the sailors over the waves  
to be seen afar.  
And they built up  
during ten days  
the beacon of the war-renowned.  
They surrounded it with a wall  
in the most honourable manner  
that wise men  
could desire."

This description of Beowulf's tomb, which is supposed to have stood on a promontory in Durham, as regards situation, and partly as regards its construction in having a surrounding wall or circle of stones, agrees very aptly with the barrow forming the subject of this notice, which, however, may possibly be earlier than Anglo-Saxon times, from the fact that the chamber was constructed on, and not beneath, the surface of the ground.

Just above the mine which had been worked at Tre-

wavas Head,<sup>1</sup> and about three hundred or four hundred yards from the barrow, are two granite blocks with artificially formed basins. One of these stones measures



Granite Block with Basin.

4 ft.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in length, 1 ft. 5 ins. in breadth, 11 ins. in height; and has the basin of elliptical form, 1 ft. 8 ins. long by 1 ft. 1 in. wide, and 5 ins. deep, sunk within 3 ins. only of one extremity of its upper surface.

The other block is 3 ft. 7 ins. in length, 3 ft. in breadth, and 1 ft. 5 ins. in height. The basin, 2 ft. 7 ins. in length by 1 ft. 9 ins. in width, and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins. deep, is of the same form as the first, but occupies a more central position in the stone. Some portion of this latter block has been broken away by boring with a metal tool in modern times, and holes for a like purpose had been commenced in the other; but these efforts in the art of rock-splitting I believe to be much more recent than the formation of the basins. Residents near the spot can give no account of these stones; miners refuse to acknowledge them as utensils required in their vocation; to agriculturists of the present day they could be of no use; whilst they may very well be classed with the mortars for grinding used in primitive times. The basins are most regularly formed, and highly worn by

<sup>1</sup> This was one of the few mines in Cornwall worked beneath the sea, and has been described by Mr. W. J. Henwood, F.R.S., in the fifth volume of the *Transactions* of the Geological Society of Cornwall. The cliffs and other objects between Perranuthnoe and Porthleven, a portion of the Cornish coast not much visited, are well worthy of the attention of tourists.

friction ; but other stone implements recently found in Cornwall are finished with equal care. Still, if these are to be regarded as ancient vessels for grain-crushing, they are, perhaps, the finest yet known to exist in this county.

J. T. BLIGHT.

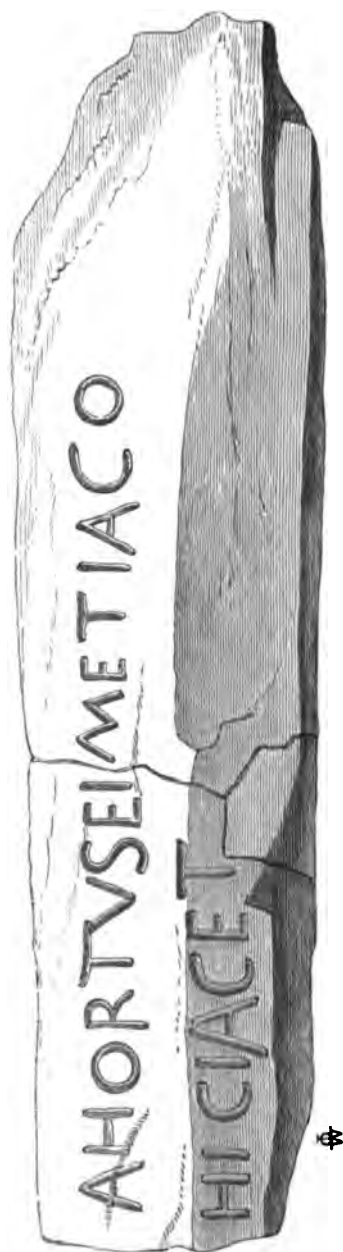
### FURTHER NOTICES OF THE EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

LLANHAIARN (LLANELHAIARN), CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Two or three years ago, in digging a grave in a newly-enclosed piece of ground adjoining the churchyard of Llanhaiarn, formerly called Gardd Sart, there was discovered the block of stone, 4 feet 3 inches long, of which a sketch is subjoined, and on which is inscribed the monumental formula,

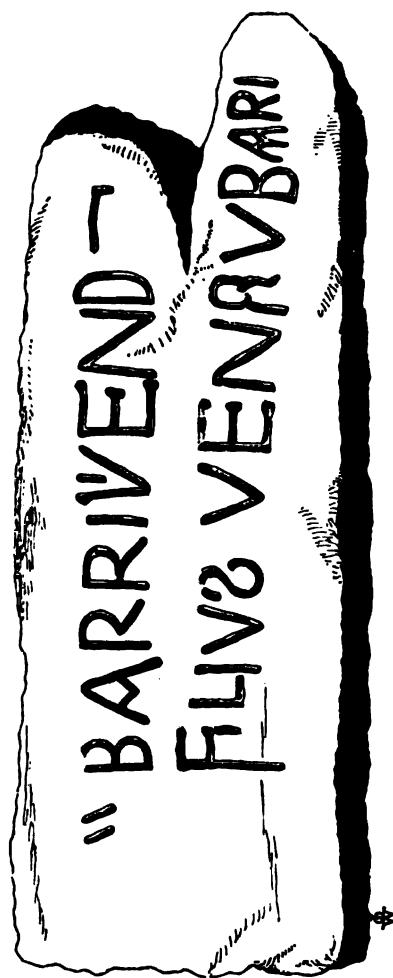
**AHORTVSEIMETIACO  
HIC IACET**

the two latter words being cut upon a bevelled-off face of the stone. The inscription is entirely cut in Roman capitals of good proportions, although slightly irregular in size. With the exception of the second letter, *h*, which has an oblique line or dash attached at the bottom of its first upright stroke, there is no difficulty in any of the letters ; and this even may arise from an accidental fracture in the stone. I, however, confess myself entirely unable satisfactorily to make out the first line. Possibly two names may be commemorated, of which the first terminates in the genitive case, *AHORTUSEI* ; and the second, *METIACO*, may be in the nominative. The annexed engraving is made with the camera lucida, from rubbings received from the incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Ellis of Glasfryn, near Pwllheli, and the schoolmaster, Mr. R. Hughes ; together with a careful drawing executed by T. Blight, Esq., of Penzance.



INSCRIBED STONE, LLANELHAIRN, CAERNARVONSHIRE.





LLANDAWKE, NEAR LAUGHARNE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.





LLANDAWKE, NEAR LAUGHARNE, CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

A description, with a rude woodcut, of this inscription, by A. J. K., appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1838 (vol. ix, p. 44), in which the writer suggests that the short, oblique, and (as I presume) accidental stroke preceding the B in the first line, denotes an abbreviation. Such a mark, however, I have nowhere else met with on the many analogous stones which I have examined and described in this work. The writer further suggests that the word "Barryvend" is perhaps some British variation of the name of Baruch, a British saint of the close of the seventh century, who was buried in the island of Barry, which from that circumstance is stated to have received his name. Barrivend, he adds, if it may be read as a contraction, may express Baruch Vendigaid (or the blessed).

I should conceive that neither of these stones can be more recent than the sixth century.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford. April, 1867.

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## MONA ANTIQUA.

### CROMLECH, BODAFON MOUNTAIN.

THIS cromlech, situated on the western slope of Bodafon Mountain, near a cottage on the road-side, named Ty'n Llidiart, is not of large size. The cap-stone, which is somewhat triangular in form, measures about 11 feet at its greatest length, and has an average thickness of 3 ft. Though there are seven supporters, it rests at present but upon four. The whole thing has fallen over with an inclination to north-east: all the supporters, with the exception of three, lean at a considerable angle in that direction. One of the three supporters on the south-west side appears quite detached, but being in an upright position, and in line with the two others on this side, or at least with that at the north-west corner, it is evident that the cap-stone originally rested upon it. At this corner the cap-stone is partly supported by the two



CROMLECH, BODAFON MOUNTAIN.



stones, which are, however, so sunk, and inclined out of the perpendicular, that the lower side of the capstone is here on a level with the ground. The entrance has probably faced the north-west; but it is at present difficult to say with certainty, as, although there is now on that side a large open space, still it is possible that a stone once filling, it may have been removed, and rolled down the declivity of the hill. If not there, the entrance must have been at the south corner. An excavation in the side of the hill, made for material to repair the roads, approaches to within a few feet of the cromlech, and, if continued, must ere long undermine and destroy the structure. It is not down on the Ordnance Map; but "Carneddau Tre'r-beirdd" is marked at about two furlongs distance to the north-north-east; of which, however, I failed to discover any vestige. Miss A. Llwyd, in her history of Anglesey, under the heading of "Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd," says, "Near the church is a large pillar called Maen Addwyn, standing erect, supposed to be one of the Meini Gwyr mentioned by Rowlands; and the cromlechs on Bodafon Mountain, which David Thomas describes as three in number. The table-stone of Maen Llwyd measures 10 feet in length, and 8 in breadth. Not far distant, at *Banas*, is a smaller one in ruins; and between these another, now demolished, called Carreg y Vran, which, when complete, was a double one, and must have been very similar to the one at Plasnewydd, described by Mr. Lloyd as the most magnificent in the island." Here there has evidently been a strange mistake made between this parish and the *township of Tre'r-beird* in the parish of Llanidan, where are situated the Maen Llwyd, Banas (for Baras), and Carreg-y-Vran. (Vide *Mona Antiq.*, p. 93, 2nd ed., 1766.) The only upright stone now standing near Llanfihangel Tre'r-beirdd is that on the side of the road, about half a mile to the south of the church, *not* marked on the Ordnance Map. Meini Addwyn, marked down to the north of the church, are not now in existence.

The maenhir given in the accompanying illustration is to be met with in a field close to the roadside, on the right hand side of the road leading from Manaddwyn to Llandyfrydog, not far from a farm named Clorach. It is of peculiar shape, and from one point of view looks not unlike the figure of a hump-backed man. It is



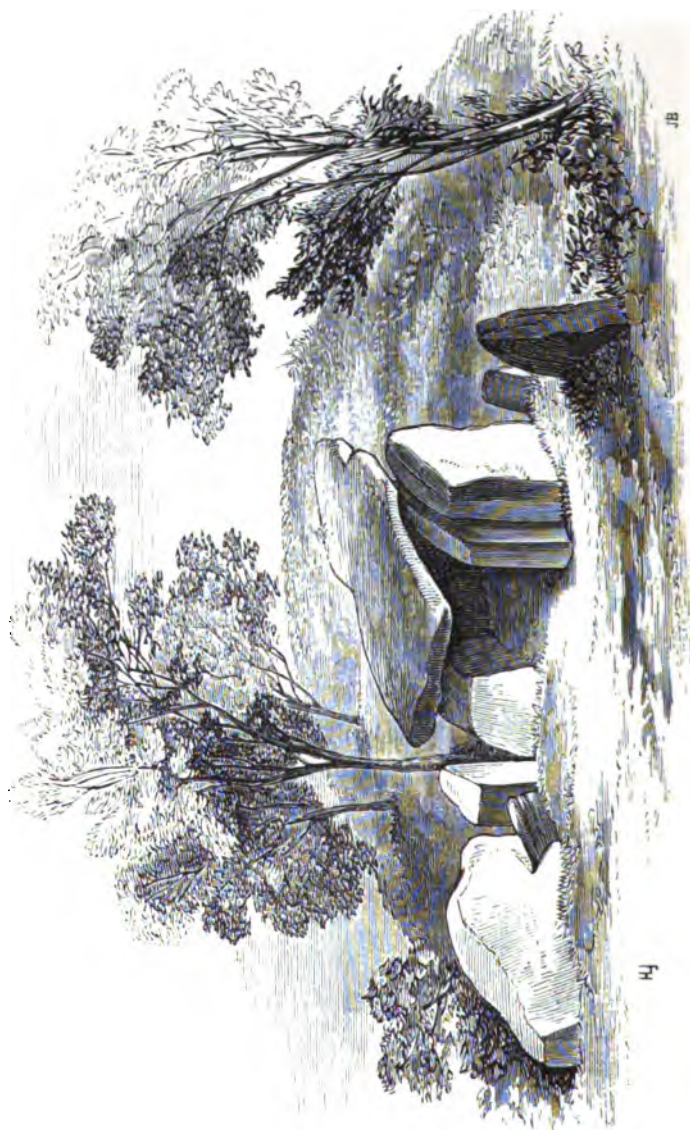
Maenhir, Llandyfrydog.

5 feet high, and 2 feet thick each way. It goes by the name of "Lleidr Tyfydog" or "Carreg y Lleidr"; and the tradition connected with it is that a man who had stolen the church Bible, and was carrying it away on his shoulder, was here changed into this stone.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS, JUNR.

Menaifron. April, 1867.





MAEN ILLTYD, BRECON.

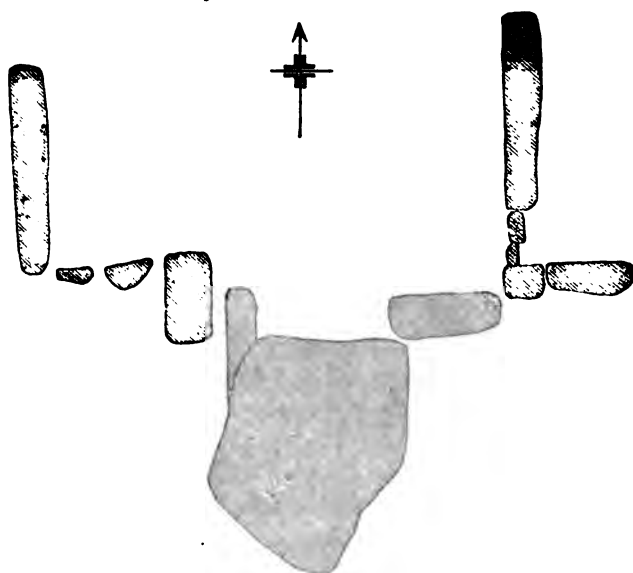
## TY ILLTYD, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

To the eastward of the town of Brecon, and along the northern bank of the Usk, stretches a line of low hills, which is continued till it reaches the Bwlch on the way to Crickhowel. This range of broken ground is one of singular beauty even in that lovely district. It is well wooded, much varied in outline, fertile in its products, and commanding some of the finest prospects in South Wales. The whole line of mountains from the Beacons of Brecon to the Blorenges, above Abergavenny, are hence discernible, at a sufficient distance to render all their features fully apparent. The Usk winds through the rich vale beneath; and the aspect of the whole, scarcely to be rivalled for beauty in Wales, is strikingly similar to that of the mountains of Auvergne, with their green plateaux and their wooded slopes, in the centre of France. On the north the ground descends towards the Lake of Llangorse, or Llyn Safadda,—a fine expanse of water with sites of romantic beauty all round its shores, and so on by the rich country of Talgarth to the Valley of the Wye. To the north-east rises the long chain of the Black Mountains, the boundary between Siluria and England, and one of the grandest features of this magnificent border country.

Throughout this elevated district objects of interest may be found by the antiquary;—curious churches, tumuli, wells, etc., are to be met with. By the side of the turnpike road to Brecon ran the Roman road from Abergavenny to the Gaer; and a portion of it, or at least of some very old road, may be observed in a deep ditch or trench, partly flooded, and all filled with brushwood, close by the side of the road near Peterston. The Victorinus stone and an uninscribed maenhir still stand by the side of this road. The churches of Llanhamlach, Cathedine, Llangorse, Llanddew, etc., are of consider-

able interest from their peculiarities ; and at Llangasty, by the side of Llyn Safadda, there is an exquisite, small church, lately restored, with a planted churchyard, all of wonderful beauty, due to the liberality of Mr. Raikes of Treberfedd.

Descriptions of most of the antiquarian riches of this district will, it is to be hoped, appear in the pages of our Journal ; but the fact is, that Brecknockshire abounds in antiquarian wealth, and is deserving of particular attention by all our members.



Plan of Ty Illtyd.

About four miles from Brecon, and on one of the highest parts of the line of hilly country just mentioned, is a low tumulus, which, from certain indications, seems to cover a collection of sepulchral chambers, and is worthy of careful examination. It is mentioned by Jones in his *Brecknockshire* ; and we are indebted, for the following extract, to the kind diligence of the Treasurer of our Association :

“ Within the parish of Llanhamlach, and adjoining Llansantfread, is a farm called Mānnest (correctly Cwm Anest Nest), or

Agnes' dingle; and in the will of Watkin Walbeoffe, in 1587, it is so written, and devised to Thomas John Walbeoffe. From the name it should seem that this was the dowry of Nest or Agnes, the wife of Bernard Newmarch, comprehending that tract which was theretofore the portion of the mother of Brochwel Ysgythroc. The cwm, or dingle, is at the junction of the two parishes. From thence to the farmhouse of Mannest the ground rises, and about half a mile westward becomes a considerable hill. At the summit of this eminence is what has been frequently denominated the house or hermitage of Illtid or Iltutus, Ty Illtid. It is composed, according to the late edition of *Camden*, of four flattish stones; three of them pitched in the ground, and the fourth laid on them as a covering; about 8 feet long, and 4 feet wide and high. On the two sides is a variety of crosses, which are ranged in a row like those in Gibson's edition. The cell, says the learned editor, Mr. Gough, is of the Druidical age; but whether the figures are of a later date is uncertain. It corresponds with Kitt's Cottyhouse in Kent, and the cells in Rollrich, Abury, etc. Within a few paces of it was a circle of stones called Maen Illtid, some of which were remaining in Llwyd's time. Probably on the introduction of Christianity this *Pagan temple* was applied to Christian uses.

"How is it possible, after all that has been said about this house or hermitage, to convince the reader that it is more like a hen-coop or a small pig-stie, than a temple or the habitation of man? I have only to entreat that he who seeks conviction, and who can afford time, will take the trouble of looking at it; though I will not answer for it that even this experiment will be decisive, for I am not now to learn that the powers of vision are infinitely stronger and more perfect in some persons than in others. With an eagerness for the discovery of antiquities, which is not excelled by many, such sometimes has been my defect of sight, that when my friends have pointed out the ground-plan of an encampment, a fortress, a castle, or the track of a Roman road, as clearly and evidently discernible and familiar to them as the countenance of a thief to a Bow-street officer, I have not been able to see anything but a ditch, a heap of stone, or the mark of a ploughshare. I will, however, describe the Ty Illtid as it appears to me; and if any of my readers shall hereafter visit it, they will probably assert that I, too, see some things not visible to vulgar eyes.

"This *venerable relique of antiquity*, so renowned in topography, is nothing more than a very small cromlech. It consists of two stones pitched edgeways in the ground, about a yard or yard and a half asunder. A third is also placed in the

ground, but does not support the top stone or cover (which, like every cromlech, is in a slanting position) at the height of one yard from the ground at the opening. The crosses and other figures of caprice are irregularly placed<sup>1</sup> on the inside of one of the side-stones, and may have been made with a tenpenny or a twopenny nail. As to its having been the dwelling-place of Illtid, it must be treated as an idle fable; for, with all his love of austerity, he would hardly have resided in a hole where it was impossible he could stand upright, and where he could not even lie down with ease. But although this Pagan temple may not have been an habitation for *man*, I am not inclined to deny that it was not near, and even within a few yards of, one, where there are great heaps of stones, and the appearance either of a ditch or entrenchment, among which *grows an old yew-tree*.

"Looking to the right and to the left from this eminence, and calling to my mind '*the days that have been*,' I think I perceive objects which are no longer visible but to the mind's eye. To me, then, viewing it in such a light, this mount appears to be admirably calculated for a beacon in the early times of the Britons, and as the site of an *arx speculatoria* in the time of the Romans, especially as the Roman road ran only a few yards below. A fire or a signal made here might have been seen at the Gaer on Trallong Hill, and from thence communicated to the borders of Carmarthenshire; or it might have been rendered visible at once to a station on the Black Mountain, on the confines of the counties; while below it is in a line with the mountain at Langynidr, where it might have been conveyed to an eminence near Crickhowel; and so through the whole county, which was not otherwise feasible in consequence of the interposition of the Bwlch hill. Assuming, therefore, that this may have been a watch-tower, and the station of a Roman sentinel, I think it very probable that this small building may have been afterwards converted into the hermitage of the holy Illtid;<sup>2</sup> and, from the circumstance of a yew tree growing there, that it may have since been a Christian oratory, of which the ruins and heaps of stones now composed. All this, however,

<sup>1</sup> "And not in a *row*, as represented in Gibson's *Camden*."

<sup>2</sup> "Of this truly good man and primitive Christian, I shall say more when I come to treat of the chapel dedicated to him. At present I know not whether it be worth notice, that Gir. Camb., talking of his residence there, says he had an animal, half a horse and half a stag, who brought his provisions from market. His fame, however, is neither supported or injured by these or any other fables or tales which mistaken zeal has related of him."

I give as conjecture ; but, as a conjecture, to be in part confirmed or exploded by only clearing the ground of the rubbish.”<sup>1</sup>

In order to complete our knowledge of St. Illtyd, Mr. Joseph has kindly furnished us with a quotation from that most useful book, Williams’s *Eminent Welshmen*,—

“ Illtyd (Varchawg), or Iltutus the knight, was the son of Bicanys by a sister of Emyr Llydaw, and was distinguished for his military exploits in the early part of his life. He accompanied Garmon from Armorica, the country of his birth, and attended the court of Arthur ; but he is said to have been persuaded by Cattwg Ddoeth to renounce the world, and devote himself to religion. He was placed by Garmon at the head of the College of Côr Tewdws, at Caerworgorn in Gwent, which had been originally established by the Emperor Tewdws, or Theodosius, but had now been destroyed by the pagan Irish, who carried away to Ireland Padrig, who taught there.

“ Upon the restoration it was called Côr Illtyd, and now Llanilltyd Vawr, or Lantwit Major ; and the date of his appointment is A.D. 520. This seminary was so celebrated that students flocked into it from all parts of Christendom, among whom were the sons of the British nobles and foreign princes, besides numerous others, amounting at one time to more than two thousand pupils. For the accommodation of this large number there were no less than four hundred lodging-houses, and seven large halls or colleges. There appears to have been no appointed age at which members were admitted into this establishment ; for, besides the youths who were instructed here, old men often passed the close of their lives in them, devoting their time to religious exercises. The course of instruction adopted by St. Illtyd embraced not only such sacred and profane literature as was required for clerical education, but also included husbandry and other useful arts. For many generations this continued to be the university of Britain, and to be frequented by the most illustrious persons of all countries until its revenues were transferred to the Abbey of Tewkesbury by Robert Fitzhamon at the end of the eleventh century ; upon which the universities of England acquired the ascendancy, and that of Illtyd sank into comparative obscurity.

<sup>1</sup> “ At a little distance from this supposed hermitage is the saint’s well, called ‘ Ffynon Illtid,’ from whence runs a small stream dividing the parishes of Llanhamlach and Llansaintfread.”

"Besides that of Llanilltyd Vawr, or Llantwit, St. Illtyd founded many other churches in Wales, as that of Penbre in Caermarthenshire, Ilston and Newcastle in Glamorgan, and also Llantrisant in the same county, in conjunction with St. Tyvodwg and St. Gwynno. Ecton records Illtyd as the patron saint of Llanhary and Llantryddid in Glamorgan, as well as of Llanhileth in Monmouthshire, and Lantwood or Lantwyd in Pembrokeshire. The following chapels are also dedicated to him,—Llanilltyd Vaerdre, under Llantrisant; and Llantwit near Neath; Capel Illtyd in Devynog, Breconshire; and Llanelltyd, near Dolgellau, in Merionethshire. The memory of Illtyd was also honoured among the Welsh on account of his having introduced among them an improved method of ploughing. Before his time they used to cultivate their lands with the mattock and *aradr-arsang*, or over-treading plough, implements which the compiler of a triad on husbandry observes were still used by the Irish (*Myv. Arch.*, ii, 67). For this reason he is joined to Hu and Coll, to form a triad of those who conferred blessings on the Cymry. According to Cressy he was commemorated Feb. 7; but the year in which he died is uncertain. Tradition affirms that he was buried near the chapel which bears his name in Breconshire, where there is a place called 'Bed Gwyl Illtyd,' or the grave of St. Illtyd's eve, from its having been the custom to watch there during the night previous to the saint's day.

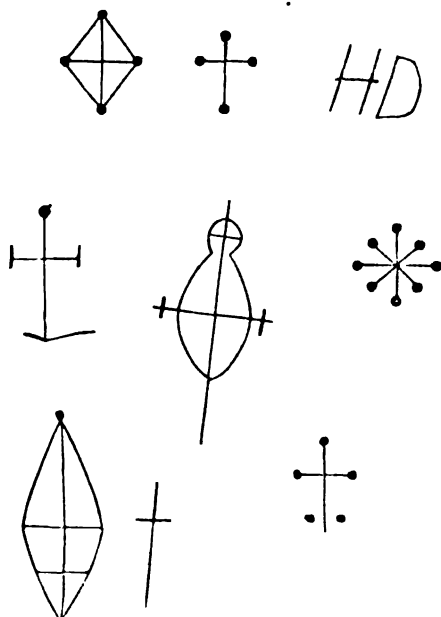
"In the churchyard of Llantwit Major a large stone exists with three several inscriptions, one of them purporting that it was the cross of Illtutus and Samson; another, that Samson raised the cross for his soul; and the third, that one Samuel was the carver.

"There is a life of St. Illtyd, abbot, preserved among the Cottonian MSS., Vespasian, A. xiv. See Rees' *Welsh Saints*, Jones' *Breconshire*; *Myv. Arch.*, ii, 67, 75; *Liber Landavensis*; Donovan's *Excursions in South Wales*; Williams' *Monmouthshire*."

Leaving the account by the historian of Brecknockshire to stand as given above, we refer our readers to the short notice of Ty Illtyd by Professor Westwood, *Arch. Camb.*, Series II, vol. iii, p. 272; and now proceed to note down our own observations made during a visit when the means of excavating, and therefore of properly exploring, this monument were out of our reach, and even out of our thoughts. We expected to find a soli-

tary cromlech, whereas we discovered what we suspect to be a chambered sepulchral mound.

A low oval mound, not more than 10 or 12 feet in height, extends north and south; its length in that direction being about 50 feet, while its breadth is about 25 feet. At the northern end the ground has been removed, and the entrance of a chamber laid bare. We give a ground-plan and representation of what is accessible, and appears to view; from which it will be perceived that certain slabs and stones form, as it were, three sides of a rectangular enclosure; and that in the south side of this opens a small rectangular chamber, with slabs for its walls, and a flat stone for its covering or cap. The outer enclosure, which, when complete, was probably a chamber, is 11 feet 4 inches wide from east to west, by 9 feet from north to south. The inner chamber is about



Marks on Right Hand Slab, Ty Illtyd.

6 feet long by 5 feet wide, and about 3 feet high, though it seems partially filled with rubbish. It is this inner

chamber which bears the local name of Ty Illtyd. The stones are all of the rude, schistose rock of the locality; of a dull, purple colour,—we are not aware of their exact geological name,—and are of no great thickness. The slabs, forming three sides of the inner chamber, have certain rude marks cut in them; and we append engravings reduced from rubbings. Those on the right hand slab consist chiefly of crosses, with the letters H D at the upper end. Those on the left hand slab are chiefly letters, viz. H and D joined together; and then H, R, E, with a cross between H and R, which looks almost like a rude E. We conceive these marks to be



Marks on Left Hand Slab, Ty Illtyd.

only the work of shepherd boys (for commonly sheep congregate on this mound), or of others taking shelter within the chamber; and not to possess any truly archaeological character, though the time of their incision cannot now be ascertained. We did not observe any other markings or incisions of any kind on the slabs. The end of the chamber is closed by a large transverse slab like the others.

From the circumstance that this chamber lies so near the northern end of the mound, we conceive it probable that the remainder of the mound may cover a series of similar monuments. It is quite undisturbed, covered with soft turf, and might easily be explored; but it would be very undesirable that the ground should be broken, and perhaps the monument injured, by ignorant persons. Any exploration should be made only by those who are competent to appreciate the results, and precaution should be adopted for preserving whatever might be laid open from all unnecessary or wanton injury.

An enclosing wall would probably be sufficient. Jones speaks of a circle of stones as being partly visible in Lhwyd's time; but nothing of this kind now remains, though the decayed yew-tree still leans over and shades part of the mound. The occupier of the farm of Man-nest, on which the mound stands, is very courteous to strangers visiting it, and ready to afford them all the facilities in his power.

We have not observed any similar monument existing elsewhere in the county of Brecon; and it is well worthy of a visit from any one who finds himself in the interesting old town of Brecon, and may be desirous of becoming acquainted with some of the best scenery in that charming neighbourhood.

H. L. J.

#### NOTES ON A TOMB AT RHUDDLAN PRIORY.

THE Editor has to apologize for publishing the following paper anonymously. The fact is, that owing to a dispersion of papers during the Editor's illness, the author's correspondence has been mislaid. The deficiency will, however, be made good as soon as practicable.

The engraving of the tombstone or coffin-lid will be found in *Arch. Camb.*, 1st Series, vol. iii, p. 46. It was made from a rubbing taken by the Editor himself; but such was the state of neglect in which the monument was then allowed to remain, that the mistake was made of considering the stone to be broken and imperfect. A restoration of the missing portion of the inscription, and a curious account of the history of the personage commemorated, will be found in the following paper.

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iii, 1848, p. 46), describing the archbishop's slab, are these words, "and has been so placed that the bottom portion is broken off, and the inscription remains imperfect. This is the more to be regretted because it is precisely that portion which contained the name of the person commemorated."

In 1854 and 1855 I made several journeys to endea-

your to get a perfect copy of the slabs at the Priory, and am pleased to say that the archbishop's is nearly perfect, contains the name, and is quite legible. I forward a copy of the slab, which reads,

PVR : LALME : FRERE : WILLAM... : ... : FRENEY :  
 ERCHEVESKE : DE : RAGES :

His ecclesiastical vestments appear to be the mitre, crozier, maniple, chasuble, dalmatic, and alb, with its apparel in front, but not upon the sleeves. If the lines in front are to be taken for the stole, then its ends are not shewn. He is also apparently gloved, but the ring is absent.

I am indebted for the first clue to him to the Very Rev. the Dean of York, who kindly pointed out notices of him in Stubbs; and to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chepstow for the important extract from the papal archives. From this it is evident that he was at first a Dominican friar. Of his birthplace I can find no trace; but from the scattered notices of various persons of that name residing in the vicinity of Hereford, it is probable that he was a native of that county; and if so, Peter de Aquablanca, the bishop, who was a favourite of the king, may have been his patron.

In the first scene, in which we find him an important actor, we behold him standing in the council chamber, and making oath that he would use all possible diligence in endeavouring to get the king's vow of the cross commuted by the Pope. This was in consequence of the negotiations then being carried on with the King of Castile for a marriage between his sister and Prince Edward. 18 Sept. 1254 (the 38 Hen. III), a letter was tested by the king at Bordeaux, and sent to the Pope, requesting the commutation of the king's vow, that the expedition into the Holy Land might be transferred to the parts of Africa.<sup>1</sup> Here we find the following words: "For procuring which business we have despatched to the presence of your Holiness Master William Freney,

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, p. 308; London ed., 1825.

who, on our part, can inform you on the said peace and other circumstances; and on the premisses and other things you may, by the same, signify to us the pleasure of your will."

In the answer to this petition, signed at Naples the first year of the pontificate of Alexander, 15 March, 1255, we read,<sup>1</sup>

"Our dear son, Master William de Freney, our chaplain, whom, despatched to us with your letters, we have affectionately received, has urged on us, on your part, with attentive, discreet, and faithful supplication (wholly omitting nothing of those things which can render your petition efficacious), that the vow which you acknowledge to have lately made in aid of the Holy Land, we may cause, of our apostolic providence, to be commuted (as great utility may thereby follow) against the Saracens of Africa."

In the instructions upon the affairs to be treated of with the King of Spain, sent to John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley (40 Henry III, 1255), we find that he was unsuccessful on this mission:<sup>2</sup> "We sent Master William de Frenney, clerk, and our especial messenger, together with the Bishop of Morocco, to our Lord the Pope; nevertheless, he could not obtain it of him, although it was striven after sufficiently diligently, as the abovesaid bishop knows."

On the 1st August, 1263, Urban IV, then pope, wrote a letter<sup>3</sup> dated from the old city (Orvieto), the kalends of August, in the first year of his pontificate, to the Patriarch of Antioch, that he should provide William de Freney, an Englishman, of the order of friars preachers (Dominicans), who had been consecrated bishop, with some episcopal title in Arabia Media, or Armenia. (Taken from the secret archives at the Vatican, in the Registers of Urban IV.)

Of his acts after he was made an archbishop, Stubbs, in his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* (p. 44), gives the following:—4 April, 1266, Roger Skewing consecrated

<sup>1</sup> Rymer, p. 315.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 331.

<sup>3</sup> Bullarium Ordinis F. F. Prædicatorum, 8 vols. fol., 1729-40, tom. vii, p. 513.

bishop of Norwich, at St. Paul's, by Geoff. Rages. 1275, he consecrated the Prior's Chapel at Bury.<sup>1</sup> In 1278, says Wharton, he assisted in the consecration of the great church of the Holy Trinity, Norwich. 1280, taking part in the translation of St. Hugh. 6 Oct. 1280, Thomas Beck consecrated bishop of St. David's, at Lincoln, by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury: present, the bishops of Llandaff, Bangor, Worcester, St. Asaph, Rath, Norwich, Lincoln, and Geoff. Rages. In 1286, as commissary of the bishop of Norwich, he consecrated the cemetery of the Carmelites.

In Rishanger's *Chronicle of the Barons' Wars*, 1266,<sup>2</sup> it is said,—

“The king called together his army at Oxford, within fifteen days of Easter, to obtain the hereditaries, and to besiege the Castle of Kenilworth, where, according to the edict of the king, some met who owed military service. Some refused to come, etc., etc., saying they were cited so often in the year, contrary to the statutes of the kingdom and the laws, etc., etc. When those present were come together, entering into counsel, they *appointed messengers* to carry messages to the Castle, who both on the part of the legate and of the lord the king should advise and move the keepers of it to the resignation of the Castle. Therefore W. archbishop of Edessa, an Englishman tarrying in England, circumspect and commendable for eloquence, *being sent*, came to the appointed place, yet not daring to enter the Castle, although tranquil liberty ought to be granted to the messengers and mediators of peace and concord. Having heard of the severity of the castellans, he went down to the priory of canons of the same town; but when his coming was discovered, the keepers in the Castle looked freely to gifts, and he was put on his guard beforehand, in such manner, by the minister carrying the gifts, who had known him before, that the archbishop with his own mouth declared to the father and reverend mother, ‘We are not a little suspected in the Castle; beware, in no wise to their confusion or detriment to promulgate that, which, if you, perhaps, do from the office laid on us by the legate (which is far from us), know that we undergo a capital sentence.’ For they believed that he had come to fulminate a sentence of excommunication against them.”

<sup>1</sup> Appendix, p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Cotton MSS., Claudius D 6; also Halliwell, Camden Soc., p. 54.

In the chronicles of the convent of Bernewell, complaining of the oppressions after the barons' war, we read:<sup>1</sup>

"Before peace could be made again, many evils were done in the land by fires, depredations, slaughter of men, imprisonments, and redemptions of captives; and by various wars, particularly at Lewes, Chesterfield, and Evesham, where the Earl of Leicester was slain, concerning which it would be long to tell all. But it must be known that when Simon de Montfort was slain, the king with all his army besieged the Castle of Kenilworth, and *obtained it in form of peace*.....and thus at last peace was proclaimed throughout all England, and there was great exultation made in all the ends of the land, those only excepted who hated peace. Still, although the forces of armed men affrighted not the people, many straits oppressed ecclesiastical and religious persons, both by the procurations paid to the legate, and by the tenths conceded to the lord king and also to the sovereign pontiff for many years; then by the twentieths, thirtieths, and fifteenths, of Master Raymund, Marten Ardicois, Master Gifrede,<sup>2</sup> archbishop of (Ragensis), Rages, and in aid of the Holy Land; and in so much were the religious fleeced, that it was wearisome for them to live, seeing the church of God to be made a handmaid, which is wont to be free," etc.

I shall now endeavour to identify the place of his title, and shew that by Edessa and Rages are meant the same city. This has been a work of very great labour: consulting all the English geographies I could find, not one bears upon the point; as a last resource I turned to the French works. In the pope's letter, the patriarch of Antioch is required to find him some title in Arabia Media or Armenia.

"Pliny places Edessa in Arabia; but by Arabia he here understands a part of Mesopotamia inhabited by Arabians."<sup>3</sup>

"Mesopotamia, sometimes called 'Syria inter fluvios'; by the Greeks known as Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. It is divided by the river Chaboras into the Northern and Southern. The former exceedingly fertile, and called in Scripture, Padam

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MSS. 3601, fol. 45-46; and Halliwell, Camden Society, p. 149.

<sup>2</sup> "Gifrede," probably an error of some transcriber for G. Frene.

<sup>3</sup> Scheller's Latin Dictionary, by Riddle; folio.

Aram, or the fertile Aram ; the southern, and barren part, is often improperly called Arabia."<sup>1</sup>

"The metropolitan see of Rages, called Rages Medovem, was Edessa."<sup>2</sup>

The following extract<sup>3</sup> is both luminous and conclusive on the point, shewing that, in the middle ages, Edessa and Rages were considered as the same city :

"Edessa, city of Mesopotamia, according to Ptolemy. It was on the left of the Euphrates, and was formerly called Antioch. Evagrius writes that it was afterwards called Justinopolis, in memory of Justin I, who had rebuilt the walls and increased its circumference. Pliny observes that it was surnamed Callirhoe, in consequence of the fountain which flowed there. It is named Rhoas or Rhoa by divers others. Masius seems to be of their opinion when he says that the Arabs call it Rohai, or, with the article, Orrhai. Peter Gilles and Bordrand call it Orfa. Ortelius doubts whether it is the same city of Edessa that Pliny calls Bambyx, for, says he, William of Tyre pretends that this is the same as Rages mentioned in the Book of Tobit. The interpreters of Ptolemy have no doubt of it, and mark this city Edessa, Bambyca, Erech, and Rages, as divers names of the same place. It is famous in ecclesiastical history above all, on account of Abgarus, king of Edessa. It was an episcopal city. Ibas, metropolitan of Edessa, is mentioned by Theodoret. Euloge subscribed to the first Council of Constantinople. Nonus signed the synodal letter of the province of Osrhoene, addressed to the Emperor Leon ; and Amazonius is mentioned in the fifth general council."

The next point to determine is, why he took his title from a city that should have been Mahomedan ; or, if Christian, of the Eastern Church ; and why it was merely titular. To elucidate this we turn to the history of the Crusades :

"About Oct. 1098 the Crusaders reach Antioch, and take it by stratagem, rebuild and restore the churches, and reinstate the Greek patriarch."<sup>4</sup>

1099-1145.—"The empire of the Crusaders, small at first,

<sup>1</sup> Arrowsmith, *Ant. Geog.*, p. 545.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop Brown.

<sup>3</sup> Le Grand Dict. Géographique, par Bruzen la Martinière, geographer to His Majesty Philip V of Spain ; 1726, p. 209.

<sup>4</sup> William of Tyre, first crusade.

eventually embraced all the country of Palestine, forming a territory of about sixty leagues in length and thirty in breadth, besides the principalities of Antioch, Edessa," etc.

These countries at this time belonging to the Crusaders, would necessarily be under the papal authority.

"In the reign of Baldwin III the Latin kingdom began to decay. Edessa, situated on the frontier of the country, had ever been considered its safeguard. Its defence had been for some time feebly sustained, and the prince of Antioch is suspected of having compromised its security. Being suddenly entered by Zenghi, the Turkish emir of Aleppo, its capital (Edessa) was besieged and taken by storm before the forces of Jerusalem could come to its aid."

This accounts for his being a bishop "in partibus infidelium," or merely a titular archbishop.

c. 1204, Philip Augustus.—Antioch was the most considerable state which the Christians had preserved in Syria. Of the kingdom of Jerusalem only Acre was left.

Before closing this paper, I would cursorily mention, and this not in a spirit of captiousness,—for, considering the difficulties they encountered, we have much to thank their authors for,—that many of our old works upon these subjects are not to be depended upon. I trust the mention of these errors here will not be deemed out of place, as many of them are relating to a man whom Freney consecrated.

Le Neve's *Fasti* (p. 209) says that Roger de Skerwing was consecrated by Ottobonus, papal legate, and cites Godwin and Wharton for authority; whereas Godwin<sup>1</sup> expressly says (p. 423), confirmed by Card. of St. Adrian; and p. 487, "confirmavit Othobonus card. leg. pont.," etc. This is proved to be correct by Add. MSS. 5444, where he is said to have been consecrated by Freney in the absence of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had left England, in the presence of the legate, who had confirmed his election.

In errors of transcription we meet with the following: Wharton "Sagiensis" for "Ragensis"; in the original,

<sup>1</sup> Cat. Bishops, ed. 1615; De Præsulibus, Lond., 1616.

"Ragn"; and "Reginaldus" for "Rogerus." "John de Oxenedes Skermugge" for "Skerwingge." Add. MSS. 5444, "Ric. de Kerri" for "Rog. de Skerwing." Stubb's *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum* throughout gives "Geoff." Rages; but marked, perhaps, as doubtful.

The preceding pages fully bear out the graphic and laudatory description of this order of monks given in a popular history of England during the reign of Hen. III :

"It was not long before the Franciscans and Dominicans became the most distinguished of the clergy in all the learning of the age, and numbered in their ranks the most eminent names in every department of such scholarship and philosophy as were then in vogue. With all these real merits, it was impossible that, with the support of authority, the concurrence of favouring circumstances, and wise management in the direction of their proceedings, they should have failed to be at once taken up and borne along by a gale of popular enthusiasm."

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#### NOTES.

Harl. MSS. 3720, p. 22. Register of Anthony Beke, bishop of Norwich. 7 line, "archiep's Ragens's."

A.D. 1286, "fuit com'issari' ep'i Norwycis Will'm Rage'sis archiep's et dedicavit ar'ea fr'es tince." (Harl. MSS. 1819, p. 199, line 13; Bale's *Carmelitana Collect.*)

1266, "Ric' de Kerri (Skerwing) prior ecclesiæ Norwycen', in ep'm dictæ ecclesiæ electus, absente Cantuar' ar'ep'o a D'no Legato confirmatur: et in Octobris (?) Paschæ, in presentia dicti legati in ecclesia S'c'i Pauli London a Regensi ar'epo consecratur." (Add. MSS. 5444; *Annales Angliæ*, 1195-1316.)

1265, "eodem anno obiit mag'r Simo' de Watthone ep'is Norwicen' et electus est .... London .... loci prior in eunde' episc' ab arch'o Ragensi p'sente legato," etc. (Julius D. V. Plut. 18 A.; Chron. St. Martin, Dover; Nativity, J. C. to 1286, p. 47.)

"Electionem Rogeri Skerwing prioris Norwicensis CONFIRMAVIT Othobonus card. leg. pont. et Rex illum temporalibus (ut loquimur) restituit. Martii 17 Xti vero 1265." (Godwin.)

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[We beg leave to remind our learned correspondent that a fine edition of Lamartinière's *Dict. Geog.* is to be found, along with other works of reference,—such as Ducange's *Glossary*, Bayle's *Biogr. Dict.*, etc.,—in the much neglected capitular library of Bangor Cathedral. Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

## DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Continued from p. 204.)

AT the commencement of the present century Tenby retained many examples of domestic buildings, a few of which the late Mr. Norris has bequeathed to us in his *Etchings of Tenby*. Since his time these have been swept away; so that, with the exception of some fragments scattered here and there, little has been left of old Tenby except the church and town walls; which last, it is to be feared, will follow the examples of the buildings they were intended to protect. There is, however, remaining one house, the exterior of which is tolerably perfect; and although it is not of any considerable antiquity, yet as being the last entire remnant of Tenby, of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, deserves notice. It looks down a narrow street running nearly parallel with, and below the High Street. The street down which the house looks is now occupied by small, mean cottages; but at the back of some of them are remains of older buildings of much more importance; so that at the time this house was erected, the site was considered eligible for a building of importance, which is certainly not the case at present. The interior of the house has been so completely gutted that the original arrangements are not easily ascertainable, except that a large hall ran through the depth of the building, having at its extremity, but not in the centre, a large fireplace surmounted by a huge chimney. This chimney-stack has since been pierced through in order to make a passage to the back premises; but the opening has not been represented in the cut. (See cut No. 2.) It is, however, not impossible that the ground-floor was partitioned off by a screen into two compartments, one of which would, in that case, serve for the kitchen, as containing the great fireplace and oven; otherwise we must suppose

the whole of the lower floor to have served as a general hall and kitchen at the same time. On reference to cut No. 3, which gives the side of the house looking towards the bay, a chimney will be seen, with its somewhat graceful round shaft, of a type between the heavy, short, round shaft and the longer ones seen in Pembroke. Owing to some internal alterations, it is not certain whether this chimney served the ground floor as well as the upper; but probably it is intended for the upper floor only. Over this upper story was a third, provided with a separate chimney, the stack of which is supported on corbels. (See cut No. 1.) The front, facing the street, retains only one of the original windows, namely the uppermost. The floor underneath was lit by two windows of three lights each, somewhat later than that in the story above; one of the windows being at the back of the house, the other on the side opposite the bay. That side towards the High Street is masked by the adjoining house, and there are no internal signs of openings on that side. The original staircases of communication between the floors have been replaced by later and inferior ones; nor is it certain that the present ones occupy the place of the original ones. The main timbers of the roof are existing, but partly concealed by modern partitions of lath and plaster. Whether the two upper stories were subdivided into different apartments is not clear; but there appear to have been originally only three fireplaces for the ground and two upper floors. There is no vaulting of the usual kind in the main apartments, the breadth of which would have been inconvenient for such a treatment; which would also have been unnecessary within the walls of a strongly fortified town like that of Tenby. The little projecting part, however (shewn in cut 2), is divided into three stories by stone roofs and floors. The ground floor compartment has no external light, and was probably used as a cellar or storeroom, being conveniently placed near the great fireplace. The two upper small chambers, each lit with a single rude light,—if that in



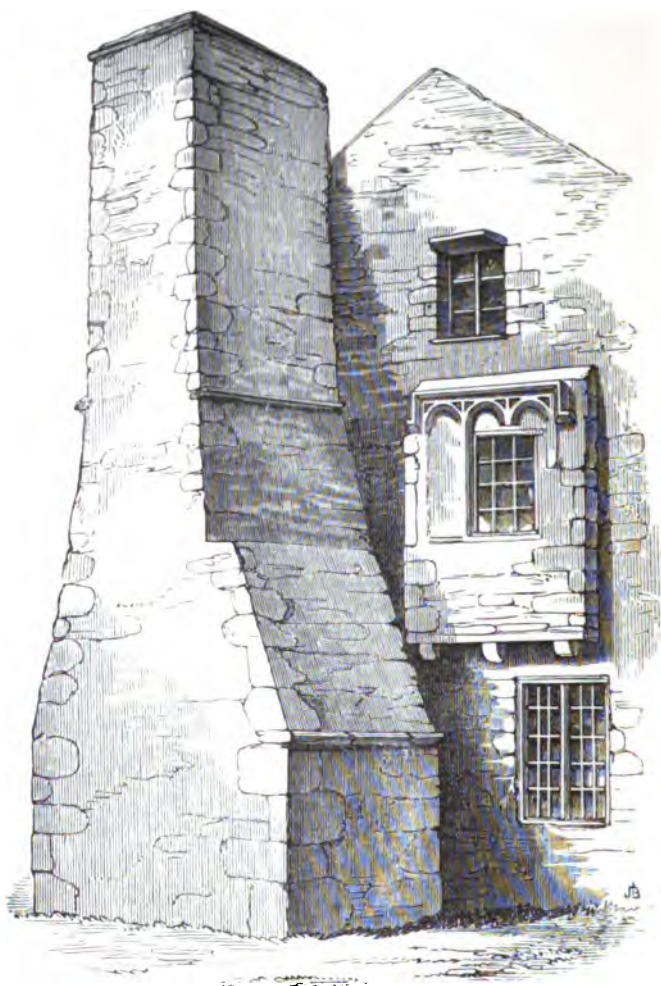
FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE, TENBY.

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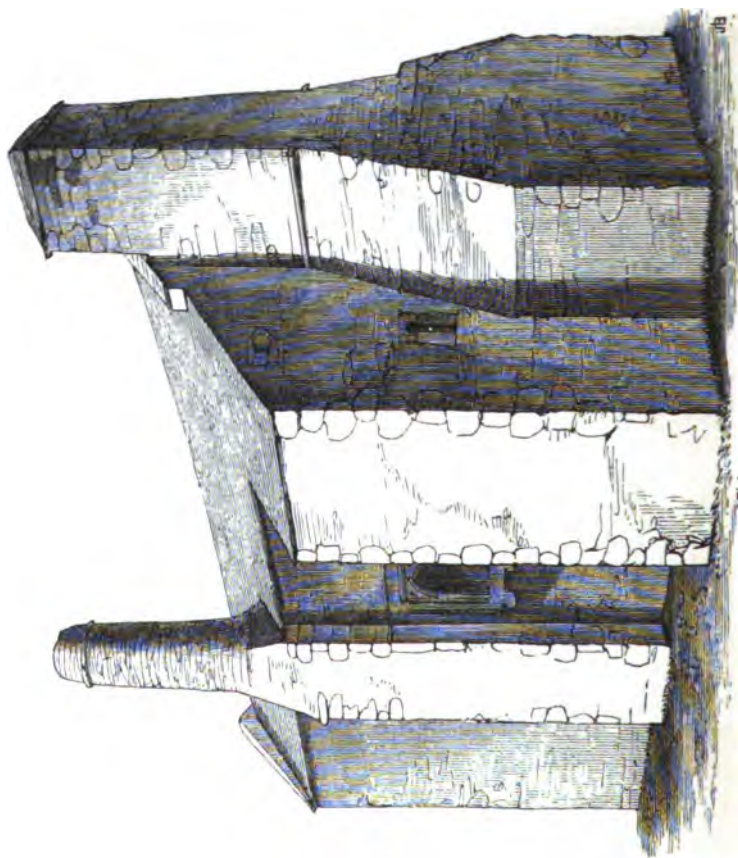
12





BACK VIEW OF HOUSE, TENBY.





EAST VIEW OF HOUSE, TENBY.

the top chamber can be called a window,—communicated with the upper apartments, as a dressing-room does in these days with a bedroom. They may have served as small sleeping apartments; but they could not have made convenient ones, according to our present idea of a bedroom.

Whatever external offices once existed, they have left no traces; but the adjoining house on the side towards the bay, and which is inconveniently close to its neighbour, and is also old, may have been a part of them. The original front entrance may have been where the present doorway now stands; but there must have been some other arrangement, as there is no way to the rear of the house except through the opening in the large chimney, which could not have been pierced for that purpose until its proper use had been discontinued. There are, however, signs of later alterations in the passage near the present doorway, and in front of the house, as if the communication with the back premises had been in that direction.

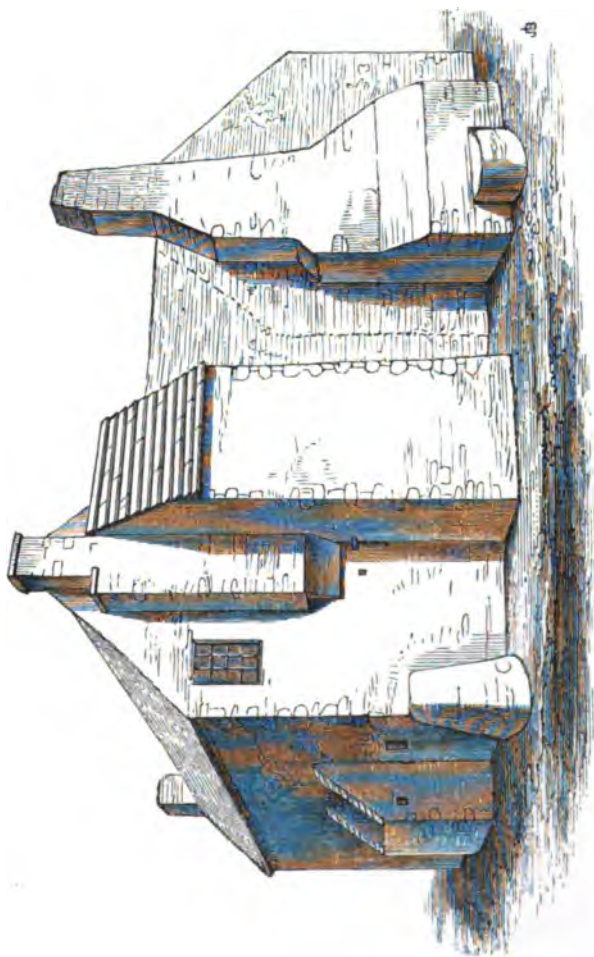
The proprietor of the house is said to be anxious to preserve the present remains, although he allows it to be occupied by numerous tenants located in the various apartments into which the interior has been, in later times, divided. If the amount of the rent is of small importance, it would be more desirable to clear away all the modern partitions, tenants and all, and, putting the building into substantial repair, thus preserve it as a relic of ancient Tenby.

Cut No. 1 gives the front view of the house; No. 2, back view; No. 3, view of side facing the bay.

Lydstep is the name of a small cluster of houses on the road from Tenby to Manorbeer, and lying within that parish. A ruined building on the right hand side of the road must often attract the attention of strangers on their way to Manorbeer Castle. Another house, on the opposite side of the road, and standing a little back, is probably seldom noticed. These two buildings appear to be the only existing remains of early houses, unless

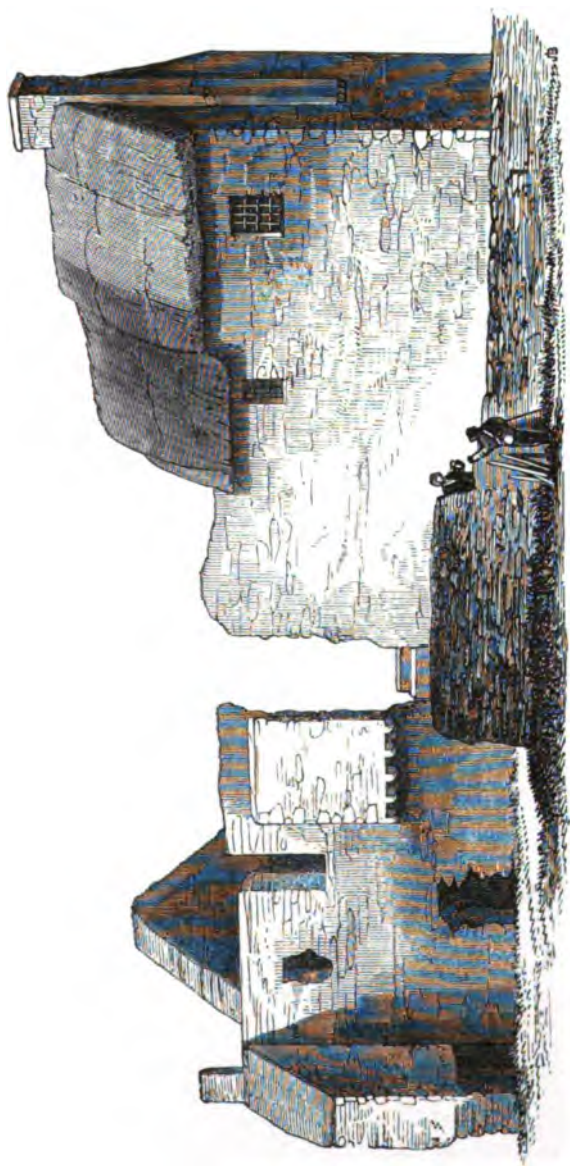
portions of others may be concealed within some of the other buildings around. This state of things is so very different from what Fenton says of the place, that it is clear an unusual amount of destruction must have taken place since his time, or he must have drawn on his imagination, or taken his account from some one who had done so. He speaks of the place being thickly studded with houses, many of which are surrounded by courts entered by an archway, and built on arches. By arches he probably means the usual vaulted substructures of the district, which certainly do exist in the two remaining houses; but there are no traces of the courts and their archways.

The larger of the two houses, namely the one upon the right of the road to Manorbeer, has been sometimes called a hunting-seat of Bishop Gower; but there appears to be no authority for the statement, and it certainly bears no trace of the well-known work of that bishop; nor could it have been thought a fit abode, even as a temporary one, for the builder of the Palaces at St. David's, and Lamphey, and Llawhaden Castle. It is also named "The Palace," not apparently as connected with the bishop, but as occupying, according to some tradition, the site of Lis Castle, or, in other words, *Palace Castle*, where Archol Llawhir, king of Dyfed, is said to have held his court. (See *Tales and Traditions of Tenby*, p. 105.) One story is as probable as the other; but the peasants of the district call it to this day the *Place of Arms*,—a name which may still hand down the memory of times when, in South Pembrokeshire, every man's house was his castle in the strict sense of the term. The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of the existing remains, which consist of a building of considerable length, the lower part of which contained several vaulted rooms, most of which were without windows or fireplaces, and could hardly have been adapted for human habitation. There appear to have been only two chimneys, one of which can be seen from the point whence the drawing was made (cut No. 4),



LYDSTEP.





LYDSTER.



and which could only have been intended for the upper story. At the back of that part, which is now roofed in, but rising direct from the ground, is another chimney, built within the wall,—an unusual thing in houses of such a character in this district. The upper portion of it has been removed, so that at present it is raised slightly above the level of the floor of the upper story. The vaulted substructure with which it is connected must have been intended for habitation. It may have served as a kitchen, except that the communication with the upper apartment must have been very inconvenient, as it would be necessary to go round the end of the building to reach the stairs or the other side. This flight of stairs still partially exists, the upper part of which appears in the cut. The actual stairs may not be the original ones; but here the entrance seems to have been.

The upper story, thus reached by these steps, must have been one of unusual length, especially as compared with its breadth, if it extended over the whole length of the building, from the present bare gable to the opposite chimney. If it was ever divided into two or more apartments by cross walls, only one of them could have been benefited by the fireplace. From the present opening in the gable there appears to have been a large window; but from the absence of any architectural features, and from its ruined condition, it is impossible to conjecture anything of its character. The other side of the building, down to the floor of the upper story, has been destroyed as far as the present cottage. The opposite side (the one given in the engraving) has two original windows left. The windows in the cottage do not appear to have occupied the places of former ones.

In the left hand corner, near the gable, is a very small chamber provided with a chimney. The room below it is strongly vaulted, but has neither window nor grate. If the house virtually consisted of one long hall, this curious little chamber may have been a solar, which, instead of having been cut off from the main hall, as usual, has been thrown out on one side, as shewn in the cut.

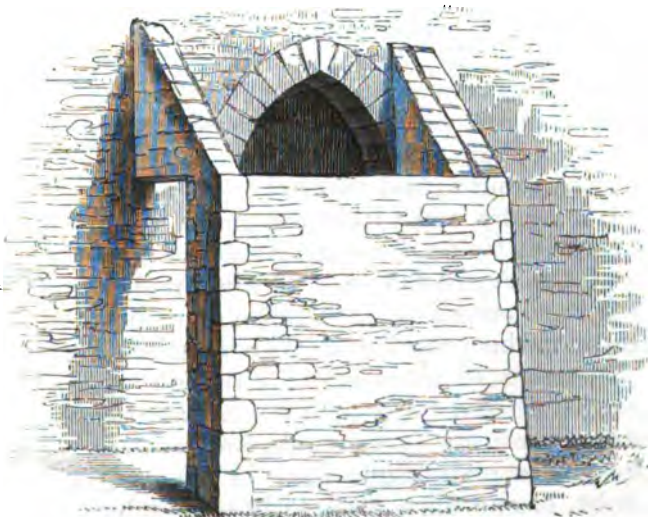
There is no vestige of any outer buildings or surrounding courts; nor has it been ascertained that foundations of them have been discovered. As all architectural details are wanting, the date of this house is uncertain. It is said that the vaulting is of the time of Edward III; but as the same kind of vaulting continued in this district to a much later period, the existence of it in the present case gives us no information. It is clear, however, from the simple domestic arrangements of a house of such importance, that it was either one of, or built after the fashion of, a very considerable antiquity.

On the opposite side of, and a little retired from, the road is the second of the two houses. Cut No. 5 gives a view of the gable. The gable to the right hand is that of a house built parallel to its neighbour, and so close that the narrowest cart could not pass between the two houses. This second house is much later; but why built so inconveniently close, without any apparent reason, is not evident. A very high wall unites the two gables; but the dotted line marked out in the cut, shews the line of demarcation between old and new work. It looks as if the older house had a kind of court enclosing one of its sides, protected by a wall nearly as high as the house itself; and that on the building of the second house, a portion of it had been removed, and subsequently replaced on the building of the new one; although there does not appear to have been reason for doing so, unless as a protection against the wind, which would sweep from the west side down the narrow passage between the houses with great violence, if not stopped by the high wall.

The older house is built on vaulted basements which run lengthwise through the building. One of them, which has been since provided with a small opening in the wall for a window, makes an excellent dairy. A great part of the other is occupied by a public oven, lately erected for the benefit of the population, an entrance to which, from the outside, has been pierced through the projecting building built against the wall of

the house. This projection is somewhat similar to the one in the house at Tenby, but larger; and it was connected internally with the upper story as well as basement. It was not, however, vaulted as in the Tenby instance; but in lieu of vaulting, flat massive slabs of stones served as ceiling and floor. At some later time the central slabs have been removed, and a communication made with the chimney; so that at present the projecting building acts as a vast flue to the oven below, and is thickly covered with soot. The original stone roof of this part remains; but that of the house has been long since replaced by slate. There is only one chimney, the one represented in the cut; and, from its position, it is seen that the upper stories of the house only (as so often was the case in early Pembrokeshire houses) were occupied.

The entrance to the house, formed by a pointed arch which looks like work of the fourteenth century, and is,



Lydstep. No. 6.

at any rate, of the fifteenth, is protected with a little outer work (see cut No. 6), having a small square loop-hole in

the wall, opposite to the doorway leading into this little outer work. The situation of the house is much exposed; and this addition may have been intended as a protection against the wind as well as attack. The former object could, however, have been obtained by a less solid and expensive porch.

The original windows of the house appear to have faced the courtyard, which is supposed to have been surrounded with the high wall. The window near the chimney is evidently a modern insertion, and was rendered necessary when the original upper apartment, extending the whole depth of the house, was afterwards divided into smaller ones.

From the arrangement of the two houses at Lydstep, the Tenby one, and others, it seems to have been usual in this district, in the case of houses of a superior class, to have one large room on the upper story provided with a little closet, which may have possibly been a small bedroom or solar chamber, obtained by throwing out a projecting building. The one in the "Palace" at Lydstep is distinguished by having a chimney, and must have, therefore, been intended for a small apartment. In the two other instances, although this appendage is wanting, it is probable that these little apartments were not mere closets, but actual rooms, however small.

Nearer Tenby, and within the parish, are the ruins of Scotsborough House, for some generations the dwelling-place of the Perrot family. At the present time these are left in a condition which reflects but little credit on the taste of the proprietor. The remains are, in fact, fast hastening to utter ruin; although within a few years ago, when a portion of them was occupied by a peasant, they were in tolerable preservation; nor was there a more picturesque ruin in the neighbourhood of Tenby, or one more frequently sought by visitors to that watering-place. The exterior remains, indeed, may now be visited at a safe distance; but to enter amid the heaps of mouldering beams, fallen stones, and the filth deposited by the tenant's beasts, is an

attempt that few will undertake. In spite, however, of the present condition of the building, much of its original internal arrangements can be made out; and some idea, however imperfect, conveyed of the general style of living adopted by Pembrokeshire gentlemen of the time. The present buildings evidently embrace two distinct houses; or, speaking more correctly, a later house has been added to the original one, which probably came into the possession of the Perrots by marriage with a lady whose Christian name only (Alice) is known from a deed given in the Perrot *Notes*.

That part of the present ruins which runs parallel to the kitchen, and is separated from it by a square yard, is by far the oldest portion of the ruins; and probably constituted the principal part, if not the whole, of the original house. This portion embraces a long hall, built, as usual, on a vaulted substructure; the spring of the vaulting still remaining, although the vault itself has been destroyed. At the end of this basement is a small vaulted chamber with a loophole, covering what has been the original entrance-gate. Above it is another small chamber provided with a similar defence and a window. This last appears to have been a retiring or sleeping-room similar to those previously noticed, except that it occupies the more usual situation of its being at the end, and not on one side, of the principal hall. The hall was warmed with a fireplace near the end of the building. The substructure, as usual, does not appear to have had one. The other end of the hall is now contiguous to what has been a large chamber, well lighted, but which seems to have been a later addition. Beyond this, again, is a portion of the original outer wall which protected the house on that side, and which retains some of those curious triangular openings, so conspicuous a feature in Manorbeer Castle.

On the side of the hall was the open space, or court, in which the principal entry seems to have been, lying between the hall and the kitchen; which last has also a small vaulted chamber with a room above, like the

one attached to the hall, and this was also provided with loopholes commanding the entrance, and facing the loopholes of the opposite chambers. The kitchen is provided with two distinct large fireplaces close to, but at right angles with, each other; so that there were duplicate fireplaces, ovens, etc., as if Pembrokeshire hospitality of that time was on a larger scale even than it is at present.

The kitchen was divided by a party wall from a large chamber, which appears in later times to have been subdivided into two others. At the right hand corner a small room has been built out, which had stone seats round it, and was well lighted, but had no fireplace. Above it was a similar chamber with a fireplace, but without the stone seats. Over the principal chamber and kitchen extended a large hall, with a doorway in the angle leading to the small chamber over the vaulted chamber mentioned as attached to the kitchen. Whether this large upper chamber was subdivided, is not certain. There was, however, only one fireplace in the whole upper story. The inferior offices, as stables, etc., were built against the wall of the kitchen, but are evidently later than the rest of the building. There are remains of smaller offices at one end of the court, between the old hall and the kitchen, close to what must have been the principal, if not the only, passage to the older part of the house from the kitchen. There may have been another doorway on the side on which the stables stood, but the state of the ruins is such that there are no certain indications of one. From the obvious convenience, however, of having one communicating directly with the stables and offices on that side, it is probable that there was an entrance in this part of the building. It has been stated that the large room adjoining the kitchen has been divided into two compartments. The one of these nearest the kitchen would have contained the doorway on the stable side of the house, and seems to have formed a kind of hall or middle room between the chamber and the kitchen. From this also may have

started the wooden or stone stairs leading to the upper floor; but at present there are no traces of any staircase at all, either interior or exterior. The room over the vaulted substructure, and which may be called the "old hall," has also no remains of a staircase, which was probably an exterior one. The view of the house given in the Perrot *Notes* shews the end of the large chamber in the newer part of the building, and the little square projection in which is contained the small chambers mentioned above. The chimney represented is of the usual round Pembrokeshire type; but the others throughout the building do not affect that form.

Such is a general description of the arrangement of Scotsborough House, which, even in its present condition, gives an idea of what was considered an important mansion in its time. By the extensive additions made to the original house, it appears that the older part probably ceased to be used as the principal residence, the size and number of the additions being much larger than the older dwelling. The same idea seems, however, to have been preserved; the more recent house consisting of a large room, and perhaps an anteroom and kitchen, with one or more spacious rooms above. The little chambers at each end of the building seem also to be improved versions of the more humble ones noticed in the Tenby and Lydstep houses.

Not far from this spot was, a few years ago, a house of still greater importance, called "Treflyne," but more properly "Trellwyn," which was strong enough to hold out for some time against the Parliament's forces, and to contain one hundred and fifty men and forty horses. (See Fenton.) A modern farmhouse now occupies its site; and it is to be feared no trustworthy notes of its former condition and arrangements have been preserved. Fenton alludes to the former owners of it as eschewing all connexion with their Flemish or English neighbours, and transmitting the estate by marriage with the good old fashioned stock of the Owens of Pentre Evan, near Newport, in Cemaes.

There were few Welsh families of the time who held a higher position in the country, than this ancient race, now partly represented by the Bowens of Llwyngwair. The mansion, however, of Pentre Evan has long since been demolished; but to judge from the size and importance of all that remains of its offices, namely the stables, it must have been of much greater importance than any of the houses already mentioned. Although it does not come within the limits of South Pembroke-shire, it may be as well to give here a representation of the stables (cut 7), which have been little altered or tampered with. In one end of the building an apartment with a fireplace exists, which appears to be too important for simple grooms of the time, but which may have been devoted to some superior servant, a kind of master of the horse. Even to this day the peasants still speak of the profuse hospitality that is said to have once here been exercised towards all comers. Without questioning the accuracy of the local tradition, the same story is frequently told wherever similar remains exist.

(To be continued.)

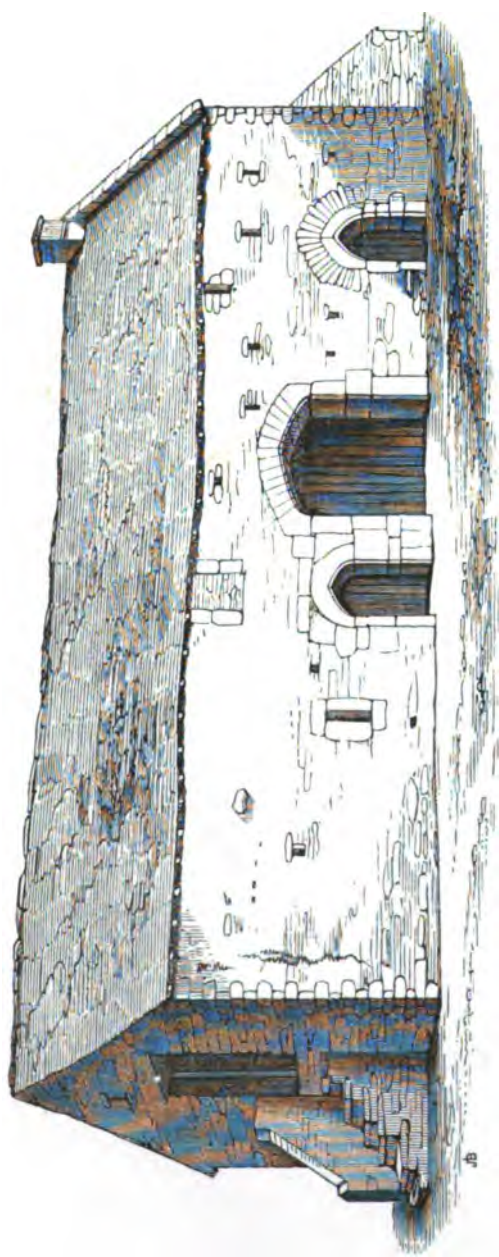
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#### BRAMPTON BRIAN.

THE following letter forms a fitting sequel to the papers which have appeared in the *Arch. Camb.* on this subject. It is addressed to Basil, second Earl of Denbigh, who, in August 1643, was made Major General of Coventry and the parts adjacent by the Parliament; and who, in the following year, gained some advantages over the Royalists in Staffordshire. On the 3rd February, 1644, a few days after the date of the letter, Shrewsbury was surprised by Colonel Mitton, and, after a short resistance, surrendered to the forces of the Parliament.

R. W. B.

“My Lord,—The successes w<sup>ch</sup> God hath given to y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>ps</sup> vigilance & valour, as it hath much reioyed us, so it hath put us upon y<sup>e</sup> duty of thankfulness to God & then to you. The



STABLE, PENTKEVANY.



Lord of Hosts who hath honoured (you) to dispute his cause make y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup> still victorouse in it.

"Now I beseech y<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup> give me leave to represent to you a part of my distresse in y<sup>e</sup> captivity of my poore children & frends taken at my House, Brompton Castle in Herefordshire, most of y<sup>em</sup> as I understonde be in Shrewsbury in prison, and as it is very sutable to y<sup>r</sup> nobleness, so lett it my Lord be one effect of it to bestow y<sup>r</sup> liberty (on) y<sup>em</sup> by exchange & procure passes for y<sup>er</sup> cominge to London.

"The persons are Lieut. Collo. Wright, Capt. Hackluit, Lieut. Legg & y<sup>e</sup> rest of y<sup>e</sup> souldiers taken at my house for whom I intercede and y<sup>e</sup> Favoure is conferred on my Lord.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>p</sup>s humble servant,

"RO. HARLEY.

"Westminster, 29 Jany. 1644.

"For y<sup>e</sup> Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Denbigh."

[Denbigh MSS. 2, 190.]

## THE FAMILY OF NERBER OF CASTLETON IN GLAMORGAN.

THIS name, confined, it is believed, to one family, may be connected with Narberth in Pembrokeshire, anciently called Nerber. Thus a king's writ to Rese ap Griffith in 1346 mentions "terra et dominium de Nerber"; and "Nerberd," co. Pembroke, occurs in an inquisition of the 2nd of Ed. II. (*N. Fœd.*, iii, Pt. I, p. 67; *I. p. M.*, i, 101.) The Welsh pedigrees also record the marriage of Andrew, son of Roger Nerbert, *temp.* Henry II, with Elizabeth, daughter of Giles de Carew of co. Pembroke.

In 1166 William de Nerber held four knights' fees of William Earl of Gloucester. Later evidence makes it very probable that these fees were in and about St. Tathan's in Glamorgan, a probability enhanced by the close connexion of the earl with that county. There is, however, no positive evidence of the connexion of the Nerbers with Glamorgan before the time of Richard de Clare. (*Liber Niger Scacc.*, i, 162.)

The Nerbers had lands in Devon, as was not uncommon with Glamorgan feudatories. 8 Richard I (1197),

William Nerbert was *petens*, and William de Poniard of Lidiard *tenens*, in a fine relating to a fee in Akinton: "Et pro hoc fine, etc., W. de Poniard.....concessit..... Willielmo Nerbert et heredibus suis de se et heredibus suis viij ferling terre, scilicet ij ferling in ...weton et ij ferling in Gielgnolle, et ij ferling in Hameletorre, et ij ferling in Stapeldon et in La Ferse et molendinum cum via in Akinton cum hamello quod est inter Bethum molendinum et vetus canellum.....Et preterea...W. de Poniard...dedit predicto Willielmo de Nerbert x marcas argenti pro homagio et relevio suo quod ipse fecit Willielmo de Nerbert."

Also in the 11th of John (1210), in the same county, Philip de Nerbert is *tenens* against William Painei *petens*, concerning a knight's fee in Bery...; so that they had at that time possessions in Devon. (*Fines*, 8 R. I, p. 40, and 11 John, p. 68.)

The presence of a Nerber in Glamorgan is shewn by the witness of Thomas de Nerber, in 1249, to a fine by the sons of Morgan ap Cadwalathan; and in the same year by the appearance of Thomas and Henry de Nerber on the court held in the assize between the abbot of Neath and Lleisan ap Morgan. (Harl. Chart., 75, C. 42.) About this time "Willielmus de Nerber" debet x marcas pro festinando recto de feodo unius militis de feodo Willielmi filii Johannis"; and a year later, "sed de his [marcis] debent v marce requiri de Godfrido de Dinres [A.]," against whom he pleaded. It has been suggested that William Fitz John was William, son of John de Harptree. Were the Nerberts Harptree tenants in Somerset?

An Extent in the Record Office shews Philip de Nerber, about 1262, as upon a jury at Cardiff. He held a quarter of a knight's fee in Llancarvan. This Philip and Maurice, his brother, witnessed, in 1257, a charter by Ph. de Cornele, a manor near to Margam. In 1289 a Philip de Nerber, possibly the same, witnessed an agreement between Gilbert de Clare and the abbot of Neath. (Francis's *Neath*, p. 34.)

At the inquisition upon Gilbert de Clare, 24 Ed. I (1295-6), No. 107, Richard de Nerber was a juror, and was probably the same who, by the inquisition on the death of Countess Joanna, in 1307, held a messuage and four carucates of land at St. Tathan's, valued at 26*s.* 8*d.* per ann., and a tenement in Penllyne valued at 3*s.* 4*d.*: the latter, no doubt, as custos of John le Norreys, a minor. (*Escaet.*, 35 Ed. I, p. 47.)

Philip de Nerber succeeded, and had had four knights' fees in St. Tathan's at the inquisition on the last Earl Gilbert in 1315; when, however, Philip was dead, and the fees divided. Castleton, a part of those fees, remained in the name. Richard de Nerber was upon this same inquest.

The *Spencer Survey* of 1320 names Richard lord of half a fee in Llancovian manor; and Richard, probably the same, lord of half a fee in St. Tathan's: the latter being certainly Castleton. This Richard witnessed, 15 May, 10 Ed. II (1317), a charter by Sir William de Berkerolles concerning messuages in St. Tathan's, Joelstone, and Lanfey.

In 1322 another Philip Nerber was a *serviens*, performing military service due from John de la Mare (Writs, i, p. 1216); and in 1327 Philip de Nerber was on a jury to inquire into the rights of Gilbert Turberville (*Escaet.*, 1 Ed. III, 2nd No. 97); and in 1333 he sat on a jury to decide upon a claim by the abbot of Margam. Philip also witnessed a charter, 28 July, 1335, by David, rector of Coyty, confirming to Roger, son of Sir W. de Berkerolles, and to Katherine, his wife, the manor of Merthyr-mawr.

John de Nerber, at the inquisition upon Hugh le Despenser in 1349, held half a fee in Llancovian and half a fee in St. Tathan's, each valued at 60*s.* per ann. John died 1 May in this same year (1349), seized of the manor of Castleton and advowson of St. Tathan's, held by knight's service at £4 : 3 : 9 per ann., leaving his son and heir, William, then aged two years and eight days. On the 22nd June, 1350, his wardship was sold to Guy de

Brien for £100 per ann. (*Escaet.*, 24 Ed. III, 1st, No. 6; and *Abb. Orig. Rot.*, ii, 210B.) In 1350 William Nerbert was on the inquisition upon Thomas Joil (Joel of Joelston or Gileston); and upon that of Christian Fleming in 1360 (*Escaet.*, 24 Ed. II, 1st, No. 5; and 34 Ed. I, A. No. 11). This was 1349-50.

William Neverber, or Nerber, of Castleton, married Ann, daughter of William de Wintonia (Wilkins), and had Jenkin Nerber, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Raglan, and had Thomas and Ann.

Thomas Nerber, *temp.* Henry V, married Gladys, daughter of Rees ap Jenkin of Glyn Nedd, and had Thomas and a daughter, who married John Hir.

Thomas Nerber, living 7 Henry VI, married Gladys, daughter and heir of William Thomas. They had John and Catherine, who married David Powell. In this same year, 1 April, 1429, Thomas witnessed a donation by Sir Edward Stradlyng to Cardinal Beaufort and others, of the manor of Lanfey in Glamorgan.

A Fonmon deed records Robert Nerber, who had a grant of Llancovian manor from Thomas Lyddyn and William ap Llewelyn; no doubt trustees, to whom he had previously conveyed it. The settlement was on Robert for life, with remainder to Lewis Mathewe, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, and their heirs and assigns. Date, 1452, 30-1 Henry VI.

John Nerber, of Castleton, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Roger Vaughan of co. Brecknock, and had Agnes Nerber, heiress of Castleton, who married, 1st, Thomas John of Brigan; and 2nd, Morgan Thomas. Agnes died childless and a widow, 20 Sept. 1558. Her inquisition, subjoined, shews that she held no lands *in capite* or direct from the crown. Castleton was held of the lord of Glamorgan.

The Manor House of Castleton stands upon the brow of a steep hill which rises about a hundred feet above two flat marshy valleys which here unite. The main or southern valley is traversed by a substantial bank intended to pen back the waters into a pool for the

working of a mill, the ruins of which remain at the northern end of the bank. The northern valley is a mere combe. The two uniting, join the Tawe about a quarter of a mile lower down, close to East Orchard Castle. The house has the aspect of a very substantial farmhouse of the reign of Elizabeth or James, having on each front the ordinary three-light Tudor window of the district; each light with a round head, and the whole under a flat dripstone with square returns. On entering the building it will be seen that the greater part of it is of the sixteenth century; the old doors and thick walls, and some other details, remaining untouched. The hall, of Tudor date, is a low, long room having oak beams in the ceiling with panel-work of embossed plaster, the pattern being a fleur-de-lys. It lies north and south, and at its north end are the old doorways which led into the kitchen and offices. The east end and wall of the house are evidently the remains of a far older building than the rest, probably of the original castle of the first Norman lord. The wall is exceedingly thick, and contains a small chamber in its substance. In this wall is the carved lintel of an old fireplace, rudely executed, but apparently of early Perpendicular work. Among the ornaments is "a hart lodged," a tiger or lion couchant, a fleur-de-lys, and some curious frets or knots, all in stone. The greater age of this eastern wall is confirmed by an examination from the outside. The building has evidently formed the south and part of the east side of a quadrangular court of considerable size, the gatehouse into which is built up in a barn on the north front. There are there two arches,—one a high drop-arch of about 12 feet opening, with a plain chamfer; and on the east side of this a smaller portal, of 6 feet opening, for foot passengers. These evidently are the remains of a late Edwardian gatehouse.

It would then appear that here stood originally a late Norman or Early English castle; that it was added to, or altered, in late Edwardian times, and a spacious court-

yard enclosed ; and that, finally, the defensive parts were removed in the Tudor period, and the remainder converted into a farmhouse.

G. T. C.

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*Inquisition after the Death of Agnes Nerber.*

GLADMORGAN.—INQUISITIO INDENTATA capta apud Kaerdiffé xix die Octobris, anno regni Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Regine, et fidei defensoris, etc., primo ; Coram Johanne ap Gryffeythe, armigero, Escaetore dictæ Dominiæ Reginæ in comitatu predicto, virtute Brevis dictæ Dominiæ Reginæ “de diem clausit extremam,” post mortem AGNETIS NERBER, viduæ, nuper de BRIGIS in comitatu predicto, eidem Escaetori directæ et huic Inquisitioni consuetudine, per sacramentum Willielmi Seant John, generoso ; Willielmi Gebone, generoso ; Richard Harrys, generoso ; Llodovico Llewelyn, generoso ; Hewgoni ap Rys ap Philip, generoso ; Philip ap Hoell ap Richard, generoso ; Mericke Goch ; Hoell ap Janken ap Grono..... ; [W]atkyn [filio] Willielmi ; Roberto Walter ; Joh’ne Wylkoke ; Joh’ne Wyllim ; Thomas Wyllim ; Roberto Llewelyn ap Jevan ; Ludovico Wyllim ap Llewelyn ap Gwylim ; Jarvyn ap Jevan ; Llewys ap Richarde ; et Jevan ap Myrke, Ranellis predictis : Qui dicunt quod predicta Agnes nullas terras seu tenementa habuit seu tenuit in dominico, reversione, aut servicio, de prefata Domina Regina, nec de aliquo alio infra comitatum predictum, tempore mortis suæ ; Et predicta Agnes obiit vicesimo die Septembris, anno Philippi et Mariæ, Dei gratiæ Regis et Reginæ Angliæ, Spaniarum, Franciæ, utriusque Siciliæ, Jerusalem, et Hiberniæ, ac fidei defensorum, Archiducis Austriæ, Ducis Mediolani, Burgundiæ, et Brabantiæ, Comitis Hapsburgii, Flandriæ, et Tyrolis, quinto et sexto. Et ulterius, predicti juratores dicunt, quod predicta Agnes obiit sine heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis. IN CUIUS REI TESTIMONIUM uni parti istius Inquisitionis, penes prefato Escaetore, predicti, sigilla sua apposuerunt ; alteræ vero parti ejusdem inquisitionis, penes prefatos Juratores, predictus Escaetor sigillum suum apposuit, die et anno supra scripto. (Rolls Office, 1 Eliz., p. 3, n. 81.)

## Correspondence.

## CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—Mr. Williams Mason, in his communication in your last number, invites further criticism on the issues raised by his previous letter and my reply. I willingly accept his challenge, as it is only by fair discussion that truth can be elicited. I will not attempt to follow him in his long *excursus* through the mazes of Cymric or Celtic etymology, whichever title he may consider most appropriate. I will confine myself to the questions already raised.

I have already stated that on the first point at issue, whether *Llyn-hequestel* is the monkish Latinized form of *Llan Egwest*, I quite agree with him that it is not. In support of his theory that *v* would have been the Latin equivalent for Cym. *gw*, which I by no means dispute, he brought forward, to verify his case, certain Sanskrit words which I found a difficulty in recognizing. It appears now that *vasa* was a typographical error for *vast*. I regret that Mr. Mason is so hardly used by the typographers. In his last letter, "Diefenbach," on two pages, is spelt "Dieffenbach." On the next page, "Zeus" figures so frequently that, apprehensive of the thunders of Olympus, I mentally exclaimed

"Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus"!

On further examination I found that "Zeus" did not represent the old Greek deity, but really was intended for Doctor Kaspar Zeuss, the peaceable and painstaking German Professor.

Mr. Mason says "Diefenbach, vol. i, p. 142, makes *gwystl* cognate to the Sanscrit *vast* (*vasa* is merely a clerical error)." If he will consult Diefenbach again, he will find that he does no such thing. Here is the passage, *literatim et verbatim*, contractions and all. Diefenbach gives no opinion of his own; but under the heading of the Gothic verb *vidan*, and its derivative *vadi*, "a pledge," he collects a number of words of similar meaning in other languages; amongst these *gwystl*. He then continues, "Pictet 19 vergleicht sskr *vis'ti* gages, solde. Unverw. scheint gdh *fost*, to hire, nach Pictet 59=sskr *vast*, emprunter, louer." Turn we now to Pictet. At p. 19, Sans. *vis'ti* is made equivalent to Cym. *gwystyl*; but no mention is made of *vast*. At p. 59, Gael. *fost* is made equivalent to *vast*, *emprunter*, louer; but no mention is made of *gwystyl*. It is clear, therefore, that neither Diefenbach nor Pictet claim any connexion between *gwystyl* and *vast*. But is there such a word in Sanskrit as *vast*, with the sense of lending? It is not to be found in the dictionaries of Bopp, Williams, or Wilson. In Benfey's new dictionary, published last year, the word

is given with only one meaning, "to torment," and a note that the word has no authenticity.

The derivation of Llanegwest from *gwystyl*, "a pledge," may possibly be correct; but unless there were some relevancy, some fact in its history, to account for it, it seems rather a far-fetched etymology. Would it not be simpler and more natural to take *gwest* in its ordinary meaning, as a station, habitation, place of entertainment?

The next Sanskrit word we have to deal with is *vasantah* (not *vi-santah*), "spring"; from which Mr. Mason derives *gwan*, the first syllable of *gwanwyn*. I treated this somewhat jocularly, which I am sorry for, as it seems to have given umbrage to Mr. Mason. I said that *man* might as well be derived from *misanthrope*. Of course this was not meant seriously, but as a *reductio ad absurdum*. Let us see. Assuming that the two words have some meaning in common, in order to cut down *vasantah* into *gwan*, we have to strike out the *s* and the *t*, cut off the last syllable, and change the initial: in fact, we have only two letters left in common, *a, n*. Surely the Irishman's gun, which had a new stock, lock, and barrel, possessed about as much identity as the word thus manipulated. Treat *misanthrope* in the same way; strike out the *s* and *n*, and cut off the last syllable, as before, and instead of changing the initial strike out the *i*, and, hey presto! the thing is done. We have three letters identified, *m, a, n*, instead of two.

But is there really anything in common between *vasantah* and *gwan*? The Sanskrit word means the clothing or decorating of the earth; *gwan* means a passage through, a course, a division. Mr. Mason thinks that because *méms* can be derived from *semetipsissimus*, that any fanciful derivation may pass muster. There are many true derivations quite as strange, such as *regam* from *rajitasmi*; the identity of French *larme* with Eng. *tear*; the Lancashire *mitchgodeeto* from "much good may it do thee." But in all these cases there is proof. The connexion can be traced step by step until conviction is forced on the inquirer. Where there is neither similarity in meaning, nor a correspondence in literal equivalent, etymology becomes mere guess-work.

I cannot understand why all this extent of research should be expended on a word, the derivation of which does not seem far to seek. Mr. Mason says, "I shall take *gwanwyn*, the Welsh for 'spring,' as an instance of words in common use, of which the derivation cannot be discovered, at least from the modern Welsh." *Gwanwyn* seems to be a compound of two words, *gwan* and *gwyn*, having elided the *g* in the adjective for euphony's sake, and simply means the beautiful or pleasant division or course of the year.

I will now add a few words on a subject of considerable interest philologically, the relation of the initial Sanskrit *v*, the Latin *v*, the Teutonic *w*, the Gaelic *f*, and the Cambrian or (if Mr. Mason prefers it) the Cymric *gw*.

Mr. Mason quotes Pictet as to the Sanskrit initial *v* being represented in Cymric by *gw*. This is quite true; but it is not all the truth. These initials, *v, f, w*, and *gw*, all represent the original Aryan

labial aspirate, the digamma in Greek; *e.g.*, Sans. *vis*, to enter; Gr. *Foikos*, a dwelling; Lat. *vic-us*; A. S. *wic*; Cym. *gwig*. The Gaelic, which has a much closer affinity than Cymric with the Sanskrit, replaces the Sanskrit initial *v* by *f*. In Pictet's work, immediately following the passage quoted by Mr. Mason, a list is given of Sanskrit words commencing with *v*, with a parallel column of the corresponding words in Gaelic beginning with *f*; and another list with the equivalents in Cymric having the initial *gw*. Now it is a remarkable fact that the whole of these latter have corresponding words in the Teutonic dialects with the initial *w*; and further, where the Sanskrit is represented both in Gaelic and Cymric, there is always a corresponding word in Teutonic with the initial *w*; *e.g.*, Sans. *vara*, man; Gael., *fear*; Cym., *gwr*; A. S., *wer*. I will give a few further instances, Sanskrit and Gaelic only. Sans., *vach*, to speak; Gael., *faigh-im*; Sans., *vadh*, to slay; Gael., *faeth-aim*; Sans., *val*, to cover; Gael., *fal-aim*; Sans., *vidh*, to grow (as a tree); Gael., *fridh*, a forest; Sans., *vrish*, to rain; Gael., *fras*, a shower.

Sanskrit, Gaelic, Greek, and Teutonic:—Sansk., *vaksh*, to grow; Gr., *Faŭſw*; Gael., *fas-aim*; Goth., *waks*; Eng., *wax*.

Sanskrit, Teutonic, and Cymric:—Sansk., *van*, to love, esteem; O. G., *win-ni*, lovely; Cym., *gwyn*, pleasant. Sans., *vas*, to clothe; Latin, *ves-tio*; Goth., *was-ti*; Cym., *gwisg*, a garment. Sans., *vah*, to carry; *vdhanam*, a cart; Lat., *veh-o*; Gael., *feon*; Cym., *gwain*; A. S., *wægen wain*. Sans., *vid*, to know; Gael., *feth*; Cym., *gwydd*, knowledge; A. S., *wit*. Sans., *vahant-a*; Lat., *vent-us*; A. S., *wind*; Cym., *gwynt*. Sans., *vānks*, to desire, want; Ger., *wan*; Eng., *want*; Cym., *gwanc*. Sans., *ve*, to weave; Lat., *vie-o*; Gael., *fuagh-aim*; Cym., *gwe*, a web; Eng., *weave*.

The instances I have given above are mere specimens of what might be shewn of the intimate connexion of the Teutonic initial *w* with the Cymric *gw*, both representing the original Aryan digamma or labial aspirate. This and other similar connexions of Teutonic and Cymric are thus accounted for by Adelung (*Mithridates*, vol. ii, p. 143):

“Ich werde sogleich beweisen dass ein grossen Theil der heutigen Wallisischen und Nieder Bretagnischen Sprachen als ächter Abkömmlinge der Belgischen oder Kimbuschen, aus Deutschen und besonders aus Nieder-Deutschen Wörtern besteht; daher an dieser ihrer Abkunft nicht zu zweifeln ist. Aber um dieser Vermischung des Gallischen und Germanischen willen, kann man sie weder zu Galliern oder Kelton, noch zu den reinen Deutschen rechnen, sondern man muss sie als einer Mischung beyder ansehen. Gatterer's Einfall diese *Kimbern* um des Schwachen Gleichantes willen von Herodots Thrasischen *Kimmeriern* abzuleiten, war eines Geschichtsforschers und Geschichtsgelehrten ganz unwürdig.

“Nicht lange vor Cäsar ging ein Theil dieser Belgen nach Britannien, vertrieb die alten Einwohner, die Keltischen Britten, so viel ihrer sich ihnen nicht unterwerfen wollten, nach Schottland, und Irland, und bemächtigte sich vorzüglich der Küsten.”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I will now proceed to shew that a great part of the Welsh and Bas Breton languages of the present day exhibit a derivation of Belgic and

I am not quite prepared to go to the extent of Adelung in the foregoing extract; but there can be no question that the Cymric partakes of the Teutonic element to a much greater degree than the Gaelic; and in no class of words is this more manifest than in those with the initial labial aspirate.

The initial *v* in Sanskrit is represented by *f* in Gaelic. Now in many words where there is no Teutonic equivalent, the initial *f* is retained in Cymric, *e.g.*,

GÆL.	CYM.	
<i>Fuinid</i>	<i>Ffin</i>	End
<i>Fos</i>	<i>Ffós</i>	A ditch
<i>Feneul</i>	<i>Ffenigl</i>	Fennel
<i>Forc</i>	<i>Fforch</i>	Fork

I do not say that in all cases where the Cymric *gw* commences a word, it indicates a Teutonic derivation; but I do maintain that where the same radical exists in both Gaelic and Cymric, having the initial *f* in the former, and *gw* in the latter, in a very large number of instances Teutonic influence will be found to have operated.

Mr. Mason protests energetically against the use of the term Celtic as a general term employed to embrace the Cymric and Gaelic races, restricting the term Celtic to the Gael. It is rather curious that, holding such views, both his letters should be headed "Celtic (or Keltic) Etymology." One is reminded of the waterman looking one way, and rowing the other. This view is also remarkable when we find Mr. Mason recommending the study of Gaelic as an aid to Cymric students, and devoting a page, very judiciously, to the affinities of Gaelic and Welsh. Unless the two branches were derived from a common stem, such affinity could not exist. This is now becoming better understood; and by the aid of the key which the study of Sanskrit supplies, the real articulations of the two branches, which lie below the surface, are found to point unmistakably to a common origin. For philological purposes it is very convenient to have a generic nomenclature for groups of languages which form separate families, distinct from each other, but with much in common amongst themselves. So we have the Classical, the Slavonian, the Teutonic, the Scandinavian families, all deriving from the great Aryan stock; and the Gaelic and Cymric races have sufficient in common between themselves, and sufficient diversity from their neighbours, to form a distinct family. The particular name by which it shall be called is a matter of minor importance. Hitherto every writer, so far as I know,

Kymric from German, and especially from Low German words. Of this connexion there can be no doubt. On account of this admixture of Gallic and German they can neither be counted Gauls or Kelts, nor yet pure Germans, but must be looked upon as a mixture of both. The fancy of Gatterer to trace back these Kymry to the Thracian Kimmerii of Herodotus, on account of the slight similarity of sound, is quite unworthy of an historical inquirer or a proficient in history. Not long before the time of Cæsar a part of these Belgæ invaded Britain, drove out the old inhabitants, the Celtic Britons (as many of them as would not submit), into Scotland and Ireland, and possessed themselves especially of the coast.

has agreed to call it *Celtic*. Adelung, Max Müller, Garnett, Davies, Prichard, Zeuss, Bopp, with many writers in your own pages and elsewhere, have adopted this generic term, and to abandon it now would introduce infinite confusion. Mr. Mason is fond of quoting Zeuss. Let me refer him to a passage or two from his pages, bearing on this question. After quoting Tacitus, "Sermo Gallorum et Britannorum haud multum diversus" (Agric. 11), he says:

"Die sprache der Hochländer die sich jetzt selbst *Gael*, ihre Sprache *Gaelic* nennen, gehört mit den brittischen Mundarten zu einem stamme; ihre Wurzeln sind wie in diesen, *Keltisch*." (*Die Deutschen und die N.*, etc., p. 196.)<sup>1</sup> Again,—"Aus<sup>2</sup> dem Weststamme wurden nur grosse Namen *Galli*, *Galátau*, *Celte*, *Belgæ*, *Britanni* gehört, aber keine allgemeine Benennung; wie aus dem grossen stamme Westasiens nur die Einzelnamen Cappadoces, Syri, Phœnices, Babylonii, Hebræi, Arabes. Die Gelehrten haben für diesen, so gut es gieng, einen Namen geschaffen und ihn den Semitischen genannt. Für unseren Stamm ist es schon hergebracht, ihn den *Keltischen* zu nennen. Der Name bleibe. 'A potiori fiat denominatio.' Der Zweig der Kelten war der zahlreichste, und hat die wichtigste Rolle in der Geschichte gespielt; mögen nach ihm auch seine nördlichen stammgenossen Keltisch heissen." (P. 66.)

I trust this will satisfy Mr. Mason that the generic name of *Celtic* is not so devoid of reason as he is disposed to think.

One word more, and I have done. I objected to the derivation of *kirk* or *church* from "the old pagan circle," and referred to Max Müller's letter on the question as conclusive. Mr. Mason replies that Max Müller must be wrong, because, in the word *aradr*, he has left out the *r*. Like Tony Lumpkin, I cannot perceive "the concatenation accordingly." What does Mr. Mason mean by the "old pagan circle"? What is the root, and in what language are we to seek it? Certainly not in Cymric or Gaelic, where the word *church* is unknown; nor in the classical tongues, where we shall equally search in vain. It must, then, be in the Teutonic. Now where are the "old pagan circles" in Germany? and what is their indigenous name? and where are we to look for a specimen turned into a Christian church? I fear we may pause—a long time—for a reply. Now in German, *kreis* is the indigenous word for circle; but I am not aware of its being applied specially to a pagan circle. The other word, *zirk*, is of Latin deriva-

<sup>1</sup> "The language of the Highlanders, who still call themselves Gael, and their speech Gaelic, belongs, with the British dialects, to the same stock. Its roots, like these, are Celtic."

<sup>2</sup> From the western stock there sprang the great names of the Gauls, Galatians, Celts, Belgæ, Britons, but no general denomination; just as, out of the great West Asian stock, the special names, Cappadocians, Syrians, Phœnicians, Babylonians, Hebrews, Arabs. For these the learned have created a name, as seemed desirable, and called them Semitic. For our stock, it has been already established to call it the *Celtic*. The name abides. The branch of the Celts was the most numerous, and played the most important part in history. The northern allied races may, therefore, also be included under the term Celtic.

tion. In fact, the only argument for the derivation is a simple *petitio principii*,—taking the thing for granted.

Now let us see what can be said on the other side. We have it as a historical fact, that the name of *κυριακόν* was given by the Emperor Constantine to the churches built by him. (See Bingham, *Orig. Eccl.*, lib. 8.) Athanasius, in his *Life of St. Anthony*, gives the same name to the house of God. Walafrid, who wrote not long after the conversion of the Franks to Christianity, gives the word *kirch* as derived from the Greek *κυριακή*. Wachter and Ihre, who stand at the head of painstaking etymologists, come to the same conclusion after very careful research. When I can find equal authority on the other side I shall be glad to reconsider the subject.

I have confined myself, in the above remarks, to the particular questions raised between Mr. Mason and myself. The multiplicity of subjects treated of in his last would require a book rather than a letter to treat them satisfactorily. He asks me, fairly enough, to come out into "the open," rather than fight under cover. I have no objection to this, though I am not aware that my name will add any weight to the propositions I have set forth. It is only right to state that my former remarks were penned hastily, without any view whatever to publication, at the request of a friend who, without consulting me, gave them the form of a letter, and sent it to you.

I am, Sir,  
Sandyknowe, Wavertree,  
near Liverpool.

J. A. PICTON, F.S.A.,  
*Member of the Philological  
Society of London.*

*PS.*—As an aid to the study of Celtic etymology, I have pleasure in calling attention to the recently published *Lexicon Cornu-Britannicum* by the Rev. Robert Williams. Though, *primâ facie*, a dictionary of the old Cornish dialect, it is so enriched with illustrations from the cognate tongues and other languages, as to form a very valuable repository for the philological student.

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## DINAS DINORWIG ROCKING-STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In the summer of 1863 I happened to be in the neighbourhood of Dinas Dinorwig, and, falling into conversation with one of the inhabitants, I was informed of a rocking-stone which stood a few score yards to the south-west of the camp. This stone I afterwards visited, and found it to be a large boulder balanced upon a level rock, differing in no respect from the numerous blocks with which Carnarvonshire is studded, except in its massiveness and rocking quality. After several unsuccessful trials, with the assistance of a friend I succeeded in slightly moving the stone; but I was told that the children about could easily set it in motion. The truth of this information I could not test. Being lately in the same neighbourhood, I went out of my way to see the stone; but it had disappeared. Upon inquiry I ascer-

tained that it had been blasted, and used in building cottages which stand within a stone's throw of the site of the logan. It is a pity that this stone has been destroyed; for, whether mechanically poised, or left in its position by a melting glacier, it was not void of interest. Dr. A. Wynn Williams, in his pamphlet on Arthur's Well, thus alludes to the rocking-stone: "At the foot of the Dinas, on the western side, in a field called 'Cae Go'uchaf' (or the highest blacksmith's field), on Glasgoed Farm, near the Groeslon, or crossing, close to the road, are some old ruins, probably Druidical. Amongst them is a very large rocking-stone. The circumference of the stone measures in length 24 feet; in width, 16 feet. It might weigh from ten to fifteen tons. A child of seven or eight years of age can move it with ease. I am not aware that this remarkable stone has ever been noticed in any antiquarian work; which is rather curious, as these things are not common in this neighbourhood or country."

Yours respectfully,

E. O.

## THE CASTLES OF PEMBROKESHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—“Wales, as it is known, is particularly deficient in county or local histories.” This remark, which I quote from the Report of the Committee of this Association at the Machynlleth Meeting in 1866; is, it is to be regretted, too true. The Journal of this Association has contributed valuable materials in elucidation of Welsh history; but much remains yet to be done. The history of Pembrokeshire has not been rendered justice to; and this, be it understood, is not said in derogation of the labours of the talented Fenton, who contributed a most interesting and readable volume. Of the numerous castles which this county boasts of, the account published is very meagre; and it is my intention to collect all materials bearing on the history of the castles of the county; and I flatter myself that a detailed history of the castles, British, Roman, and Norman, will not be altogether without interest. For such a work it will be necessary to examine the Government archives, because, of all historical documents, the genuine records to be found deposited therein are certainly the most valuable. Pembrokeshire also figured very prominently during the Cromwellian era; and during that period many pamphlets, broadsides, and squibs, were printed, which contain some very interesting details of the times, but which are very scarce and scattered. Should any of the members of this Society feel disposed to assist me in this undertaking, I shall feel very thankful for copies of any documents, or extracts from any books, or the perusal of any works, which any of them may have in their possession; and I shall be only too happy to acknowledge my indebtedness to them for their assistance. The work, if I live to complete it, will be published in the course of about two years, in a quarto volume.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. PHILLIPS (AB GERAIN).

Cilgerran, near Cardigan, Sept. 11, 1867.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

**Query 163.**—**WILLIAMS'S HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.**—Is there any authority for the statement made in the description of St. Harmon, that Gwynne, the brave son of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, was slain on the moor which divides the parishes of St. Harmon and Llangurig? I have failed to find any allusion to Gwynne, or to the skirmish or battle in which he was slain. E.

**Query 164.**—**DERIVATION OF NAMES OF PLACES.**—Will any one assist me to the derivation and meaning of the following names? "Tylwch" (a hamlet and station on the Mid Wales Railway), "Bough-rood" (a station on the same), "Amlwch," "Maeslough," and "Mamhilad." H.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

**TOWN WALLS OF TENBY.**—We have very great satisfaction in reprinting, from the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, the following statement and correspondence relating to the threatened destruction of part of the walls of Tenby, now happily averted. The correspondence is too important to be abridged :

"Mr. Gordon M. Hills, Treasurer, called attention to the success of the efforts which had been made for the preservation of the ancient gate of five arches in the walls of Tenby. Mr. Hills said that information having reached the Council, that it was in contemplation to remove at once this gate, a resolution of the Town Council of Tenby having passed to that effect, our Vice-President, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and himself had both been in communication with the authorities at Tenby. A public meeting was held at Tenby on the 29th of January, from the report of which in the newspapers, it appeared that Dr. Dyster, the Mayor of Tenby, and a very powerful section of the inhabitants were resolutely opposed to the destruction; and the Mayor read to the meeting the protest raised by this Association on behalf of their preservation. The proceedings of this day led the Town Council to a reconsideration of their steps; and at a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 7th of February, the Mayor read a letter from C. H. Wells, Esq., as solicitor to certain freeholders, protesting against the removal of the tower, and the following letters from the Commissioners of Woods, etc. :

"Office of Woods, etc., 28th Jan. 1867.

"SIR,—I understand that it is in contemplation to remove the gateway in the ancient town walls of Tenby, called 'The Five Arches,' and that the removal will be by the direction, or with the authority, of the Corporation.

"I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to inform me whether I am correctly informed; and if so, I have to request that you will favour me with the name and address of the person who proposes to remove the gateway forming a portion of the ancient walls of the town.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES K. HOWARD.

"The Mayor of Tenby.

"Office of Woods, etc., 1st Feb., 1867.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 29th and 30th ult., in reply to mine of the 28th ult., relative to the contemplated removal of a gateway of five arches in the town wall of Tenby, co. Pembroke. The gateway in question is, I am given to understand, an interesting object as a relic of antiquity; and, irrespective of the question as to whether or not the town walls belong to the crown, I think that it will be a very questionable proceeding on the part of the Town Council if they sanction its removal. I trust, therefore, that the Town Council will reconsider the matter.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES K. HOWARD.

"The Mayor of Tenby.

"Also the undermentioned from some of the principal archaeological societies of Great Britain:

"THE WORSHIPFUL F. D. DYSTER, ESQ.

"Brynfield House, Gower, Swansea, Jan. 28, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have only just received a letter from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Archaeological Association (Mr. Gordon Hills), requesting me to attend the meeting, which he informs me you have called this day, with the view of preventing the destruction of the five-arched gateway at Tenby. I should have been glad if I could have attended as a Vice-President of that Association, to express the regrets of the Society that such a project had been entertained, and the hope that the Corporation will abstain from destroying a monument which claims general interest, and is of a kind which at the present day claims respect, as too few of them now remain in the country, and it is no longer the custom recklessly to pull down buildings of so interesting a character. Other similar representations will be made to the Corporation, in a few days, by other societies, and they will perceive that the interest taken in the matter is not confined to private individuals. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"GARDNER WILKINSON.

"F. Dyster, Esq., M.D., Mayor of Tenby, etc.

"Society of Antiquaries of London, Somerset House, Feb. 2, 1867.

"TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF TENBY.

"GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of this Society, held here on January 31st, the President, the Right Honourable the Earl of Stanhope in the chair, attention was called to the contemplated destruction of the five-arched gateway, which now forms such an interesting feature in the walls of Tenby. I was, thereupon, instructed to send you the following resolution, which received the unanimous assent of the meeting, and which I hope will receive at your hands favourable consideration. The resolution is as follows:

"That this Society hears with regret that it is proposed to destroy the curious five-arched gateway in the walls of Tenby, a monument peculiarly interesting as one of the few comparatively perfect fragments of mediæval civil architecture remaining in this country. The Secretary is requested to send a copy of this resolution to the proper authorities at Tenby, with an expression of the hope entertained by the Society, that as they learn that no absolute necessity exists for the removal of the gateway, they trust that this relic of the olden time may be spared to future ages."

"I have the honour to remain, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"C. KNIGHT WATSON, Secretary.

"It appears that the object proposed by the destroyers was to gain access to an estate laid out for building, the value of which might possibly have been advanced to the benefit of two or three individuals, and on this chance the destruction of the western walls of the town was to commence with the pulling down of the fine south-western gate of five arches. Thanks to the well-timed movement of the inhabitants, and the energetic appeal of this Association united with others, the impending loss has been averted, and we have to congratulate the Mayor on receiving from him an assurance that the Town Council has rescinded its former resolution."

**FORGED ANTIQUITIES.**—The subject of spurious imitations of objects of antiquity was again brought before the British Archæological Association on the 10th April last. It was then stated that a regular manufactory of various articles of all kinds, of this nature, existed in Rosemary Lane, the Minories, London; and that similar manufactories had been set up abroad, the result being that "thousands of articles from thence now spread far and wide over the three kingdoms, and disfigure alike public and private collections." It appeared that many very ingeniously designed and well-wrought articles, chiefly in bronze, but all forgeries, had been said to have been found during the excavations for the Thames embankment, more particularly at Brooks' Wharf, Queenhithe, Upper Thames Street; and that it required all the acumen of practical antiquaries, and also of workers in metal, to find out the various circumstances and minute peculiarities which proved the existence of forgery. We think it right to mention this matter, because, in remote parts of the country, hasty observers may readily be deceived, and because this bad example is likely to be catching. In all cases of "finds", antiquaries will do well to refer to their local archæological societies, or to the authorities of the British Museum, who will generally be able to give them reliable information, and perhaps prevent imposture.

**DISCIPLES OF "FLINT JACK."**—Two men, named Charles Eaton and G. H. Smith, were lately committed for trial at the Aylesbury assizes for long series of frauds effected by the sale of sham antiquities represented to have been dug up at Windsor. A large parcel of the antiquities was produced in court. On breaking specimens, it was found that they were all modern cast brass, covered with a green oxidation to give them an antique appearance.

**ERRATUM**, pp. 252, 253.—The third son of Tudor Trefor was Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield. He married Cecilia, daughter of Severus ap Cadifor Wynwyn, lord of Bualt, and had issue, "Rhiwallon ap Dingad, lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who died A.D. 1040. By Lætitia, his wife, daughter of Cadwaladr ap Peredr Goch, of Môn, he had issue" Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, etc. I. Y. W. H.

**THE SHERIFFS OF CARDIGANSHIRE.**—We notice that one of our members, Mr. J. R. Phillips, author of the *History of Cilgerran*, is about publishing a list of the gentlemen who served the office of sheriff

for the county of Cardigan from A.D. 1540 to the present time. The work, which will be published for subscribers only, will contain a dissertation on the antiquity of the office of sheriff, as well as biographical notices of most of the sheriffs, including their pedigrees, arms, etc. It will be of interest to genealogists, and no county gentleman should be without a copy.

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### Reviews.

ST. PATRICK, APOSTLE OF IRELAND IN THE THIRD CENTURY.  
By R. STEELE NICHOLSON. Belfast, 1867.

THIS is the title of a small publication recently issued, the result evidently of much reading and labour on the part of the author; but not of so much direct interest to the antiquaries of Wales as to those of Ireland. The author takes up a rather new and unexpected position in referring the missionary labours of St. Patrick to the third century, a period much earlier than has of late been considered probable; but he does not do so in any otiose and perfunctory manner. On the contrary, he supports his conclusions by a well-considered and laborious argument, and gives ample evidence of his title to be considered an industrious and original-thinking writer; and his work is, therefore, fully entitled to patient perusal and consideration. He does not, indeed, favour much the opinion of St. Patrick having gone from Pembrokeshire to Ireland. On the contrary, he looks upon him as having "crossed the narrow seas between Scotland and Ireland," and finds evidence of it from this among other circumstances, "that on the Irish coast, directly opposite to Portpatrick in Scotland, there is a place called Templepatrick, near to Donaghadee, in the county of Down."

We do not propose to go into any controversy upon the subject of this work, which we rather leave to the "learned leisure" of those Irish members of our Association, who are so fully competent to discuss it. We must content ourselves with the following quotation, which will put our Welsh readers in possession of the main points supported by Mr. Nicholson:

"The conclusion to which the writer of the following pages has come, is that St. Patrick commenced his labours as a Christian missionary in Ireland nearly two centuries before the year 432, the date usually, but incorrectly, assigned to that event; that about that time, viz. in 431, Palladius was ordained a bishop by Pope Celestine, and sent to the Irish people, not for purpose of converting them to Christianity, but for the purpose of attempting to bring them, then a Christian people, into the pale of the Church of Rome; that the popes, successors of Celestine, during the remainder of the fifth century, sent over several other persons with the same object in view; that Palladius and his successors, emissaries of the Church of Rome, founded several monasteries in Ireland in connexion with their Church; and that in process of time, and after the lapse of some centuries, the

monasteries being in those days the only seats of learning, and the monks being the only writers, it occurred to some members of those fraternities holding communion with the Church of Rome, in their zeal for, and attachment to, that Church, to arrogate for a missionary of it the conversion of the Irish people, and to ascribe the merit of that great work to a member of her communion, and so claim the gratitude of the Irish people for their conversion from paganism : and thence originated, in the eighth or ninth century, those fabulous lives of the saint, which were afterwards perfected, so to speak, in the twelfth century, when the Irish Church was, by the power of King Henry II, forced into full communion with the Church of Rome; and thus were originated, and afterwards brought to completion, those false and fabulous lives of the saint, and the fiction of his mission from Rome, with the consequent date of that mission, depending on that of Palladius,—a process in which were transferred from the real St. Patrick, not only all his missionary labours in the conversion of the Irish people to Christianity, but also his very name and the traditions and records of his life, to Palladius and his successors; thus attributing the great and glorious work of the conversion of the Irish people, which was really effected by St. Patrick in the latter half of the third century, to several emissaries of the see of Rome, who came to Ireland during the course of the fifth century."

And we must conclude by recommending the book in question to our members who are fond of minute discussions carefully and logically conducted. They will, no doubt, see with us that much argument may come out of the subjoined extracts :

"A very strong argument in support of the opinion that the Irish were a Christian people long before the year 432, is drawn from the *Senchus Mor*, lately translated and published by some of our most learned Irish scholars, acting under a royal commission issued to effect that purpose. Our most eminent Irish scholars, who have been for some time past, and are now, engaged in translating the ancient laws of Ireland, have come to the conclusion that 'this great revision of the laws of Erin was really made in the years 438-441, and that the *Senchus Mor* was written at that date."

"A perusal of the text of that part of the *Senchus Mor* which has been lately translated and published, will convince any, except the most credulous, that it is impossible to believe that the Christian religion had been preached for the first time in Ireland in the year 431, only seven years before the date assigned for the commencement of the composition of that work; that, in fact, Christianity had been for the first time introduced into Ireland in the year 431; and that the revision of the pagan laws of the island, in order to render them conformable to the Christian religion, was commenced in the year 438."

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PAPERS RELATING TO WILLIAM, FIRST EARL OF GOWRIE, AND  
PATRICK RUTHVEN, HIS FIFTH AND LAST SURVIVING SON.  
(Private impression.) London, 1867.

We have received the above-named work through, we believe, the kindness of Lieut.-Colonel Cowell Stepney, who is one of the members of our Association, and the connexion of whose family with Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire is well known. It contains two papers by John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., printed by the Society of Antiquaries in